807TH HOSPITAL CENTER AND MEDICAL BRIGADE

1944 - 2002



Edward J. Brown, Jr.
Sergeant Major (retired), U.S. Army

807th Hospital Center and Medical Brigade
1944 - 2002

First Edition

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2. The National Archives, St. Louis, MO (morning reports and WWII information as specified)
3. Records, information, newsletters, newspapers, and photographs owned and/or provided to the 807th Medical Brigade Alumni Association for the preparation of this history book.
4. WW2 US Medical Research Centre (www.med-dept.com)
5. The personal histories and recollections of the members of the 807th Hospital Center and Medical Brigade.

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First Edition

SGM Edward J. Brown, Jr.
US Army Retired

This book is dedicated to the men and women of the 807th Hospital Center and 807th Medical Brigade who served with loyalty, dedication, and patriotism from 1944 through 2002.

"Soldiers First"

The 807th Medical Brigade slogan

"Soldiers First"

This slogan originated when Commander's Coins first came to the Reserve Components. BG Ran Phillips, was designing his coin when he and his staff developed the slogan.

The slogan "Soldiers First" has a dual meaning; all medical personnel had to be soldiers first, and the first priority of all 807th Medical Brigade soldiers was to take care of soldiers first.

Josef L. Baker
CSM, US Army Ret.

Contents

Forward ix

Preface xi

Shoulder sleeve and distinctive unit insignias xii

Lineage and honors xiii

1 The U.S. Army Hospital Center – World War Two 1

2 The 807th Hospital Center – World War II 10

3 The 807th Hospital Center – Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 45

4 The 807th Hospital Center – Galveston, Texas 50

5 The 807th Hospital Center – Mesquite, Texas 1966-1969 58

6 Hospital Center to Medical Brigade 1970 – 1979 68

7 Corps Medical Brigade 1980 – 1989 100

8 Medical Brigade to Medical Command 1990 – 2002 201

9 The Alumni 255

10 The Back of the Book 270

Book Index 352

FORWARD

This historical narrative of the 807th Medical Brigade has been compiled to honor all the men and women of the 807th Medical Brigade who served above and beyond the call of duty. Because of their service and leadership, the 807th gained the reputation as the premier medical brigade in the United States Army Reserve. The fact that the 807th Medical Brigade was reorganized to a two star medical command is a testimony of their service. "Soldiers First"

Robert L. Lennon
BG, US Army Retired
President, 807th Medical Brigade
Alumni Association

PREFACE

In 2003, I was assigned to the USAR Control Group because army regulations did not allow a sergeant major with over thirty-two years of service to remain in a pay status. In an effort to earn additional points towards retirement credit, I began to drill at the 807th Medical Command in a "points only" status. In an effort to be useful and earn the extra retirement points, I took on the task of collecting and documenting the history of the 807th Medical Brigade. This task was completed during monthly training assemblies and during personal time at my residence. As the historical information was collected, a sense of motivation and inspiration developed and the desire to complete this project became intense. The motivation further intensified when I became a member of the 807th Medical Brigade Alumni Association. I was elected as the historian for this association and realized the importance of detailing the history of the 807th Medical Brigade.

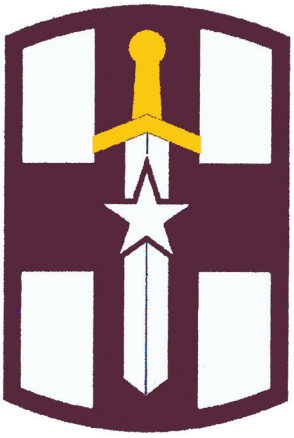
The purpose of this book is to document the history of the 807th Medical Brigade beginning with the unit's creation during World War Two (WWII) as a Medical Detachment; evolvement into a Hospital Center, and designation as a Medical Brigade. This book details the functions and goals of the 807th during its history, the challenges and obstacles encountered, and the names and faces of the individuals who contributed to the success of the unit.

The gathering of the historical information for the 807th from 1944 to 2002, became a major challenge. The main problem was that many of the records detailing the history of the unit were either lost or destroyed. The National Archives, the repository for all historical records, could only locate a couple of records from WWII. No other historical records for the 807th could be located despite continuous searches of the National Archives and the available military archives. The information developed for this book is the result of personal interviews, newspaper stories, and the limited records still maintained by the 807th Medical Command.

The efforts of many individuals to make this book a reality is also acknowledged. Mr. Chuck Miller, the son of Captain Harry H. Miller, Jr., provided the documents outlining the history of the 807th during WWII and providing the only photograph of the first unit commander; LTC William H. Biggs, who obtained the only known photograph of Colonel Howard C. Martin, 807th Hospital Center commander in Oklahoma City; the members of the 807th Alumni Association, especially CSM Joe Baker, 1SG Frances Johnson, Beth Hyde, COL Michael Kennemer, and finally, COL David Feil who rescued many files from the dumpster in 2007. I want to acknowledge the support of BG Robert Lennon for his advice, counsel, and support in the development of this unit history.

Finally, this book contains many photographs of the individuals who were responsible for making the 807th history. The many photographs may be viewed as unnecessary, but this author recognizes a military unit is all about the people who made the history. The photos give the reader an image of the individual's responsible for that moment in the history of the unit.

Edward J. (EJ) Brown, Jr.
SGM, US Army Ret.



Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

Described as a shield two inches in width and three inches in height overall, arched at top and bottom, having at the center a maroon cross with arms extending from border to border vertically and horizontally upon a white background. The shield has centered vertically upon the cross a sword with the point at the base, the blade is white (surmounted at center point of the shield, by a white five-pointed star edged with maroon) and the hilt yellow with hand guard extending the width of the upper arm of the cross, all within one-eighth inch maroon border.

The colors of the shield, white and maroon, symbolize the colors used for the Army Medical Department. The cross and the sword symbolize medical service in and for the military. The star alludes to Texas, the brigade's state of residence at reorganization.

The shoulder sleeve insignia was approved on 21 December 1976.



Distinctive Unit Insignia

Described as a silver color metal and enamel; device is one and one-eighth inches in height overall. The insignia consists of a Greek cross bearing at its center a silver metal lion's face and a red fleur-de-lis, jess ant-de-lis, surmounting a disk with alternating red, white and blue enamel vertical bands, all beneath and between a maroon scroll. The scroll is divided in three folds at the top and inscribed "DEDICATED TO HEALTH" in silver letters.

The colors of the insignia, maroon and white, symbolize the colors of the Army Medical Department. The cross, a symbol for aid and assistance, alludes to the basic mission of the 807th Medical Brigade. The lion's face refers to England and the fleur-de-lis to France, areas in which the organization served with distinction during World War II. Red, white and blue are the national colors, and refer to the states in which subordinate elements of the organization are located.

The unit insignia was approved on 25 March 1977.

Lineage and Honors

Headquarters and Headquarters Company
807th Medical Brigade

Constituted 27 October 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 807th Medical Service Detachment.

Activated 22 November 1944 in England.

Reorganized and redesignated 10 April 1945 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 807th Hospital Center.

Inactivated 27 October 1945 at Camp Sibert, Alabama.

Allotted 29 January 1948 to the Organized Reserves and assigned to the Fourth Army (later redesignated as the Fourth United States Army).

Activated 16 February 1948 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps; redesignated 9 July 1952 as the Army Reserve)

Reorganized and redesignated 29 August 1949 as Headquarters, 807th Hospital Center.

Inactivated 1 December 1950 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Activated 10 May 1956 at Galveston, Texas.

Location changed 1 January 1966 to Mesquite, Texas.

Relieved 30 June 1971 from assignment to the Fourth United States Army and assigned to the Fifth United States Army.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1975 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 807th Hospital Center.

Reorganized and redesignated 30 June 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 807th Medical Brigade.

Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1976 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 807th Medical Brigade.

Location changed 13 April 1979 to Seagoville, Texas.

Reorganized and redesignated 5 October 2002 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 807th Medical Command.

Campaign Participation Credit - World War II, European-African-Middle Eastern Theater, Streamer without inscription.

Chapter 1

The US Army Hospital Center – World War Two

The hospital center organization had been activated in Great Britain prior to 1944 by MG Paul R. Hawley, Medical Corps, US Army, who was the chief surgeon of the European Theater of Operations (ETO). His responsibilities were twofold; he was responsible for troop health, and for the medical preparations and planning for the Army's campaign on the European continent during World War II, known as Operations Bolero and Roundup.



MG Paul R. Hawley

MG Hawley and his staff recognized the need to establish an effective organization to deal with the problems of hospital administration. The problem was addressed by the establishment of hospital centers and groups. Under the original Bolero plans, it was contemplated that the groups of hospitals at Cirencester, Malvern, and Whitchurch in the United Kingdom would operate under so-called hospital centers. MG Hawley and his staff oversaw all medical support for American ground forces beginning in 1942 and by 1945 the ground forces had grown to two Army Groups (6th and 12th), five armies (1st, 3rd, 7th, 9th and 15th), fifteen Corps and sixty-one armored, airborne and infantry divisions. (Greenwood).

The hospital centers were designed to maximize personnel and administrative resources. The basic mission of the hospital center was to function as a general purpose administrative and logistical headquarters for the General, Station and Convalescent Hospitals that were grouped together in a Base Section cluster. The hospital center provided a single headquarters for the medical assets in the base cluster with the goal of effectively utilizing personnel and administrative resources in a Base Section administration. The hospital center headquarters coordinated and assisted between five and seven General Hospitals grouped in a base cluster. In some instances, Station and Convalescent Hospitals were also grouped in the base cluster and were under the direction of the hospital center for the base cluster. The responsibilities and duties of the hospital center were centralized receiving, evacuation, supply, utilities, sanitation, transportation, laboratory, postal, signal, finance, laundry, bakery, and guard (security) activities. This organization allowed for the economy of personnel and increased the efficiency of medical operations.

The hospital center personnel strength in 1944 was 29 medical officers, 4 warrant officers, a nurse, and 255 enlisted personnel organized under Table of Equipment and Organization (TOE) 8-540. This organization lasted for only a short period of time as the Surgeon's Office quickly realized the hospital center was overstaffed for the mission it was to accomplish. In April 1944, a new TOE was implemented for the Hospital Center headquarters consisting of 7 officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 nurse, and 23 enlisted men under TOE 8-500 dated 23 April 1944. (Illustration 1) Manpower was reduced under the new TOE and the need for any additional personnel at the Hospital Center headquarters would be accomplished by detailing personnel from the staffs of the hospitals in the base cluster for duties at the hospital center.

In compliance with a G-1 directive, the Surgeon's Office began replacing physicians with Medical Administrative Corps (MAC) officers whenever possible. This freed up physicians to perform medical treatment and care rather than the administrative and logistical tasks inherent in any military organization. The number of enlisted personnel assigned to the hospital units was also reduced. The attachment of soldiers from the other technical services such as Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps and the Military Police Corps, was seen as a means to avoid unnecessary waste of personnel and administrative resources in the hospital units.

The first hospital centers were activated in Great Britain and consisted of the 12th Hospital Center in Great Malvern; the 15th Hospital Center in Cirencester; and the 6810th Hospital Center (Provisional) at Whitchurch. After D-Day, June 6, 1944, additional hospital centers were established such as the 801st Hospital Center in Taunton; the 802nd Hospital Center in Blandford; the 803rd Hospital Center in Devizes, the 805th Hospital Center in Newmarket and the 807th Hospital Center in North Mims Park.

After January 1945, nine hospital centers were in place on the European continent; in France at Cherbourg – Le Mans – Mourmelon-le-Grand– Nancy – Paris – Var-le-Duc, and Vittel; in Belgium at Liege and in Germany at Aachen.

The hospital center concept was also in operation in the Zone of the Interior (ZI), and by April 1945, nine hospital centers were organized at Camp Pickett in Virginia, Camp Butner in North Carolina, Camp Edwards in Massachusetts, Camp Carson in Colorado, Camp Atterbury in Indiana, Fort Custer in Michigan, Fort Sam Houston in Texas, Fort Lewis in Washington, and Camp Forrest in Tennessee. Each of these hospital centers was composed of a General and Convalescent Hospital. (ETOUSA)

The hospital center concept developed during World War II as a means to address the problems of hospital administration and efficiently utilize and manage personnel and assets remained a vital part of the US Army Medical System until the 1970s.

John T. Greenwood, F. Clifton Berry. Medics at War: Military Medicine from Colonial Times to the 21st Century. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2005.

(ETOUSA), Orientation Branch - European Theater of Operations-USA. That Men Might Live! US Army, 1944.

12 C1, 19 Oct 44

*T/O & E 8-500

Superseded by
T/O + E 8-500
18 Jan 1945

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT No. 8-500

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 23 April 1944.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SERVICE ORGANIZATION

	Page
INTRODUCTION	2
PART I. Administrative	3
Section I, Organization	3
Section II, Equipment	7
II. Depot	14
Section I, Organization	14
Section II, Equipment	16
III. Motor ambulance and veterinary service	22
Section I, Organization	22
Section II, Equipment	24
IV. Professional services	32
Section I, Organization	32
Section II, Equipment	34
V. Miscellaneous teams	38
Section I, Organization	38
Section II, Equipment	42
INDEX	52

*This table supersedes the following: T/O & E 8-500, 26 July 1943, including C1, 19 November 1943, C2, 9 December 1943, and C3, 25 January 1944; T/O & E 8-500-1, 12 August 1943, including C1, 4 November 1943; T/O & E 8-550, 8 June 1943, including C1, 7 September 1943, C2, 4 December 1943, and C3, 24 March 1944; T/O & E 8-611, 25 August 1943, including C1, 3 November 1943, C2, 4 December 1943, and C3, 24 March 1944; T/O 8-625, 12 August 1942, including C1, 26 January 1943; T/O 8-[illegible], 11 August 1942; T/O 8-[illegible], 11 August 1942; T/O 8-560, 1 April 1942, including C1, 5 October 1942; T/O 8-571, 13 July 1942; T/O 8-650, 1 April 1942; T/O 8-697, 30 April 1942, including C1, 26 October 1942; T/E 8-560, 5 December 1942; T/E 8-571, 25 November 1942; T/E 8-650, 14 November 1942; T/E 8-697, 21 November 1942; T/D 8-1017, 9 August 1943; T/D 8-1027, 9 August 1943; and also Special Lists of Equipment for Malaria Control and Survey Units, 11 December 1943.

AGO 111B 584501*—44

Illustration 1-1
T/O & E 8-500, 23 April 1944

INTRODUCTION

1. This Table is in accordance with AR 310-60, and it will be the authority for requisition in accordance with AR 35-6540, and for the issue of all items of equipment listed herein unless otherwise indicated. This table rescinds all Tables of Basic Allowances and Tables of Equipment heretofore published except T/E 21, Clothing and Individual Equipment, so far as they pertain to the allowances of equipment for the organization and individuals covered by this table.

2. When there appears a discrepancy between the allowances shown in column 2, "Allowances" and column 3, "Basis of Distribution and Remarks," the amount shown in column 2 will govern.

3. Items of clothing and individual equipment, components of sets and kits, spare parts, accessories, special equipment, special tools, and allowances of expendable items, are contained in the following publications:

Chemical Warfare Service.

Army Service Forces Catalogs, CW 1, 5, 7, and 9.

Allowances of Expendable Supplies, Army Service Forces Catalog CW 4-1.

Corps of Engineers.

Army Service Forces Catalogs, Engr 1-1, 2, 3-1, 6, 7, 8, and 10.

Allowances of Expendable Supplies, Series A.

Medical Department.

Medical Department Supply Catalog.

Allowances of Expendable Supplies, Army Service Forces Catalog Med 4.

Ordnance Department.

Standard Nomenclature Lists SNL, and Army Service Forces Catalog, Ordnance Supply Catalog, Index to which is the Army Service Forces Catalog Ord 2 OPSI.

Circular No. 78, WD, 1944, Allowances of Cleaning and Preserving Materials.

Quartermaster Corps.

T/E 21, Clothing and Individual Equipment.

Allowances of Expendable Supplies, Army Service Forces Catalog QM 4.

Components, Spare Parts, Accessories and Contents of Chests, Kits and Sets, and Other Items of Quartermaster Property, Circular No. 4, OQMG.

Army Service Forces Catalogs, QM 3-1 and 3-2.

AR 30-3010, Items and Price List of Regular Supplies Controlled by Budget Credits and Price List of Other Miscellaneous Supplies.

Signal Corps.

Army Service Forces Catalogs, Sig 3, 7, and 8.

Allowances of Expendable Supplies, Army Service Forces Catalog Sig 4-1.

Authorized Signal Corps Parts Lists.

AR 310-200, Military Publications, Allowance and Distribution.

Illustration 1-2
T/O & E 8-500, 23 April 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE

SECTION I

ORGANIZATION

Designation: †——— Medical Composite Platoon
†——— Medical Composite Platoon (Separate)
†——— Medical Composite Company
†——— Medical Composite Battalion
†——— Medical Department Professional Service Unit

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Unit	Specification Serial No.	Technician grade	Platoon headquarters	Platoon headquarters (separate)	Company headquarters	Battalion headquarters	Headquarters, medical department concentration	Hospital center	Headquarters, professional service unit	Mess team type No. 1	Mess team type No. 2	Mess team type No. 3	Mess team type No. 4	Mess team type No. 5	Service team type No. 1	Service team type No. 2	Auto mechanic team type No. 1	Auto mechanic team type No. 2
Type			AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP
Brigadier general, including	0002							1										
Hospital commander								(1)										
Colonel, including	0002						1	1										
Executive	3501						(1)	(1)										
Hospital commander	3501						1	2	1									
Lieutenant colonel, including						1												
Composite unit commander	2002					(*1)												
Dental, staff	3178						(1)	(1)										
Medical inspector	3301						(*1)	(*1)										
Medical unit commander	3500								(1)									
Major, including						1	1	2	1									
Biochemist	3309							(*1)										
Executive	2120					(*1)			(*1)									
Meat and dairy products inspector	3221						(1)											
Veterinary, staff	3203							(1)										
Captain, including					1	1	1	1	1									
Adjutant	2110				(*1)	(*1)	(*1)		(*1)									
Administrative	2120							(*1)										

Illustration 1-3
T/O & E 8-500, 23 April 1944

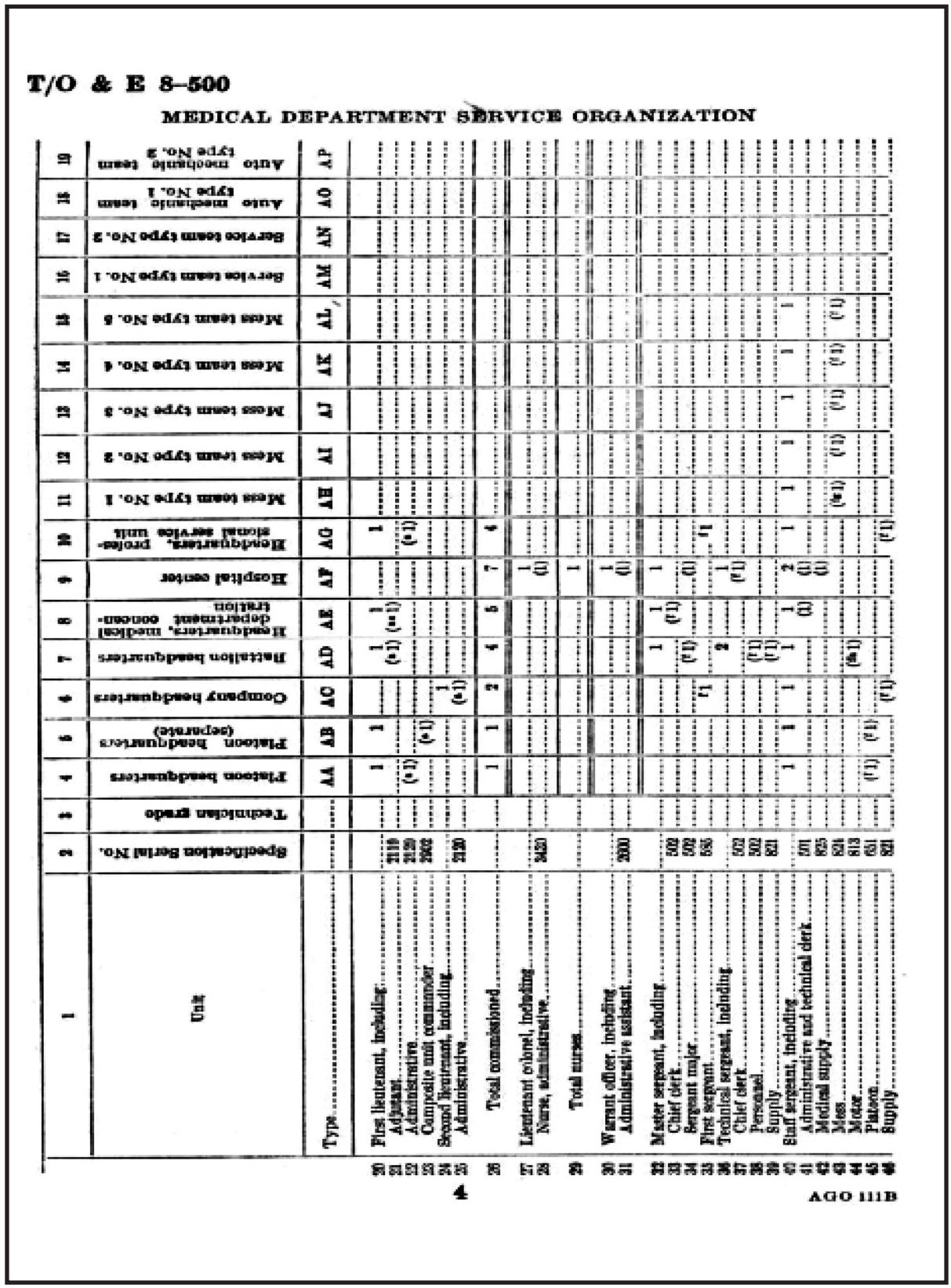
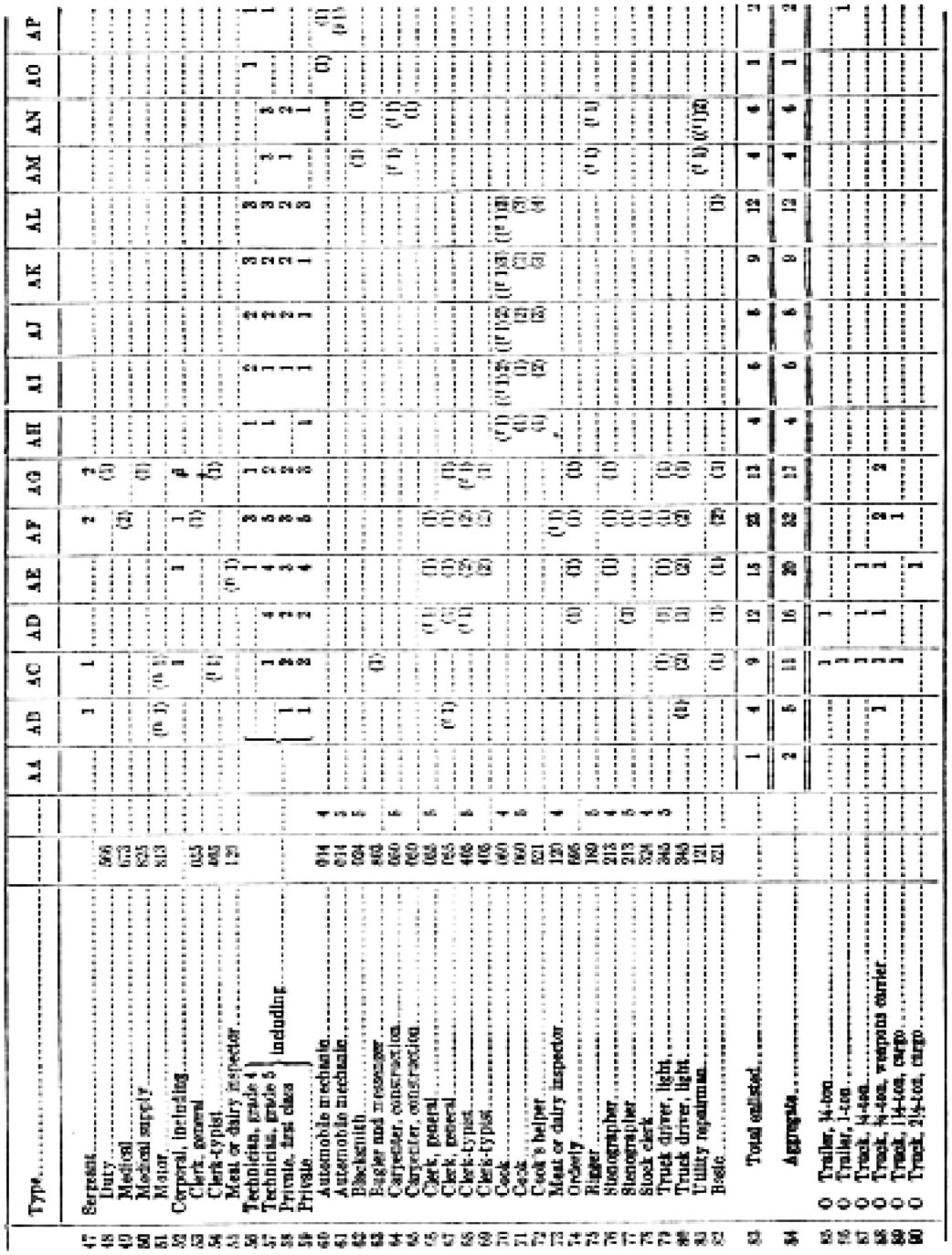


Illustration 1-4
T/O & E 8-500, 23 April 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE



AGO 1113B

5

Illustration 1-5
T/O & E 8-500, 23 April 1944

-500

MEDICAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Item	Allowance: Platoon headquarters (command)	Platoon headquarters (separate)	Company headquarters	Battalion headquarters	Headquarters, collecting company	Headquarters, hospital center	Headquarters, provisional service	Mess detachment	Mess detachment	Mess detachment	Mess detachment	Service detachment	Service detachment	Automotive maintenance detachment	Headquarters, collecting platoon	Headquarters, veterinary animal service	Basis of distribution and remarks
Team	WM	AB	AC	AG	AE	AJ	AS	AT	AJ	AM	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR
Alarm, gas, M1 ea		1	1	1	1	1	1										
Apparatus, decontaminating:																	
1½-qt. capacity, M2 ea		1	3	2	3	3	2								1	2	1 per fuel consuming mtr vehicle outside continental US when auth by the theater of opr comdr.
3 gallon, M1 ea			3	3													Outside continental US when auth by theater of opr comdr.
Kits:																	
Chemical agent detector, M9 ea			1	1	1	1	1										Do.
Repair, gas mask, universal, M5 ea			1	1	1	1	1										
Mask, gas, service, combat, M3-11-7 ea		2	5	10	19	21	16	4	6	8	9	11	4	1	2	3	1 per indiv (mask, gas, sr, lightweight, M3-1041-6 or M3A1-1041-6 or mask, gas, sr, will be issued in lieu of mask, gas, sr, combat, M3-11-7 as dir by WD).
Respirator, dust, M5 ea			2	6	6	6	4								2	4	2 per wheeled, fuel consuming mtr vehicle (respirator, dust, M5 will be issued in lieu of resolimator, dust, M2 until exhausted).
ENGINEER																	
Blacksmith equipment, Set No. 1, engineer. ea												1	1				1 per bkshp (opn).
Compass:																	
Lensatic, luminous dial type, w/case ea	1	1	2	4		1											
Wrist, liquid filled ea	1	1	3	5	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 per WCO lst 3 qtr.

Illustration 1-6
T/O & E 8-500, 23 April 1944

ADMINISTRATION

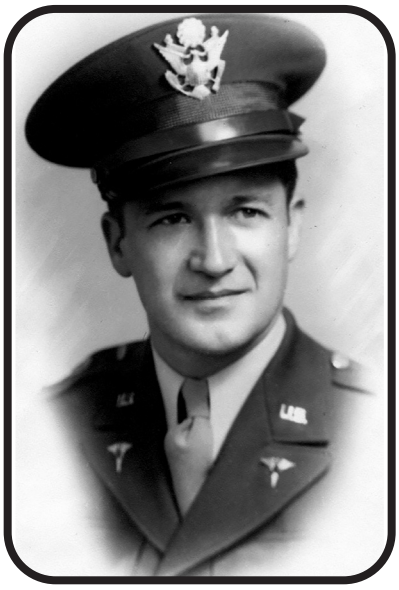
Item	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	
MEDICAL																			
Extinguisher, fire:																			
Water, 4-gal demountable portable pump type.	**			1	1	1			1	1	1	1	2						Outside continental US when auth by theater of opr comdr.
Carbon, tetra-chloride, 1-Gal.	**					1													Do.
Kit, camouflage, cotton, twine, fabric, garnished:	**																		Outside continental US when auth by theater of opr comdr.
22 x 22-ft	**			2	2	1										4	1	1	1 per trk ¼-ton; trl ¼-ton.
29 x 29-ft	**			1	2	1	2									1	1		1 per trk 3/4-ton; tlr 1-ton.
36 x 44-ft	**			1		1	1												1 per trk over 3/4-ton.
MEDICAL																			
Brassard:																			
Geneva Convention	**	2	5	10	15	19	31	16	4	6	8	9	11	4	6	1	2	4	1 per indiv, med and dent er.
Veterinary Corps	**																	3	1 per indiv WC.
Chest:																			
MD Bk, 4, complete	**													1	1				
Tool, large, complete	**												1	2					1 per cptr (090).
Kit:																			
First aid:																			
Gas casualty, complete	**				1	1	1												1 per 25 indiv or maj fraction thereof outside continental US when auth by theater of opr comdr.
Motor vehicle, 12-unit, complete	**		1	1	1	1	1	1								1	1	1	1 per 4 fuel consuming mtr vehicles or fraction thereof.
Veterinary noncommissioned officer's, complete	**																	1	1 per vet NCO in team AR.
Veterinary officer's complete	**																	1	1 per vet off in team AR.
Unit equipment, veterinary detachment, food inspection, medical equipment (9733700).	**					1	1												
ORDNANCE																			
Weapons and miscellaneous																			
Binocular, M13	**				1														SNL F-230.
Watch, wrist, 7 or 15 or more jewel	**				1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1 per off MC, nurse; and NCO; apt mess; outside continental US when auth by theater of opr comdr.
Carbine, cal .30, M2	**																	2	1 per BN hq team AR (Ord 7-SNL B-39).
Pistol, automatic, cal .45, M1911A1	**																	1	1 per vet off hq vet sec, anl er (Ord 7-SNL B-6).
Vehicles																			
Trailer:																			
¼-ton, 2-wheel, cargo	**		1	1															SNL G-269.
1-ton, 2-wheel, cargo	**		1																SNL G-518.

Illustration 1-7
T/O & E 8-500, 23 April 1944

Chapter 2

The 807th Hospital Center – World War II

The 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hospital Center) was constituted on 27 October 1944 per Activation Order Number 33, Headquarters, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations (Hqs, ComZ ETO) under TOE 8-500. It was activated in England on 22 November 1944 and was established at the United Kingdom Base (UK Base) located at North Mimms Park in Hertfordshire County, England. The unit remained at this location for a short period pending its new assignment for duty on the European continent.



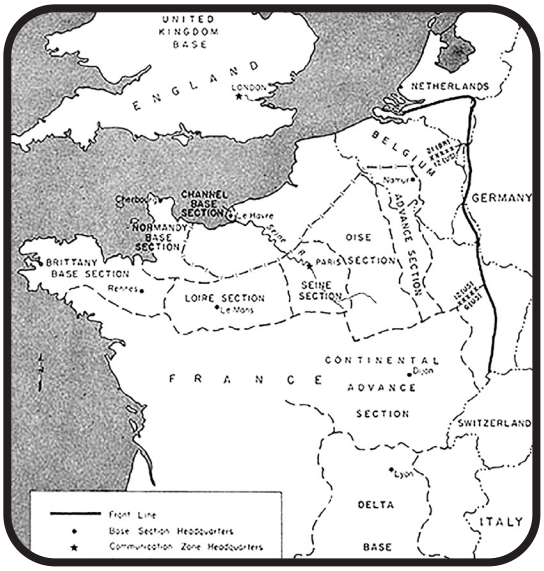
CPT Harry H. Miller, Jr.

On 14 January 1945, Captain (CPT) Harry H. Miller, Jr., MAC, became responsible for the organization serving as the unit's first commander. The authorized strength of the 807th Hospital Center consisted of seven officers, one nurse, one warrant officer, and twenty-three enlisted men. (Illustration 2) The enlisted soldiers were assigned to the unit on 17 January 1945 consisting of twenty-three soldiers. The unit was attached to the 7th General Hospital (affiliated with Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts) for rations and quarters between 14 January 1945 and 29 January 1945. During this period, CPT Miller and his enlisted men organized, completely equipped and prepared the 807th Medical Service Detachment for overseas movement to the European continent.

On 30 January 1945, the 807th departed for the marshaling area. The unit was divided into a Motor Party consisting of four enlisted men and all the unit equipment, and a March Party consisting of CPT Miller and the remaining nineteen enlisted men. The unit arrived at the marshaling area, UK Base on 30 January 1945. On 2 February 1945, the Motor Party deployed to the European continent arriving at Camp Twenty Grand on 5 February 1945. The March Party deployed on 7 February 1945, and arrived at Camp Twenty Grand on 8 February 1945. The crossing of the English Channel by both parties was accomplished without any unusual events.

CPT Miller then joined the Motor Party leaving the First Sergeant in charge of the March Party. The Motor Party then departed for its final destination in Le Mans, France arriving on 12 February 1945. The March Party arrived on 15 February 1945.

The 807th was assigned to the Southern District, Normandy Base Section and set up an office in the Headquarters Building of the Southern District. While preparing the cadre of the 807th for operations as a hospital center, CPT Miller was assigned the additional duties of Medical Administrative Officer to the Southern District Commander. CPT Miller was given the additional responsibility of establishing the Southern District Surgeon's Office.



Base Sections - France

CPT Miller staffed the Surgeon's Office with the personnel of the 807th Hospital Center and the unit personnel carried out the duties of Hospital Center staff and Southern District Surgeon's Office staff. The unit personnel further continued their training emphasizing Hospital Center activities.

The following medical units were assigned to the Southern District, Normandy Base Section, and attached to the 807th Hospital Center on 10 February 1945:

38th Station Hospital
(400 beds, Ecole Normale pour Garçons, Chartres)

166th General Hospital
(1000 beds, site # 4, Le Mans)

170th General Hospital
(1000 beds, site # 3, Le Mans)

177th General Hospital
(1560 beds, Hospice Civil, Le Mans)

In addition, the 261st, 262nd and 263rd Medical Service Detachments were also attached to the 807th.

Prior to March 1945, CPT Miller was the only commissioned officer assigned to the 807th Hospital Center. On 1 March 1945, CPT Herman R. Crookshank, Signal Corps, was assigned and he was followed by First Lieutenant (1LT) Roger J. Madore, Medical Administrative Corps (MAC) on 2 March 1945. On 14 March 1945, the following units were assigned to the 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hospital Center) per Troop Assignment Orders 19, Normandy Base Section, dated 6 March 1945:

124th Medical Service Detachment (Mess Team)
157th Medical Service Detachment (Service Team)
177th Medical Service Detachment (Mechanic Team)
317th Medical Service Team (Maintenance Team)

On 14 March 1945, Colonel (COL) Milford T. Kubin, Medical Corps (MC), US Army, was attached to the 807th Hospital Center. COL Kubin was assigned to the unit on 23 March 1945, and assumed command of the 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hospital Center). After assuming command, COL Kubin was further assigned the additional duties of the Southern District Surgeon, Normandy Base Section, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, APO 562, US Army.



COL Milford T. Kubin

(Illustrations 3 & 4).

On 27 March 1945, Major (MAJ) Robert E. Fuller, Veterinary Corps (VC), was assigned and was followed by 1LT Sidney J. Wagman, MAC on 28 March 1945. On 10 April 1945, the unit was reorganized and redesignated as Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 807th Hospital Center, by authority of Organization Order No. 219, dated 29 March 1945, Headquarters, Communications Zone, ETO, US Army.

While the medical troop build-up for ETOUSA substantially achieved its objectives in terms of gross numbers of personnel and units, strength totals concealed many shortages and deficiencies. In order to place units in the Theater as soon as possible, many of the hospital units were transferred overseas before they had completed their training. Another issue facing the hospital center commander was some of the organizations had to wait for sites to become available in theater, and then for transportation assets to deliver them to their new field site. After departure from the temporary staging areas, units frequently became separated from their personal baggage and TAT equipment during their journeys across France to their new field site. Some units arrived without tentage, bedding, vehicles, and had to rely on salvage and borrow from other units. CPT Miller stated in his reports that there was a lack of sufficient transportation for moving patients because there was always a shortage of trucks and ambulances. In addition, communications were always a challenge for the hospital center.

The 166th and 170th General Hospitals were in tents and were able to increase their bed capacity from 1000 to 1500 beds within one week's time. The 177th General Hospital was housed in hospital buildings and was able to receive patients from the vicinity of Le Mans. There were no evacuation problems for these hospitals because of good railway service and loading platforms at Le Mans and Chartres. During the month of April 1945, the 166th and 170th General Hospitals evacuated all their US patients and were then designated as Prisoner of War (POW) hospitals. Within a period of seven days, they were filled nearly to capacity with German prisoners of war.



Palace Hotel, Vittel, France - 1945

On 15 April 1945, the 807th Hospital Center departed Le Mans, France on a permanent change of station to Vittel, France arriving on 16 April 1945. (Illustration 5) The unit was assigned to the Oise Intermediate Section and established its headquarters at the Vittel Place Hotel. The headquarters were established on the first floor of the hotel, while the enlisted men were billeted on the mezzanine, and the officers were billeted on the second floor. The dayrooms, mess hall, and officers' lounge were established on the main floor of the hotel. A barbershop, tailor shop, and utility shop were also opened on the main floor and these facilities were operated by German POWs.

On 17 April 1945, the 141st Medical Mess Detachment was attached to the 807th

Hospital Center as well as the 21st General Hospital which had already served in Algeria, Italy and France; the 23rd General Hospital which had already served in Italy and France; the 36th General Hospital which had already served in Italy and France; the 46th General Hospital which had already served in Algeria and France, and the 236th General Hospital. These hospitals were the largest hospitals on the European continent and were all affiliated hospitals. Affiliated hospitals were military hospitals affiliated with a civilian hospital in the United States. The assignment of the General Hospitals made the 807th Hospital Center the largest hospital center in the Oise Intermediate Section with a total bed capacity of 15,270 beds.

The following were affiliated hospitals assigned to the 807th Hospital Center:

21st General Hospital (affiliated with Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, activated 12 January 1942)

23d General Hospital (affiliated with Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, New York, activated 15 July 1942)

36th General Hospital (affiliated with Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, activated 28 May 1943)

46th General Hospital (affiliated with the University of Oregon, Portland, Oregon, activated 15 July 1942)

The 807th Hospital Center had no airstrip available to evacuate patients from the hospitals. The receiving and evacuation of all patients was accomplished by hospital train. The distance between the hospitals was too great to form an ambulance pool, but by controlling the disposition of patients, the 807th Hospital Center was able to obtain sufficient ambulances to make a movement of patients to the next level of medical care. Patients requiring movement by aircraft were transported by train to Orly Airport in Paris and then airlifted to the appropriate medical facility in France or the United Kingdom.

The affiliated hospitals (21st, 23rd, 36th, and 46th) were so strong professionally that the only organization to be designated as a "specialist" hospital was the 46th General Hospital which received all Russian nationals, and the 21st General Hospital which handled all POW patients.

Following V-E Day on 8 May 1945, marking the end of the war in Europe, the 807th Hospital Center was primarily engaged in the preparation of units for redeployment to the United States (Zone of Interior). Personnel and equipment were reassigned, and this effort was effectively started on 1 June and continued until 11 July 1945. Prior to departure from Vittel, France, a unit formation was held for the enlisted men who were informed of the provisions of Articles of War Number 28 as it pertained to unit movement. (Illustration 6-1 & 6-2)

Upon receipt of TWX 8370, emanating from the Commanding General, Oise Intermediate Section, dated 2 July 1945, the personnel were assembled and alerted for overseas movement at 1600 hours, 7 July 1945. On 8 July 1945, the 23rd and the 36th General Hospitals were released from assignment to the 807th Hospital Center and moved to Paris on 12 July 1945. The 21st and 46th General Hospitals followed and were released on 16 July 1945. The 141st Medical Mess Detachment was attached to the 21st General Hospital on 18 July 1945.

The members of Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 807th Hospital Center, finally departed Vittel, France, by motor convoy at 1100 hours, 18 July 1945, for Camp Atlanta, France in accordance with Movement Orders No. 852, Headquarters, Oise Intermediate Section, dated 11 July 1945. The unit arrived at 1630 hours 18 July 1945. (Illustration 7) After arrival, the unit packed its equipment, marked all crates accordingly, and held appropriate classes to prepare the personnel and staff for the trip home and possible redeployment to the Pacific. The unit remained at Camp Atlanta for staging and departed on 11 August 1945, per Movement Orders, Headquarters, Camp Atlanta, ComZ, USFET, dated 10 August 1945, heading for Camp Tophat, near Antwerp, Belgium, arriving on 12 August 1945.

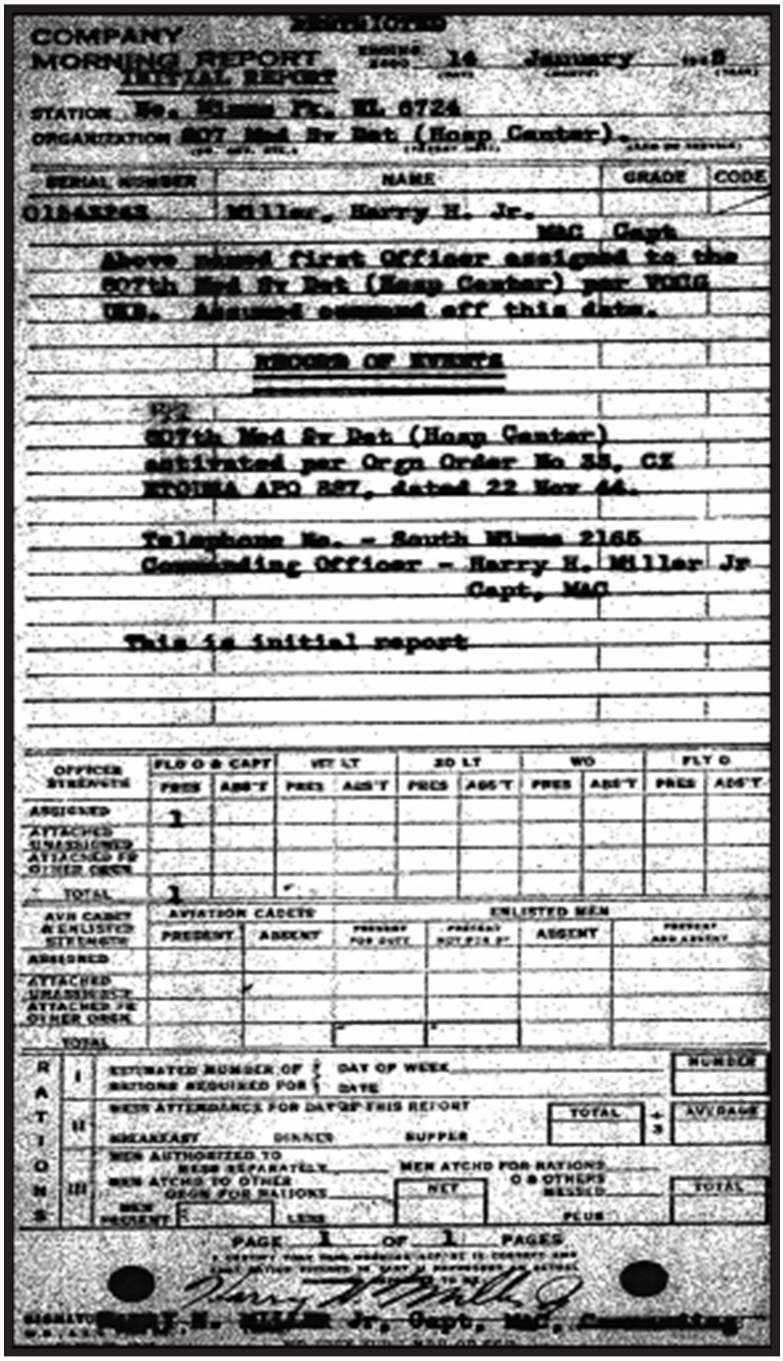
The 807th Hospital Center completed final preparation for overseas movement (POM) while at Camp Tophat departing for the Port of Antwerp at 1600 hours, 17 August 1945. The unit sailed from the Port of Antwerp, Belgium, at 2300 hours, 20 August 1945, aboard the *SS New York University (SS NYU) Victory Ship* with the destination being the United States. After a rough crossing of the Atlantic, the *SS NYU Victory* docked at Pier 13, New York Port of Entry (P/E) at 1800 hours, 29 August 1945. The personnel debarked at 2000 hours and were transported to Camp Shanks, Orangeburg, New York. The unit arrived at 0300 hours on 30 August 1945.

On 1 September 1945, Lt. Colonel (LTC) Frank E. Wilson, MC, was designated the acting commander of the 807th Hospital Center, assuming command on 25 September 1945 and remained the unit commander until the unit inactivation on 27 October 1945.

Seven officers and nineteen enlisted men departed Camp Shanks for reassignment to the Separation Centers for their respective discharge from the military service on 30 August 1945. Upon issuance of paragraph # 26, Special Orders No. 231, Army Service Forces, New York Port of Embarkation, Camp Shanks, New York, one officer and one enlisted man departed Camp Shanks by train for Camp Sibert, Attalla, Alabama, where they arrived around 2300 hours, 1 September 1945. The officer and enlisted man established an assembly area for returning personnel at Camp Sibert until the unit was inactivated.

On 27 October 1945, at 2400 hours, the 807th Hospital Center was inactivated per paragraph 1, General Orders 53, Headquarters, 1479th SCU, Camp Sibert, Alabama, dated 25 October 1945.

Special thanks to Alain S. Batens and Ben C. Major, WW2 US Medical Research Centre (www.med-dept.com) for their assistance in interpreting the historical information on the 807th Hospital Center, validating the information contained in Chapters 1 and 2, and for the use of historical photographs.



COMPANY MORNING REPORT
INITIAL REPORT

14 January 1945

STATION [illegible] Pk. Mi. 6724

ORGANIZATION 607 Med Sv Bat (Hosp Center)

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME	GRADE	CODE
01843243	Miller, Harry H. Jr.	MAC Capt	

Above named first Officer assigned to the 607th Med Sv Bat (Hosp Center) per WDGO [illegible]. Assumed command aff this date.

RECORD OF EVENTS

607th Med Sv Bat (Hosp Center) activated per Orgn Order No 33, CZ NTOUSA APO 887, dated 22 Nov 44.

Telephone No. - South Minne 2165
Commanding Officer - Harry H. Miller Jr Capt, MAC

This is initial report

OFFICER STRENGTH	FLD O & CAPT PRES	FLD O & CAPT ABS'T	1ST LT PRES	1ST LT ABS'T	2D LT PRES	2D LT ABS'T	WO PRES	WO ABS'T	FLY O PRES	FLY O ABS'T
ASSIGNED	1									
ATTACHED UNASSIGNED										
ATTACHED FR OTHER ORGN										
TOTAL	1									

AVN CADET & ENLISTED STRENGTH	AVIATION CADETS PRESENT	AVIATION CADETS ABSENT	PRESENT FOR DUTY	PRESENT NOT FOR D	ENLISTED MEN ABSENT	PRESENT AND ABSENT
ASSIGNED						
ATTACHED UNASSIGNED						
ATTACHED FR OTHER ORGN						
TOTAL						

RATIONS

I. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RATIONS REQUIRED FOR { DAY OF WEEK / DATE } — NUMBER

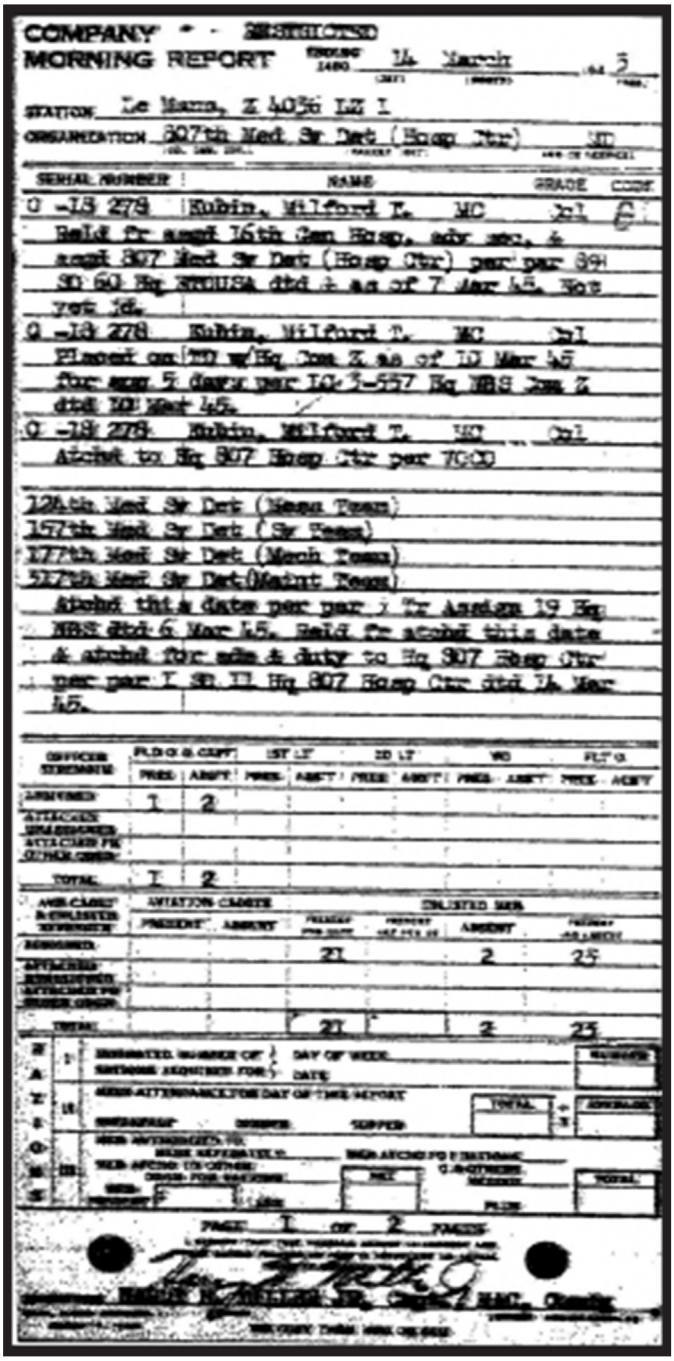
II. MESS ATTENDANCE FOR DAY OF THIS REPORT — BREAKFAST, DINNER, SUPPER — TOTAL — ÷ 3 — AVERAGE

III. MEN AUTHORIZED TO MESS SEPARATELY; MEN ATCHD TO OTHER ORGN FOR RATIONS; MEN PRESENT; LESS; MEN ATCHD FOR RATIONS O & OTHERS MESSED; NET; PLUS; TOTAL

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

Harry H. Miller Jr. Capt, MAC, Commanding

Illustration 2
Initial Morning Report - 14 January 1945
CPT Miller assumes command



COMPANY - DETACHED
MORNING REPORT ENDING 1480 14 March 45

STATION Le Mans, Z 405 LZ 1
ORGANIZATION 807th Med Sv Det (Hosp Ctr) HD

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME	GRADE	CODE
O -18 279	Kubin, Milford T.	MC	Col

Reld fr assgt 16th Gen Hosp, adv sec, &
assgt 807 Med Sv Det (Hosp Ctr) per par 89
SO 60 Hq USFOR dtd & eff 7 Mar 45. Not
yet id.

O -18 278 Kubin, Milford T. MC Col
Placed on TD w/Hq Com Z eff 10 Mar 45
for asgt 5 days per IO 3-557 Hq NBS Com Z
dtd 10 Mar 45.

O -18 279 Kubin, Milford T. MC Col
Atchd to Hq 807 Hosp Ctr per 7000

124th Med Sv Det (Mess Team)
157th Med Sv Det (Sv Team)
177th Med Sv Det (Mech Team)
317th Med Sv Det (Maint Team)
Atchd this date per par 7 Tr Assign 19 Hq
NBS dtd 6 Mar 45. Reld fr atchd this date
& atchd for adm & duty to Hq 807 Hosp Ctr
per par 1 SO 11 Hq 807 Hosp Ctr dtd 14 Mar
45.

OFFICER STRENGTH	FLD G & STAFF PRES	FLD G & STAFF ABSENT	1ST LT PRES	1ST LT ABSENT	2D LT PRES	2D LT ABSENT	WO PRES	WO ABSENT	FLT O PRES	FLT O ABSENT
ASSIGNED	1	2								
ATTACHED										
ATTACHED FR OTHER ORGS										
TOTAL	1	2								

AVIATION CADETS PRESENT	AVIATION CADETS ABSENT	ENLISTED MEN PRESENT	ENLISTED MEN ABSENT	ENLISTED MEN ATTACHED
		21	2	25
		21	2	25

1. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN REQUIRED FOR DAY OF WEEK / DATE
2. MEN ATTENDANCE FOR DAY OF THIS REPORT — TOTAL
3. MEN ATTACHED TO THIS ORGANIZATION FROM OTHER ORGS FOR RATIONS — MEN ATTACHED TO OTHER ORGS FOR RATIONS — MEN ATTACHED TO THIS ORGANIZATION FROM OTHER ORGS — TOTAL

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

Milford T. Kubin, Jr., Capt, MC, Comdg

Unit shows to have 3 commissioned officers and 20 enlisted soldiers assigned.

The 124th Med Svc Det,. 157th Med Svc Det, 177th Med Svc Det, and 317th Med Svc Det are assigned to the 807th for duty.

COL Kubin is attached and assumes command of the 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hospital Center).

Illustration 3
Morning Report - 14 March 1945
COL Kubin is Attached to Unit

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
807th Hospital Center
Southern District
Normandy Base Section
European Theater of Operations
APO 562, US Army

23 March 1945

GENERAL ORDER)
:
NUMBER.....1)

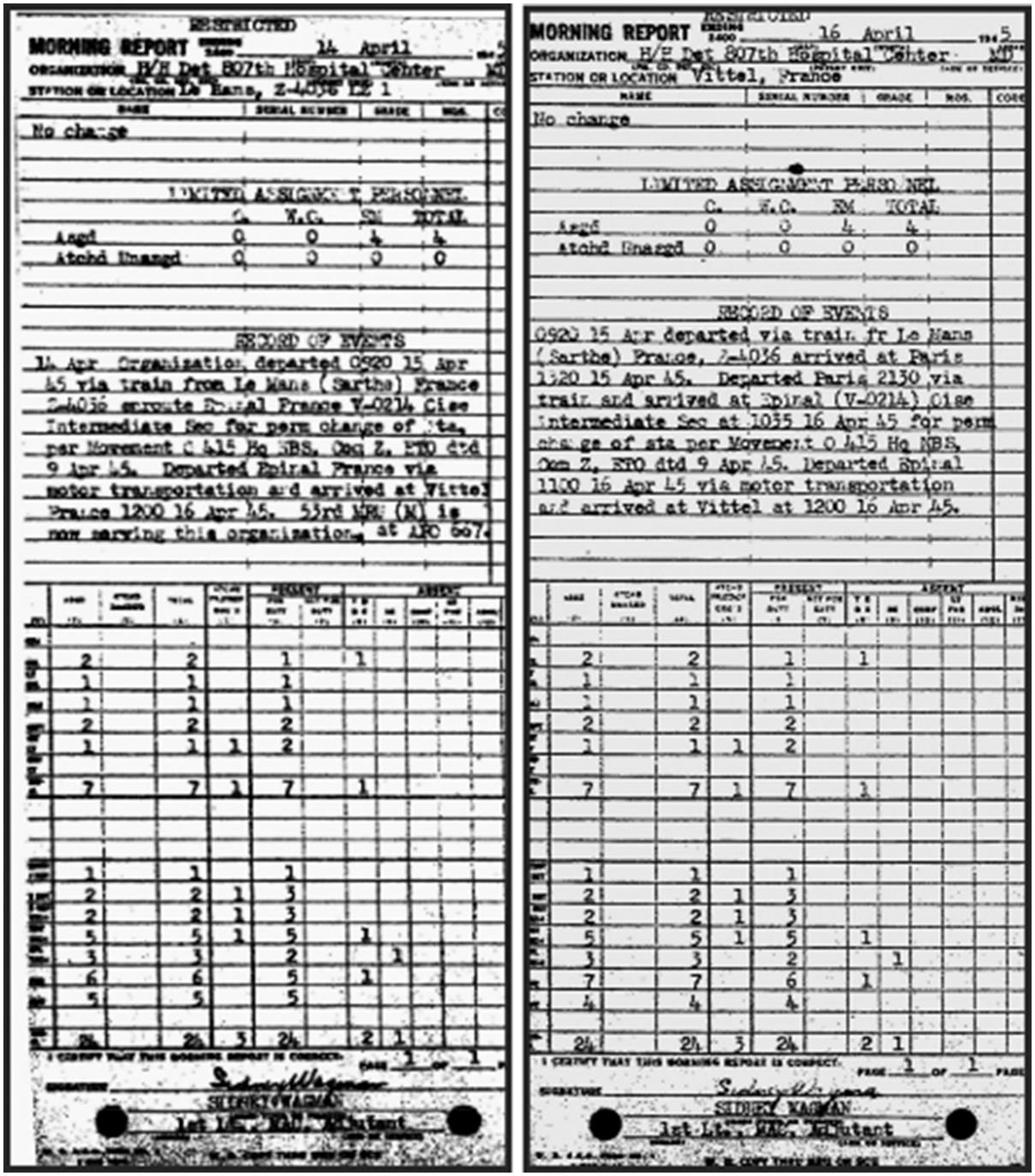
ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND

Under the provisions of AR 600-20, the undersigned hereby assumes command of 807TH HOSPITAL CENTER, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, NORMANDY BASE SECTION, COMMUNICATION ZONE, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, APO 562, US ARMY.

MILFORD T. KUBIN
Colonel, MC
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - CO
2 - ea Unit this Comd
2 - file

Illustration 4
COL Kubin assumes command of the
807th Hospital Center - 23 March 1945



RESTRICTED

MORNING REPORT 14 April 19445

ORGANIZATION H/F Det 807th Hospital Center MD

STATION OR LOCATION Le Mans, Z-4036 PE 1

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	REMARKS
No change			

LIMITED ASSIGNMENT PERSONNEL

	C.	W.C.	EM	TOTAL
Asgd	0	0	4	4
Atchd Unasgd	0	0	0	0

RECORD OF EVENTS

14 Apr Organization departed 0920 15 Apr 45 via train from Le Mans (Sarthe) France Z-4036 enroute Epiral France V-0214 Cise Intermediate Sec for perm change of sta, per Movement O 415 Hq NBS, Com Z, ETO dtd 9 Apr 45. Departed Epiral France via motor transportation and arrived at Vittel France 1200 16 Apr 45. 53rd MR (M) is now serving this organization at APO 887.

				PRESENT		ABSENT				
	2	2		1	1					
	1	1		1						
	1	1		1						
	2	2		2						
	1	1	1	2						
	7	7	1	7	1					
	1	1		1						
	2	2	1	3						
	2	2	1	3						
	5	5	1	5	1					
	3	3		2		1				
	6	6		5	1					
	5	5		5						
	24	24	3	24	2	1				

I CERTIFY THAT THIS MORNING REPORT IS CORRECT. PAGE 1 OF 1

SIGNATURE Sidney Wagman

SIDNEY WAGMAN

1st Lt., WAC, Adjutant

RESTRICTED

MORNING REPORT 16 April 19445

ORGANIZATION H/F Det 807th Hospital Center MD

STATION OR LOCATION Vittel, France

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	REMARKS
No change			

LIMITED ASSIGNMENT PERSONNEL

	C.	W.C.	EM	TOTAL
Asgd	0	0	4	4
Atchd Unasgd	0	0	0	0

RECORD OF EVENTS

0920 15 Apr departed via train fr Le Mans (Sarthe) France, Z-4036 arrived at Paris 1320 15 Apr 45. Departed Paris 2130 via train and arrived at Epiral (V-0214) Cise Intermediate Sec at 1035 16 Apr 45 for perm change of sta per Movement O 415 Hq NBS, Com Z, ETO dtd 9 Apr 45. Departed Epiral 1100 16 Apr 45 via motor transportation and arrived at Vittel at 1200 16 Apr 45.

				PRESENT		ABSENT				
	2	2		1	1					
	1	1		1						
	1	1		1						
	2	2		2						
	1	1	1	2						
	7	7	1	7	1					
	1	1		1						
	2	2	1	3						
	2	2	1	3						
	5	5	1	5	1					
	3	3		2		1				
	7	7		6	1					
	4	4		4						
	24	24	3	24	2	1				

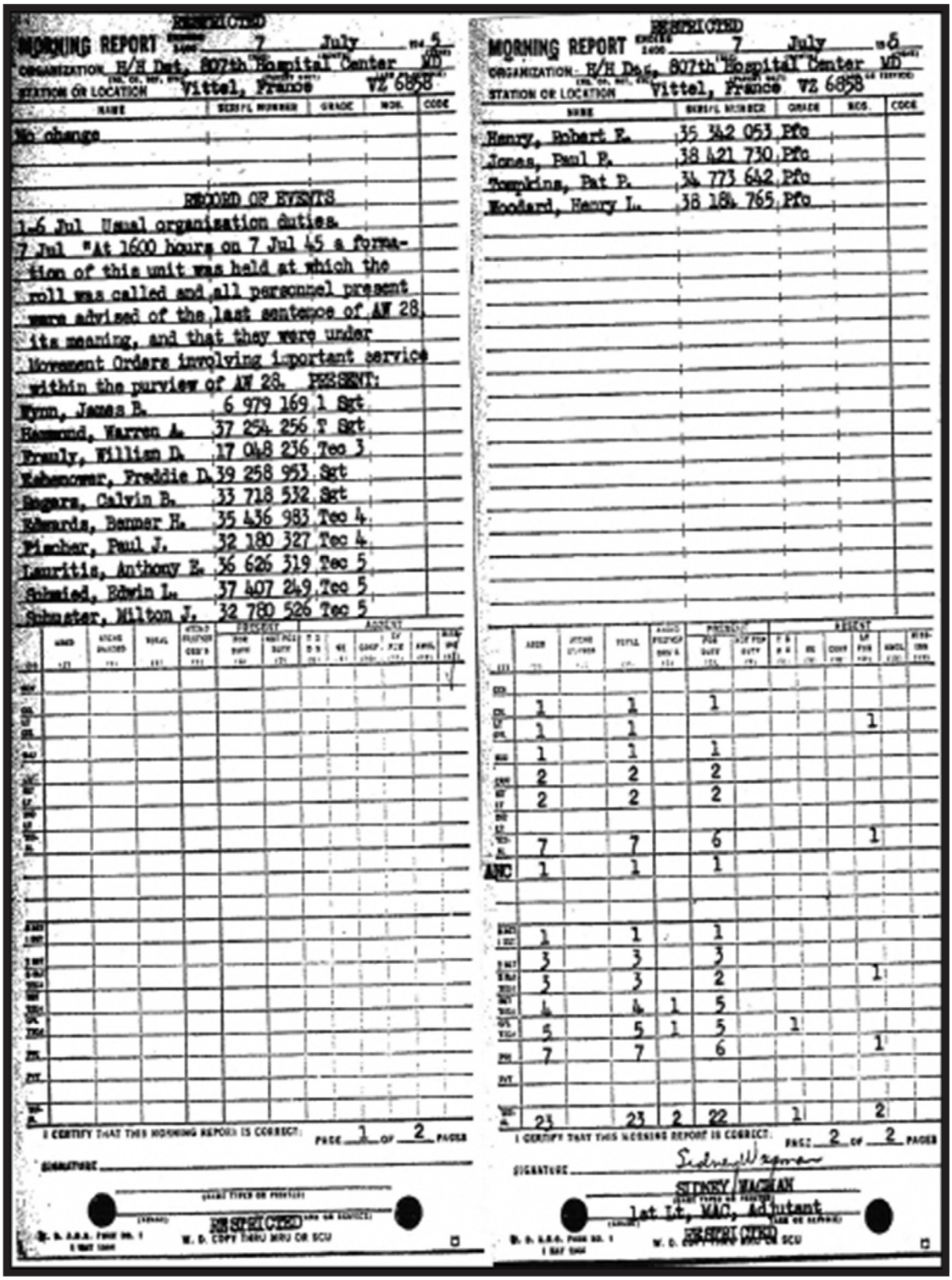
I CERTIFY THAT THIS MORNING REPORT IS CORRECT. PAGE 1 OF 1

SIGNATURE Sidney Wagman

SIDNEY WAGMAN

1st Lt., WAC, Adjutant

Illustration 5
Morning Report - 14 & 16 April 1945
Unit movement to Vittel, France



RESTRICTED

MORNING REPORT 7 July 1945 No. 5

ORGANIZATION H/H Det, 807th Hospital Center APO

STATION OR LOCATION Vittel, France VZ 6858

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	MOS.	CODE
No change				
RECORD OF EVENTS				
6 Jul Usual organization duties.				
7 Jul "At 1600 hours on 7 Jul 45 a formation of this unit was held at which the roll was called and all personnel present were advised of the last sentence of AW 28, its meaning, and that they were under Movement Orders involving important service within the purview of AW 28. PRESENT:				
Wynn, James B.	6 979 169	1 Sgt		
Hammond, Warren A.	37 254 256	T Sgt		
Brauly, William D.	17 048 236	Tec 3		
Eisenower, Freddie D.	39 258 953	Sgt		
Rogers, Calvin B.	33 718 532	Sgt		
Edwards, Banner H.	35 436 983	Tec 4		
Fischer, Paul J.	32 180 327	Tec 4		
Lauritis, Anthony E.	36 626 319	Tec 5		
Schmied, Edwin L.	37 407 249	Tec 5		
Schuster, Milton J.	32 780 526	Tec 5		

	ASGD	ATCHD UNASSD	RCVD	ATCHD RETURNED CDD'S	PRESENT: DUE DUTY	PRESENT: NOT PRES DUTY	ABSENT: T D Y	ABSENT: SICK	ABSENT: CONF. FIC	ABSENT: LV	ABSENT: AWOL	ABSENT: REM DET
WD												
CO	1		1		1							
1SG	1		1								1	
MSG	1		1		1							
1ST SGT	2		2		2							
SGT	2		2		2							
CPL												
PFC	7		7		6						1	
AMC	1		1		1							
T/SGT												
S/SGT	1		1		1							
T/4	3		3		3							
S/4	3		3		2						1	
CK	4		4	1	5							
T/5	5		5	1	5		1					
PVT	7		7		6						1	
DVT												
TOTAL	23		23	2	22		1				2	

I CERTIFY THAT THIS MORNING REPORT IS CORRECT. PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

SIGNATURE

(GRADE) (TYPED OR PRINTED)

RESTRICTED

D. A. A.G.O. Form No. 1 — 1 MAY 1940 — W. D. COPY THRU MRU OR SCU

RESTRICTED

MORNING REPORT 7 July 1945 No. 6

ORGANIZATION H/H Det, 807th Hospital Center APO

STATION OR LOCATION Vittel, France VZ 6858

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	MOS.	CODE
Henry, Robert E.	35 342 053	Pfc		
Jones, Paul P.	38 421 730	Pfc		
Tompkins, Pat P.	34 773 642	Pfc		
Woodard, Henry L.	38 184 765	Pfc		

	ASGD	ATCHD UNASSD	RCVD	ATCHD RETURNED CDD'S	PRESENT: DUE DUTY	PRESENT: NOT PRES DUTY	ABSENT: T D Y	ABSENT: SICK	ABSENT: CONF. FIC	ABSENT: LV	ABSENT: AWOL	ABSENT: REM DET
WD												
CO												
1SG												
MSG												
1ST SGT												
SGT												
CPL												
PFC												
AMC												
T/SGT												
S/SGT												
T/4												
S/4												
CK												
T/5												
PVT												
DVT												
TOTAL												

I CERTIFY THAT THIS MORNING REPORT IS CORRECT. PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

SIGNATURE Sidney Wagman

SIDNEY WAGMAN

1st Lt, WAC, Adjutant

(GRADE) (TYPED OR PRINTED)

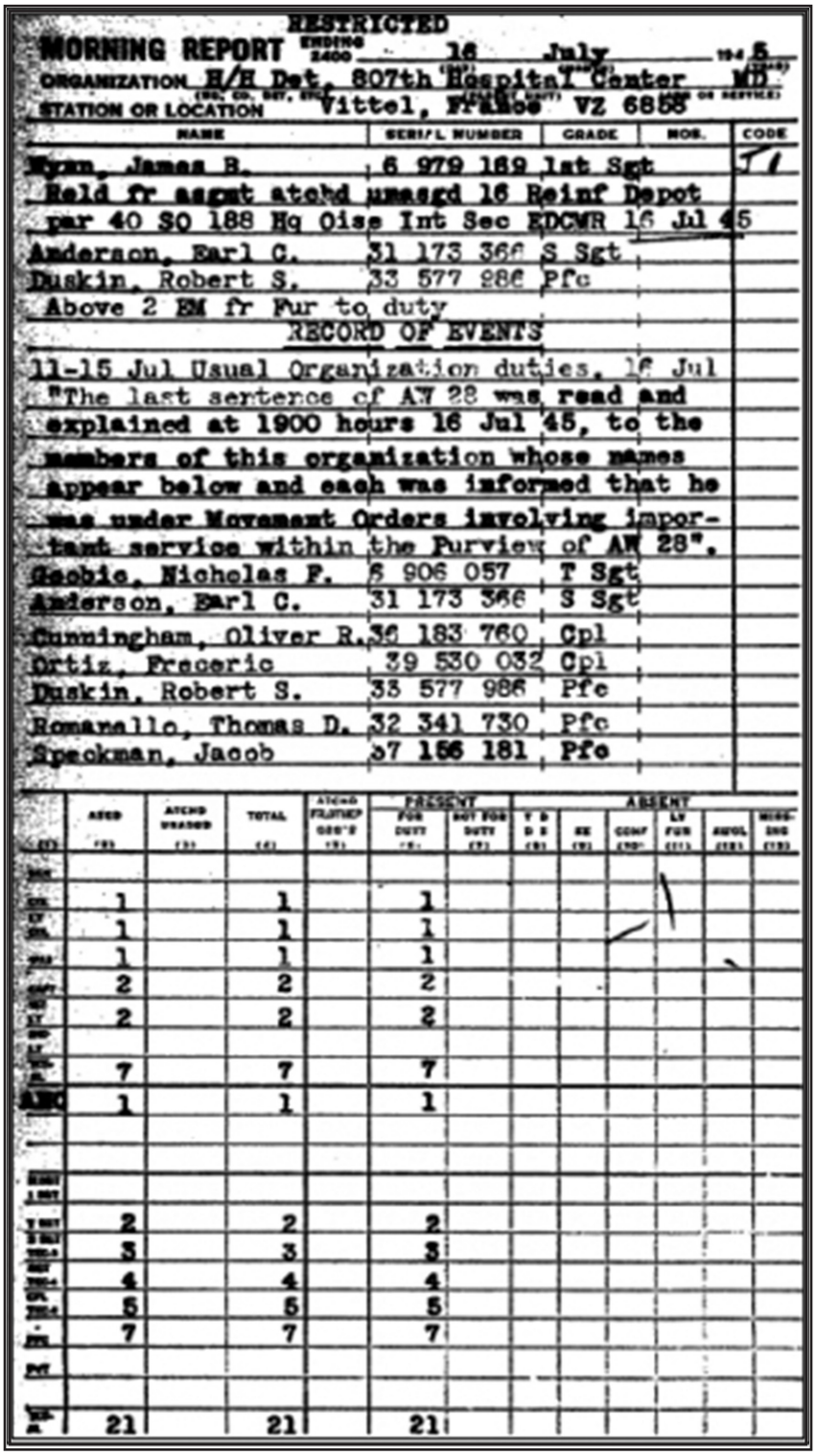
RESTRICTED

D. A. A.G.O. Form No. 1 — 1 MAY 1940 — W. D. COPY THRU MRU OR SCU

Illustration 6-1

Morning Report - 7 July 1945

Enlisted soldiers informed of Articles of War Number 28



RESTRICTED

MORNING REPORT ENDING 2400 16 July 194 5

ORGANIZATION (SQ, CO, BAT, ETC.) H/H Det, 807th Hospital Center (PLACE OF STATION) MD (DATE OF SERVICE)

STATION OR LOCATION Vittel, France VZ 6855

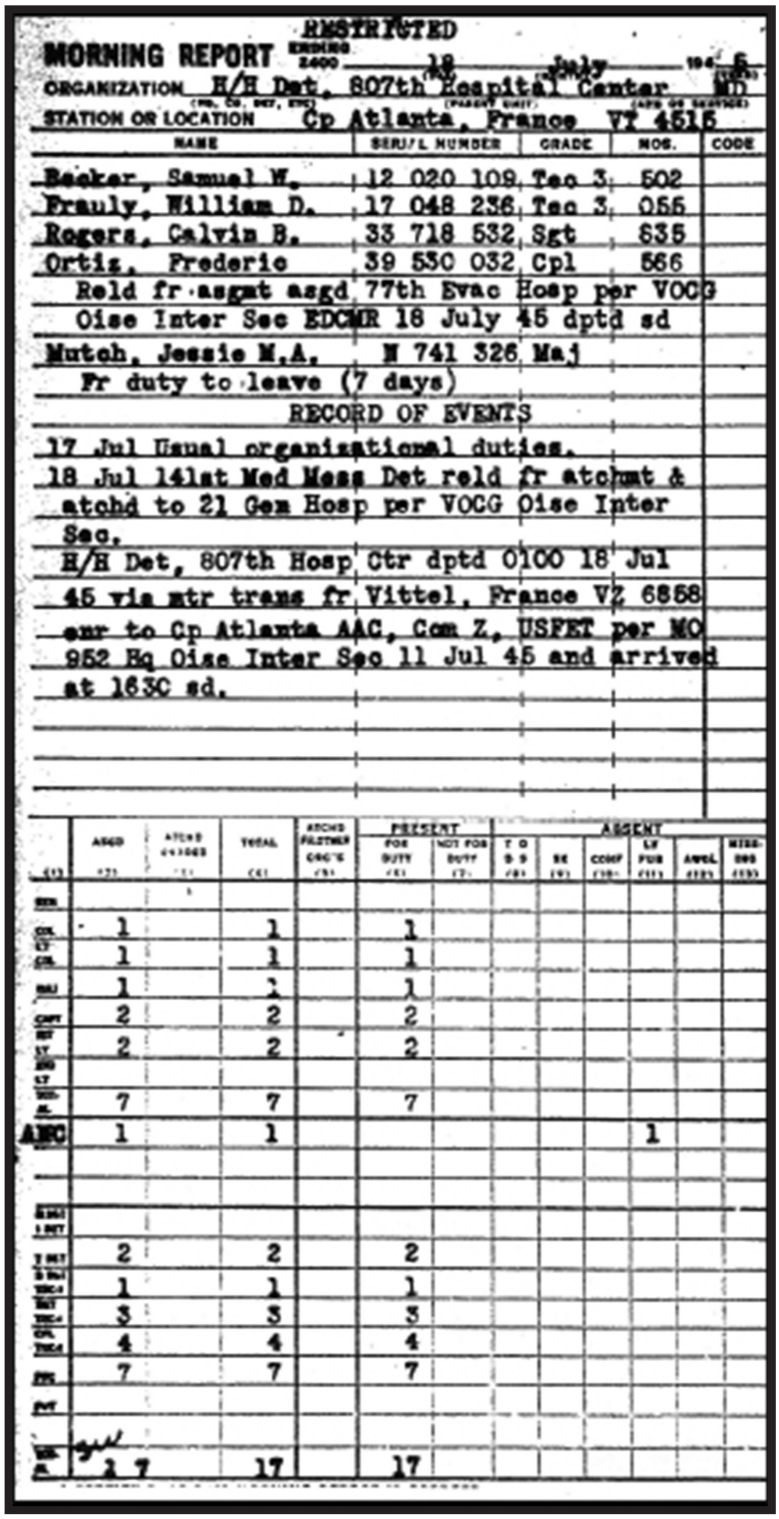
NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	MOS.	CODE
Wynn, James B.	6 979 189	1st Sgt		T 1
Reld fr asgmt atchd unasgd 16 Reinf Depot par 40 SO 188 Hq Oise Int Sec EDCMR 16 Jul 45				
Anderson, Earl C.	31 173 366	S Sgt		
Duskin, Robert S.	33 577 986	Pfc		
Above 2 EM fr Fur to duty				
RECORD OF EVENTS				
11-15 Jul Usual Organization duties. 16 Jul "The last sentence of AW 28 was read and explained at 1900 hours 16 Jul 45, to the members of this organization whose names appear below and each was informed that he was under Movement Orders involving important service within the Purview of AW 28".				
Gaobic, Nicholas P.	6 906 057	T Sgt		
Anderson, Earl C.	31 173 366	S Sgt		
Cunningham, Oliver R.	36 183 760	Cpl		
Ortiz, Frecerio	39 530 032	Cpl		
Duskin, Robert S.	33 577 986	Pfc		
Romanello, Thomas D.	32 341 730	Pfc		
Speckman, Jacob	37 156 181	Pfc		

	ASGD	ATCHD UNASGD	TOTAL	ATCHD FILIPINO GOO'S	PRESENT FOR DUTY	PRESENT NOT FOR DUTY	ABSENT T D D	ABSENT AA	ABSENT CONF	ABSENT LV FUR	ABSENT AWOL	ABSENT MISC ING
	1		1		1							
	1		1		1							
	1		1		1							
	2		2		2							
	2		2		2							
	7		7		7							
	1		1		1							
	2		2		2							
	3		3		3							
	4		4		4							
	5		5		5							
	7		7		7							
	21		21		21							

Illustration 6-2

Morning Report -16 July 1945

Enlisted soldiers informed of Articles of War Number 28



RESTRICTED

MORNING REPORT 2400 18 July 1945

ORGANIZATION H/H Det, 807th Hospital Center (No. Co. Det. etc.) (Parent Unit) (Arm or Service) MD

STATION OR LOCATION Cp Atlanta, France VZ 4515

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	MOS.	CODE
Becker, Samuel W.	12 020 109	Tec 3	502	
Frauly, William D.	17 048 236	Tec 3	055	
Rogers, Calvin B.	33 718 532	Sgt	635	
Ortiz, Frederic	39 530 032	Cpl	566	
Reld fr asgmt asgd 77th Evac Hosp per VOCG Oise Inter Sec EDCMR 18 July 45 dptd sd				
Mutch, Jessie M.A.	N 741 326	Maj		
Fr duty to leave (7 days)				

RECORD OF EVENTS

17 Jul Usual organizational duties.

18 Jul 141st Med Mess Det reld fr atchmt & atchd to 21 Gen Hosp per VOCG Oise Inter Sec.

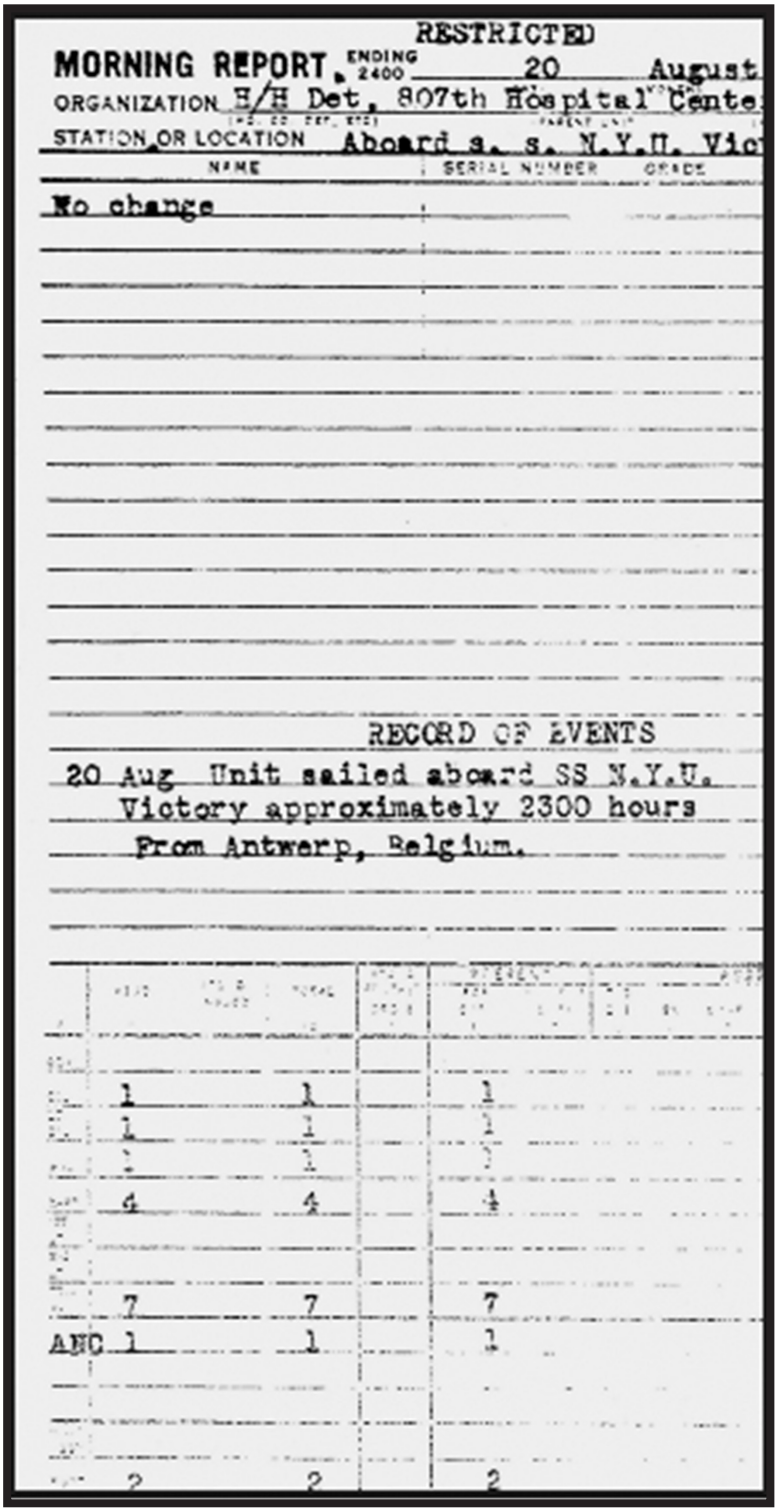
H/H Det, 807th Hosp Ctr dptd 0100 18 Jul 45 via mtr trans fr Vittel, France VZ 6858 enr to Cp Atlanta AAC, Com Z, USFET per MO 952 Hq Oise Inter Sec 11 Jul 45 and arrived at 163C sd.

	Asgd	Atchd (Attached)	Total	Atchd Fr/Other Org'ns	PRESENT: For Duty	PRESENT: Not For Duty	ABSENT: T D S	ABSENT: Sick	ABSENT: Conf	ABSENT: Lv Fur	ABSENT: AWOL	ABSENT: Misc Sus
CO	1		1		1							
XO	1		1		1							
1SG	1		1		1							
CWO	2		2		2							
1LT	2		2		2							
2LT												
EM	7		7		7							
ANC	1		1							1		
	2		2		2							
	1		1		1							
	3		3		3							
	4		4		4							
	7		7		7							
	17		17		17							

Illustration 7

Morning Report -18 July 1945

Movement from Vittel, France to Camp Atlanta



RESTRICTED

MORNING REPORT, ENDING 2400 20 August

ORGANIZATION H/H Det, 807th Hospital Cente

STATION OR LOCATION Aboard s. s. N.Y.U. Vic

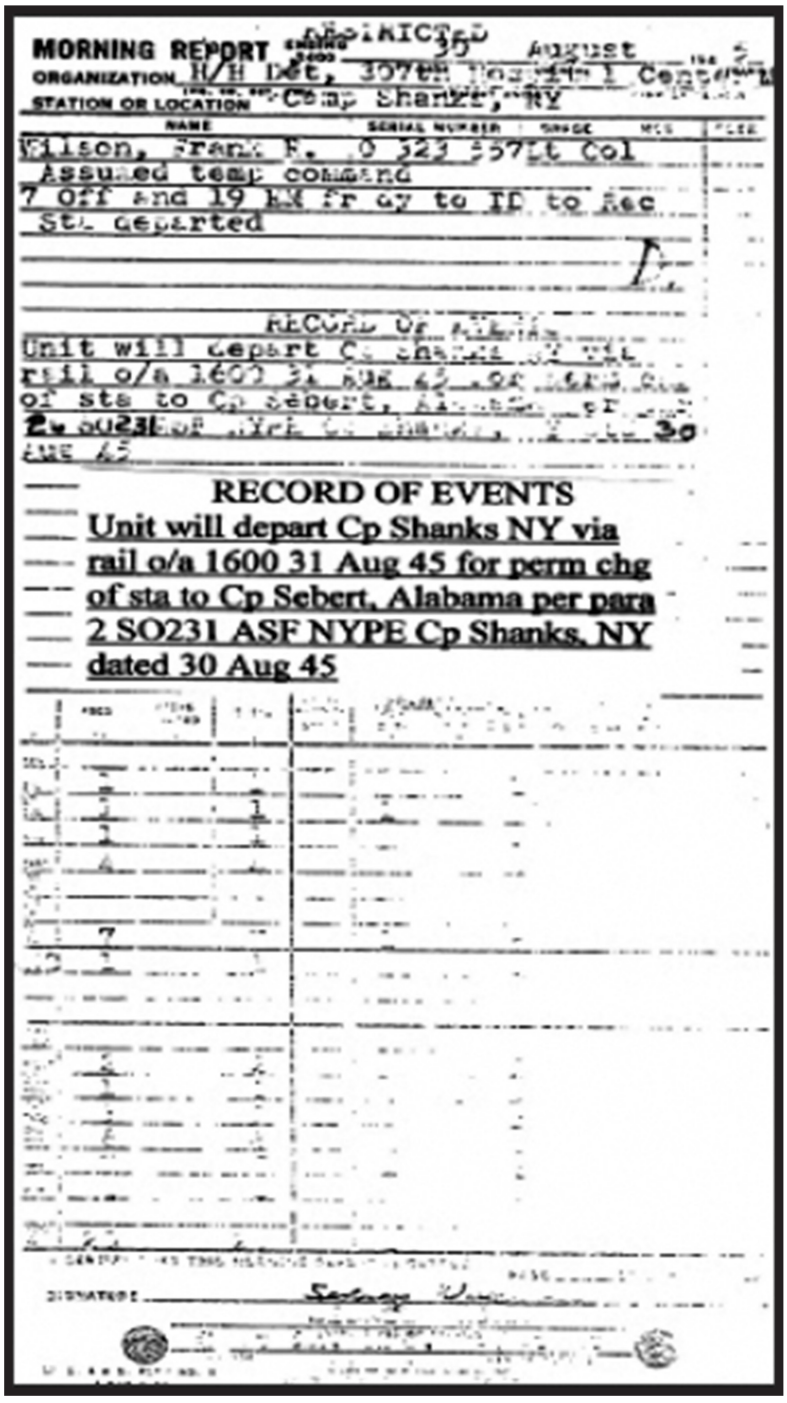
NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE
No change		

RECORD OF EVENTS

20 Aug Unit sailed aboard SS N.Y.U. Victory approximately 2300 hours From Antwerp, Belgium.

	1	1		1
	1	1		1
	1	1		1
	4	4		4
	7	7		7
ANC	1	1		1
	2	2		2

Illustration 8
Morning Report -20 August 1945
Sailing Home aboard the SS N.Y.U



MORNING REPORT

ORGANIZATION H/H Det, 307th Inf, 1 Cen

STATION OR LOCATION Camp Shanks, NY

August

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	MOS	REMARKS
Wilson, Frank F.	O 323 557	Lt Col		

Assumed temp command
7 Off and 19 EM fr Cy to ID to Rec
Sta. departed

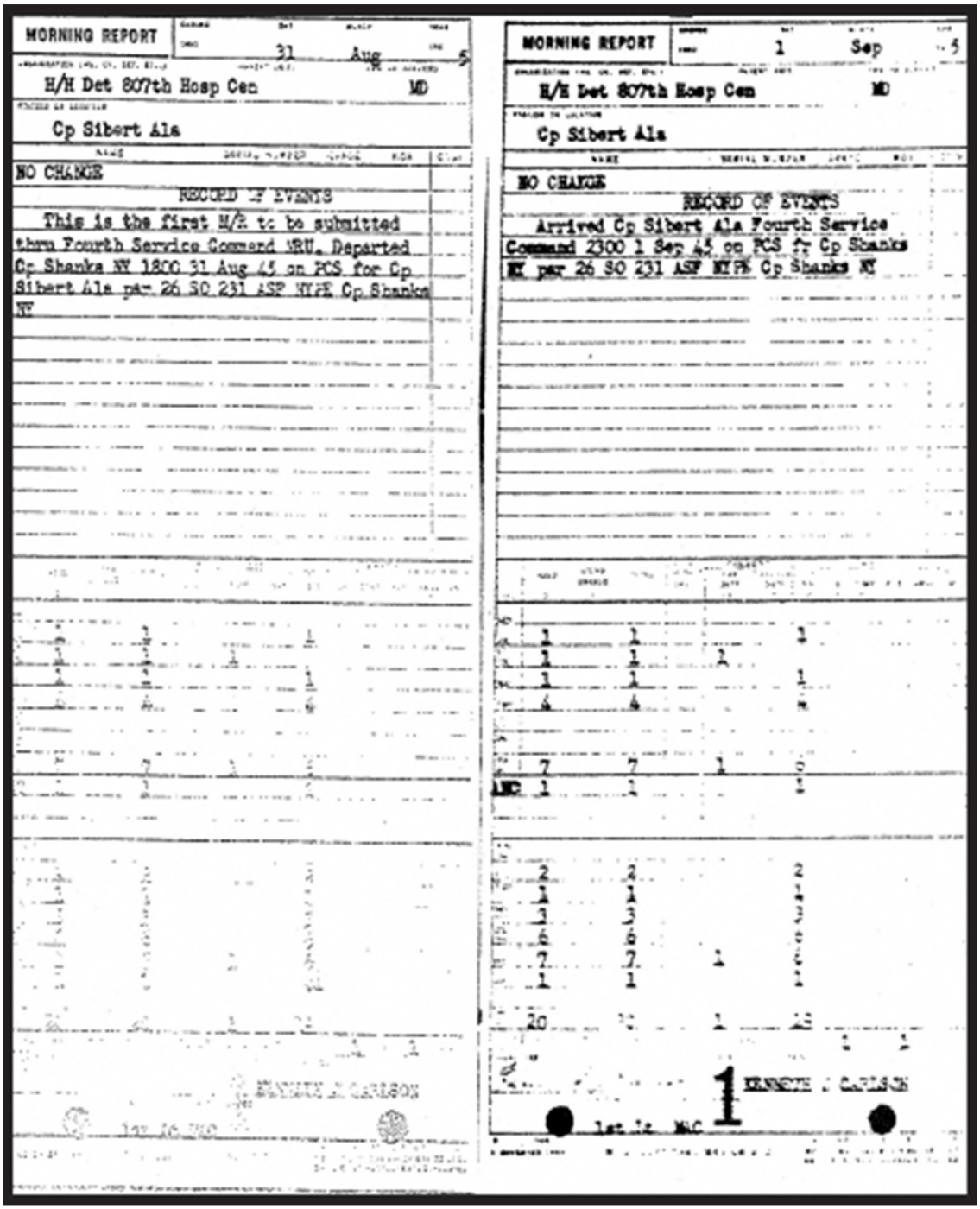
RECORD OF EVENTS

Unit will depart Cp Shanks NY via rail o/a 1600 31 Aug 45 for perm chg of sta to Cp Sebert, Alabama per para 2 SO231 ASF NYPE Cp Shanks, NY dated 30 Aug 45

Illustration 9

Morning Report -30 August 1945

LTC Frank Wilson assumes command & movement to Camp Sibert, Alabama



MORNING REPORT

31 Aug 5

H/H Det 807th Hosp Cen MD

Cp Sibert Ala

NO CHANGE

RECORD OF EVENTS

This is the first M/R to be submitted thru Fourth Service Command ARU. Departed Cp Shanks NY 1800 31 Aug 45 on PCS for Cp Sibert Ala par 26 SO 231 ASF WDPE Cp Shanks NY

MORNING REPORT

1 Sep 5

H/H Det 807th Hosp Cen MD

Cp Sibert Ala

NO CHANGE

RECORD OF EVENTS

Arrived Cp Sibert Ala Fourth Service Command 2300 1 Sep 45 on PCS fr Cp Shanks NY par 26 SO 231 ASF WDPE Cp Shanks NY

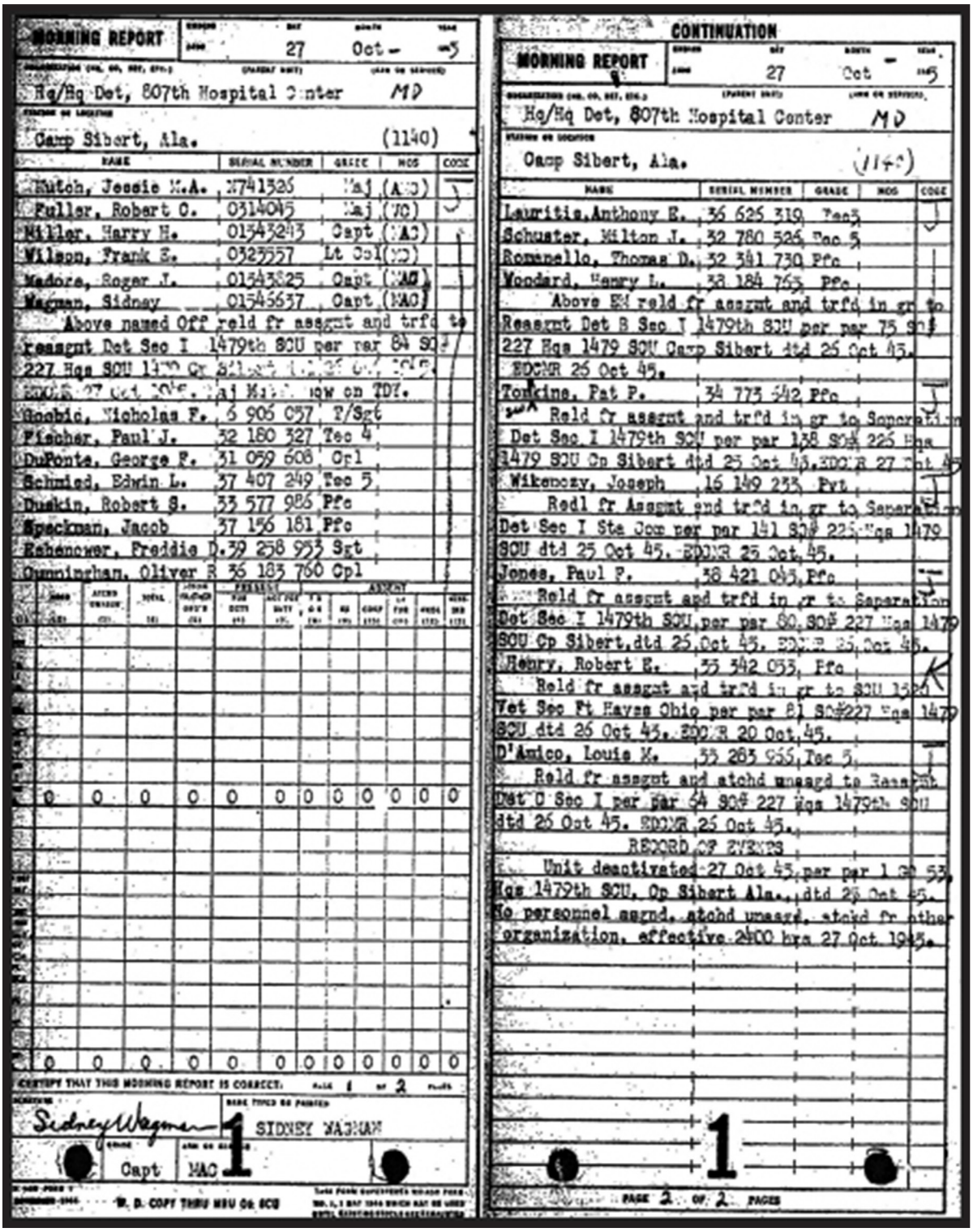
KENNETH J. CARLSON

1st Lt MC

Illustration 10

Morning Report -31 August 1945 - 1 September 1945

Unit members arrive at Camp Sibert, Alabama



MORNING REPORT — 27 Oct — 45

Hq/Hq Det, 807th Hospital Center MD

Camp Sibert, Ala. (1140)

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	MOS	COMP
Hutch, Jessie M.A.	M741526	Maj	(AUS)	
Fuller, Robert O.	0314045	Maj	(MC)	
Miller, Harry H.	01543243	Capt	(MAC)	
Wilson, Frank E.	0323557	Lt Col	(MC)	
Madore, Roger J.	01543825	Capt	(MAC)	
Wagman, Sidney	01546637	Capt	(MAC)	
Above named Off reld fr assgmt and trfd to reasgmt Det Sec I 1479th SCU per par 84 SO# 227 Hqs SCU 1479 Cp Sibert dtd 25 Oct 45. EDCNR 27 Oct 45. Maj Mahl now on TDY.				
Hoobic, Nicholas F.	6 906 037	T/Sgt		
Fischer, Paul J.	32 180 327	Tec 4		
DuPonte, George F.	31 059 608	Cpl		
Schmied, Edwin L.	37 407 249	Tec 5		
Duskin, Robert S.	33 577 986	Pfc		
Speckman, Jacob	37 156 181	Pfc		
Eshenower, Freddie D.	39 258 953	Sgt		
Cunningham, Oliver R.	36 183 760	Cpl		

				PRESENT					ABSENT				
	ASSD	ATCHD UNASGD	TOTAL	ABSENT FROM ORG'N	FOR DUTY	NOT FOR DUTY	T/D	AD	CONF	AT FOR	AWOL	MISS IN ACTION
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

I CERTIFY THAT THIS MORNING REPORT IS CORRECT. PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

Sidney Wagman — Capt MAC

SIDNEY WAGMAN

1

D. COPY THRU MSU Co SCU

CONTINUATION

MORNING REPORT — 27 Oct — 45

Hq/Hq Det, 807th Hospital Center MD

Camp Sibert, Ala. (1140)

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	MOS	COMP
Lauritis, Anthony E.	36 625 319	Tec 5		
Schuster, Milton J.	32 780 526	Tec 5		
Romanello, Thomas D.	32 341 730	Pfc		
Woodard, Henry L.	38 184 765	Pfc		
Above EM reld fr assgmt and trfd in gr to Reasgmt Det B Sec I 1479th SCU per par 75 SO# 227 Hqs 1479 SCU Camp Sibert dtd 25 Oct 45. EDCNR 26 Oct 45.				
Tonkins, Pat P.	34 773 542	Pfc		
Reld fr assgmt and trfd in gr to Separation Det Sec I 1479th SCU per par 138 SO# 225 Hqs 1479 SCU Cp Sibert dtd 25 Oct 45. EDCNR 27 Oct 45				
Wikenczy, Joseph	16 149 233	Pvt		
Reld fr Assgmt and trfd in gr to Separation Det Sec I Ste Com per par 141 SO# 225 Hqs 1479 SCU dtd 25 Oct 45. EDCNR 26 Oct 45.				
Jones, Paul P.	38 421 045	Pfc		
Reld fr assgmt and trfd in gr to Separation Det Sec I 1479th SCU per par 80 SO# 227 Hqs 1479 SCU Cp Sibert dtd 25 Oct 45. EDCNR 25 Oct 45.				
Henry, Robert E.	35 342 055	Pfc		
Reld fr assgmt and trfd in gr to SCU 1530 Vet Sec Ft Hayes Ohio per par 81 SO#227 Hqs 1479 SCU dtd 26 Oct 45. EDCNR 20 Oct 45.				
D'Amico, Louis M.	35 265 955	Tec 5		
Reld fr assgmt and atchd unasgd to Reasgmt Det D Sec I per par 64 SO# 227 Hqs 1479th SCU dtd 26 Oct 45. EDCNR 25 Oct 45.				

RECORD OF EVENTS

Unit deactivated 27 Oct 45 per par 1 SO 53, Hqs 1479th SCU, Cp Sibert Ala., dtd 26 Oct 45. No personnel asgnd, atchd unasgd, atchd fr other organization, effective 2400 hrs 27 Oct 1945.

1

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

Illustration 11

Morning Report -27 October 1945

Final Morning Report - 807th Hospital Center

Commissioned Officers *
807th Hospital Center, Southern District, Normandy Base Section, ComZ, ETOUSA

Milford T. Kubin, MC, Colonel, O-18278 , Commanding Officer

Derrick T. Vail, MC, Colonel, O-491780

Frank E. Wilson, MC, Lt. Colonel, O-323557

Robert C. Fuller, VC, Major, O-314045, Veterinary Officer

Jessie M. A. Mutch, ANC, Major, N-741326, Chief Nurse

Herman R. Crookshank, SnC, Captain, O-475952, Medical Inspector

Harry H. Miller, MAC, Captain, O-1543243, Receiving & Evacuation Officer, Plans & Training Officer and Unit Historian.

Sidney J. Wagman, MAC, Captain, O-1546673, Adjutant & Personnel Officer, and War Bonds Officer

Kenneth J. Carlson, MC, First Lieutenant

Roger J. Madera, MAC, First Lieutenant, O-1543825, Supply & Transportation Officer

Nathan Cooper, MAC, Second Lieutenant

* Incomplete list

Enlisted Men – 807th Hospital Center *
Southern District, Normandy Base Section, ComZ, ETOUSA

Earl C. Anderson, Staff Sergeant, 31173366

Samuel W. Becker, Technician 3d Grade, 12020109

Francis Chabak, Private First Class, 32923432

John B. Chavez, Private, 39421096

Oliver J. Cunningham, Corporal, 36183760

Louis M. D'Amico, Technician 5th Grade, 35283966

George F. DuPonte, Corporal, 31059608

Robert S. Duskin, Private First Class, 33577986

Benner H. Edwards, Technician 4th Grade, 35436983

Freddie D. Eshenower, Corporal, 39258953

Paul J. Fischer, Technician 4th Grade, 32180327

William D. Frauly, Technician 3d Grade, 17048236

Sidney Goldberg, Technician 4th Grade, 32401386

Nicholas F. Goobie, Master Sergeant, 6906057

Warren A. Hammond, Technical Sergeant, 37254256

Robert E. Henry, Private First Class, 35342053

Leslie S. Hightman, Technical Sergeant, 13001897

Paul F. Jones, Private, 38421045

Anthony E. Lauritis, Technician 5th Grade, 36626319

* Incomplete list.

Enlisted Men – 807th Hospital Center *
Southern District, Normandy Base Section, ComZ, ETOUSA

Murray C. Lester, Technician 4th Grade, 12058175

Ralph L. Morrison, Technician 5th Grade, 37409399

Slade A. Norris, Private, 38203092

Frederic Ortiz, Corporal, 39530032

Calvin B. Rogers, Sergeant, 33718532

Thomas D. Romanello, Private, 32341730

Richard D. Rulon, Private, 37478515

Edwin L. Schmied, Technician 5th Grade, 37407249

Milton J. Schuster, Technician 5th Grade, 32780526

Jacob Speckman, Private First Class, 37156181

Pat P. Tompkins, Private, 34773642

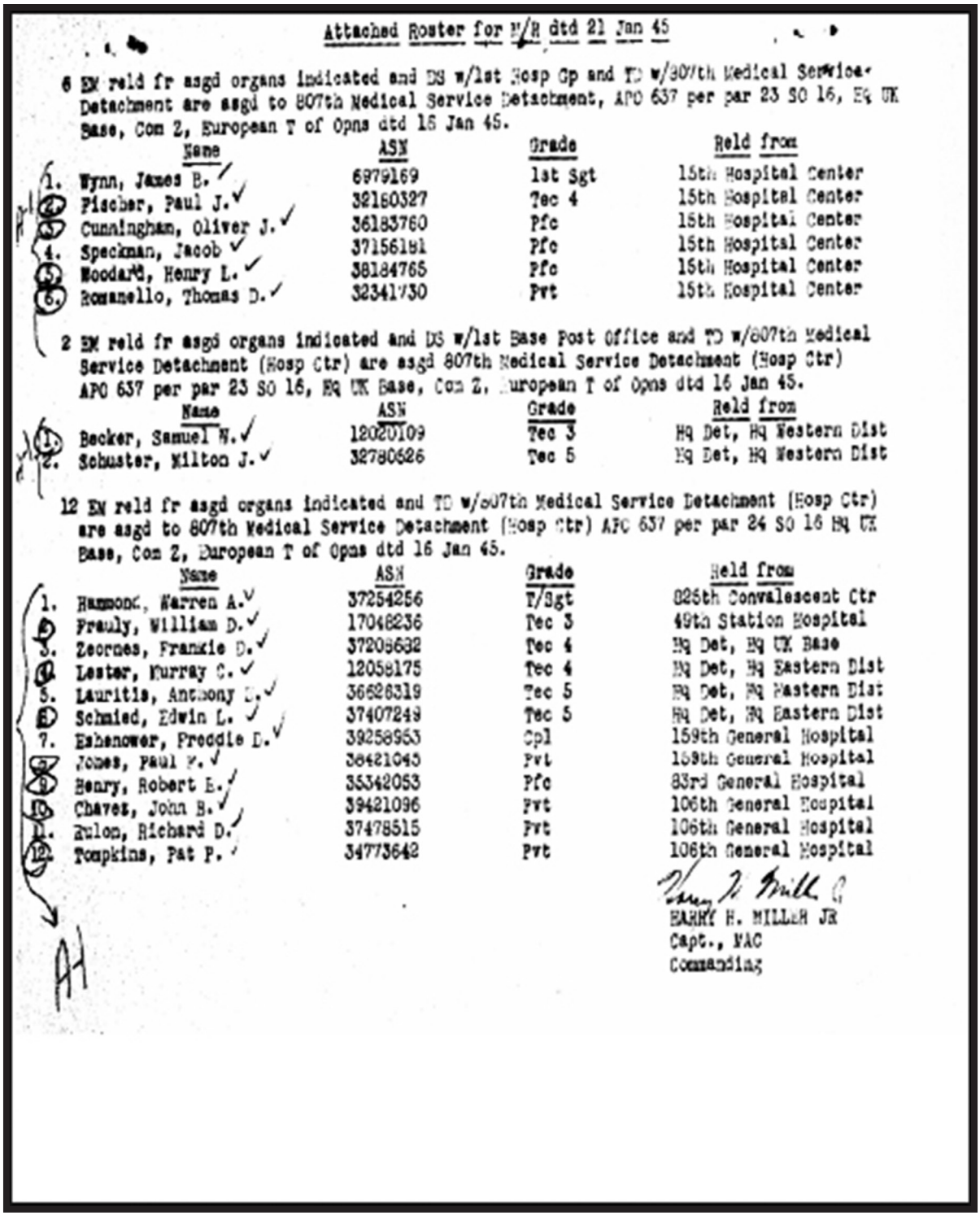
Joseph Wikenczy, Private, 16149233

Henry L. Woodard, Private First Class, 38184765

James B. Wynn, First Sergeant, 6979169

Frankie D. Zeornes, Technician 4th Grade, 37208682

* Incomplete list.



Attached Roster for M/R dtd 21 Jan 45

6 EM reld fr asgd organs indicated and DS w/1st Hosp Gp and TD w/807th Medical Service Detachment are asgd to 807th Medical Service Detachment, APO 637 per par 23 SO 16, Hq UK Base, Com Z, European T of Ops dtd 16 Jan 45.

	Name	ASN	Grade	Reld from
1.	Wynn, James B.	6979169	1st Sgt	15th Hospital Center
2.	Fischer, Paul J.	32160327	Tec 4	15th Hospital Center
3.	Cunningham, Oliver J.	36183760	Pfc	15th Hospital Center
4.	Speckman, Jacob	37156181	Pfc	15th Hospital Center
5.	Woodard, Henry L.	38184765	Pfc	15th Hospital Center
6.	Romanello, Thomas D.	32341730	Pvt	15th Hospital Center

2 EM reld fr asgd organs indicated and DS w/1st Base Post Office and TD w/807th Medical Service Detachment (Hosp Ctr) are asgd 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hosp Ctr) APO 637 per par 23 SO 16, Hq UK Base, Com Z, European T of Ops dtd 16 Jan 45.

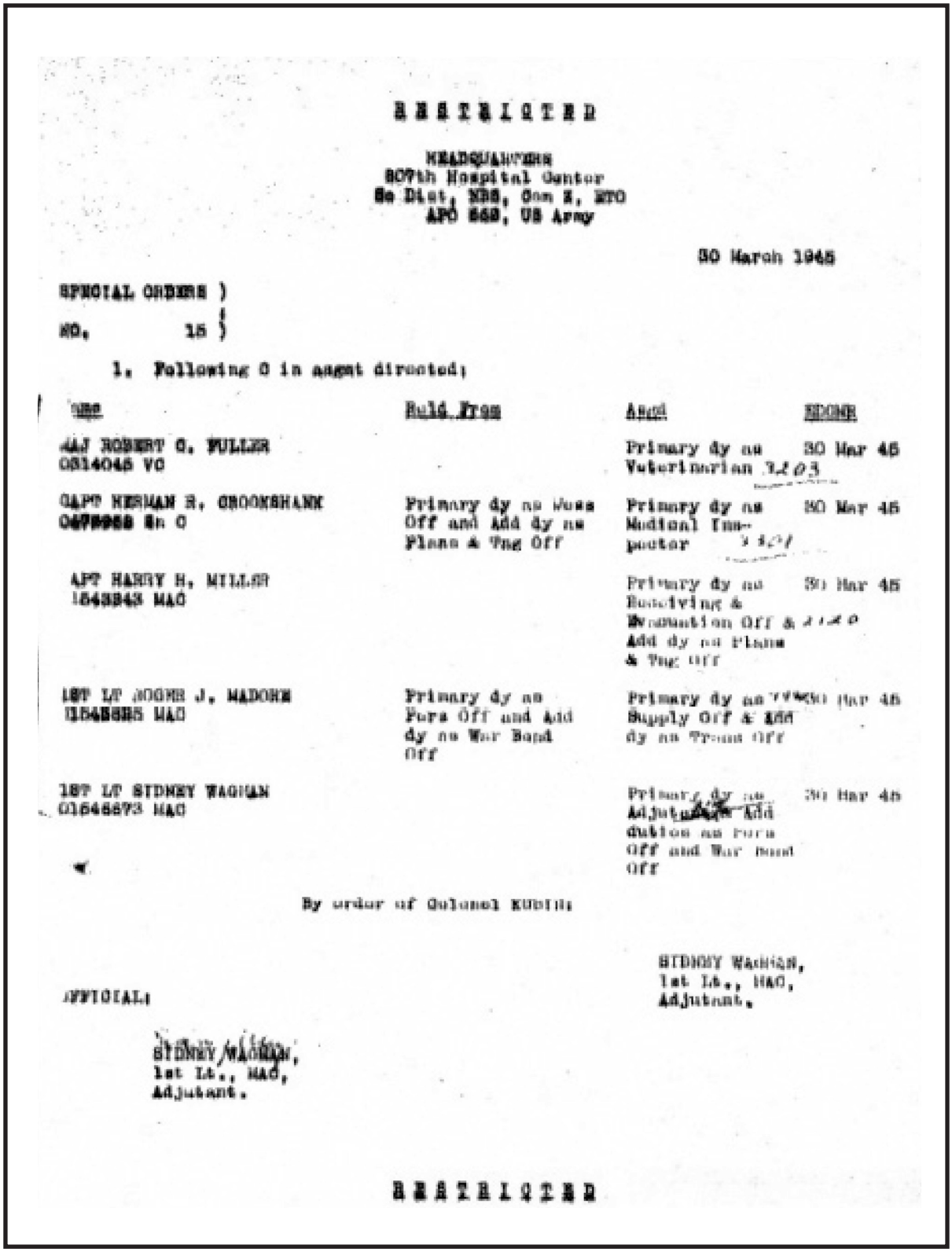
	Name	ASN	Grade	Reld from
1.	Becker, Samuel W.	12020109	Tec 3	Hq Det, Hq Western Dist
2.	Schuster, Milton J.	32780626	Tec 5	Hq Det, Hq Western Dist

12 EM reld fr asgd organs indicated and TD w/807th Medical Service Detachment (Hosp Ctr) are asgd to 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hosp Ctr) APO 637 per par 24 SO 16 Hq UK Base, Com Z, European T of Ops dtd 16 Jan 45.

	Name	ASN	Grade	Reld from
1.	Hammond, Warren A.	37254256	T/Sgt	825th Convalescent Ctr
2.	Frauly, William D.	17048236	Tec 3	49th Station Hospital
3.	Zeornes, Frankie D.	37208632	Tec 4	Hq Det, Hq UK Base
4.	Lester, Murray C.	12058175	Tec 4	Hq Det, Hq Eastern Dist
5.	Lauritis, Anthony D.	36626319	Tec 5	Hq Det, Hq Eastern Dist
6.	Schmied, Edwin L.	37407249	Tec 5	Hq Det, Hq Eastern Dist
7.	Eshenower, Freddie D.	39258953	Cpl	159th General Hospital
8.	Jones, Paul F.	36421045	Pvt	159th General Hospital
9.	Henry, Robert E.	35342053	Pfc	83rd General Hospital
10.	Chavez, John B.	39421096	Pvt	106th General Hospital
11.	Zulon, Richard D.	37478515	Pvt	106th General Hospital
12.	Tompkins, Pat P.	34773642	Pvt	106th General Hospital

HARRY H. MILLER JR
Capt., MAC
Commanding

Illustration 12
Roster of soldiers attached to the 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hospital Center)
21 January 1945



RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
809th Hospital Center
Sa Dist, NRB, Com Z, ETO
APO 668, US Army

30 March 1945

SPECIAL ORDERS)
NO. 15)

1. Following O is asgmt directed:

Name	Relg From	Asgd	EDOAR
1LT ROBERT C. FULLER 0514045 VC		Primary dy as Veterinarian	30 Mar 45
CAPT NORMAN S. BROOKSHANK 0478968 Sn C	Primary dy as Mess Off and Add dy as Plans & Trg Off	Primary dy as Medical Inspector	30 Mar 45
APT HARRY H. MILLER 1543343 MAC		Primary dy as Receiving & Evacuation Off & Add dy as Plans & Trg Off	30 Mar 45
1ST LT JOSEPH J. MADORE 1545885 MAC	Primary dy as Pers Off and Add dy as War Bond Off	Primary dy as Supply Off & Add dy as Trans Off	30 Mar 45
1ST LT SIDNEY WAGMAN 01646673 MAC		Primary dy as Adjutant & Add duties as Pers Off and War Bond Off	30 Mar 45

By order of Colonel KUBIN:

SIDNEY WAGMAN,
1st Lt., MAC,
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

SIDNEY WAGMAN,
1st Lt., MAC,
Adjutant.

RESTRICTED

Illustration 13-1
Special Orders 15 - Duty Assignments
30 March 1945

Special Orders Number 15, 807th Hospital Center, directed the following assignments:

Major Robert Fuller was assigned the duties of Veterinarian.

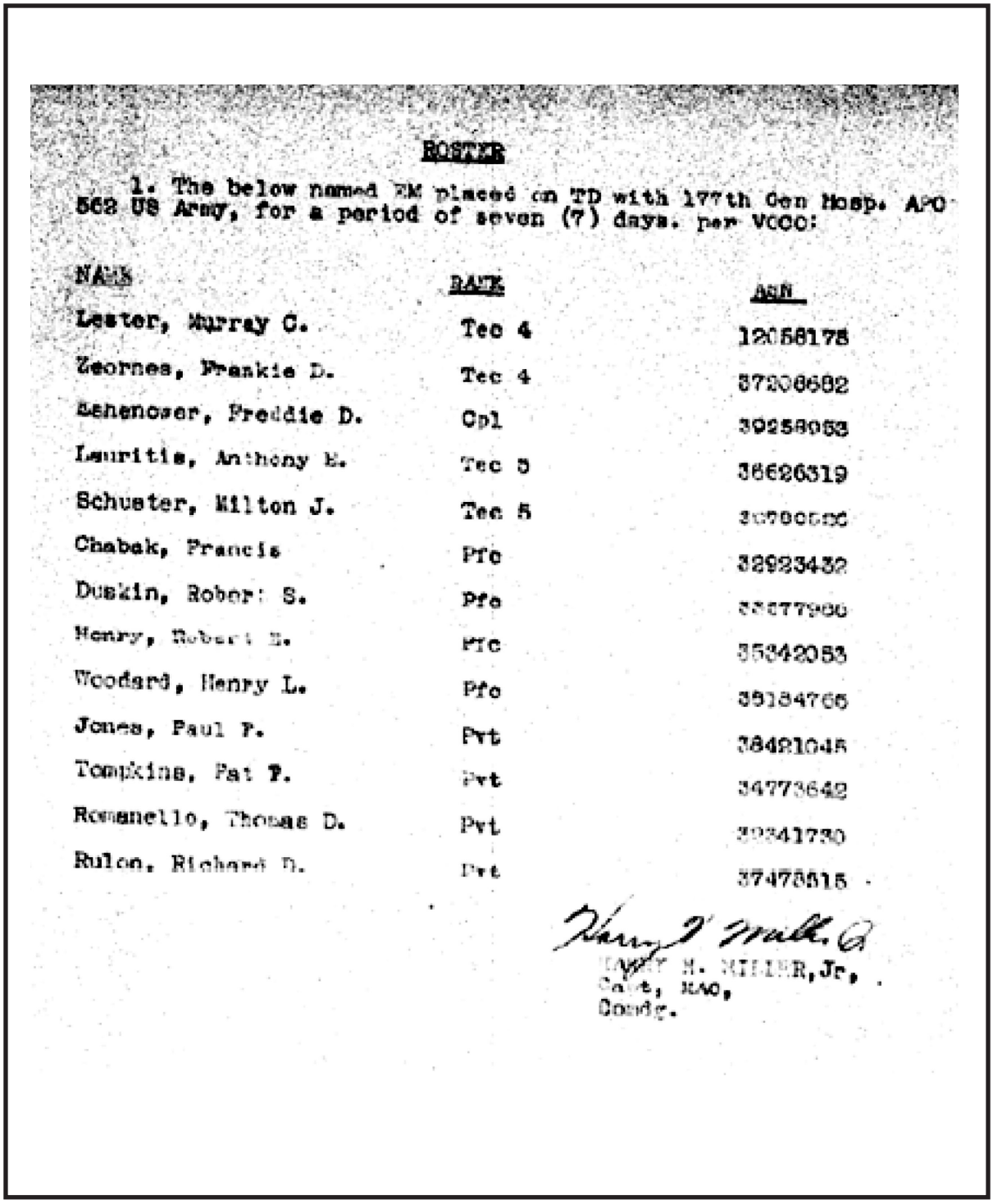
Captain Herman Crookshank was released from the primary duty of Mess Officer and the additional duty of Plans and Training Officer. He was given the primary duty as Medical Inspector.

Captain Harry H. Miller was assigned the primary duty as Receiving and Evacuation Officer and the additional duty of Plans and Training Officer.

1st Lieutenant Roger Madore was released from the primary duty as Personnel Officer and additional duty as War Bond Officer. He was given the primary duty as Supply Officer and additional duty as Transportation Officer.

1st Lieutenant Sidney Wagman was assigned the primary duty as Adjutant and the additional duties of Personnel Officer and War Bond Officer.

Illustration 13-2
Special Orders 15 - Duty Assignments
30 March 1945



ROSTER

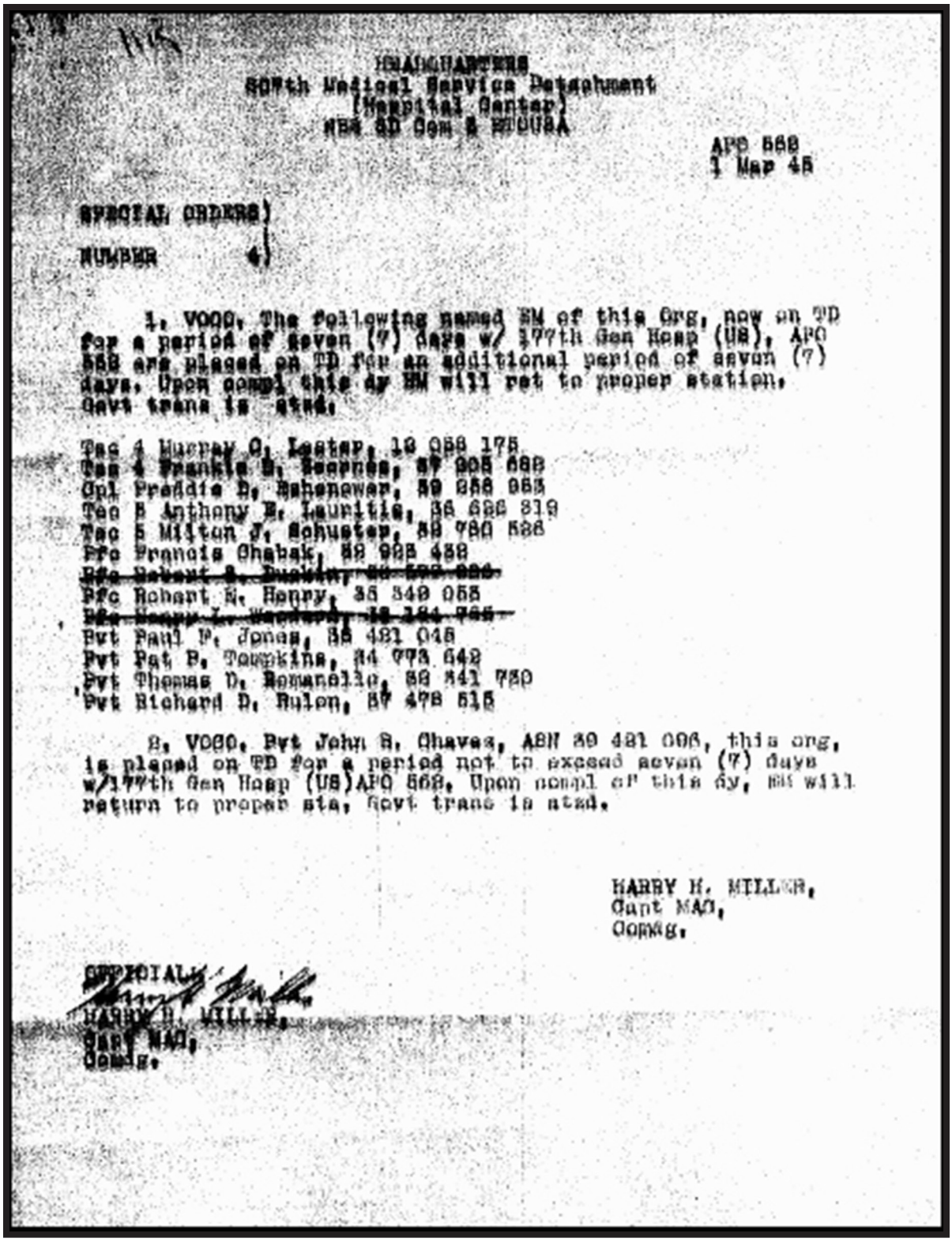
1. The below named EM placed on TD with 177th Gen Hosp. APO 562 US Army, for a period of seven (7) days. per VOCO:

NAME	RANK	ASN
Lester, Murray C.	Tec 4	12058178
Zeornes, Frankie D.	Tec 4	37206682
Eshenoser, Freddie D.	Cpl	39258063
Lauritis, Anthony E.	Tec 5	38626319
Schuster, Milton J.	Tec 5	3[illegible]
Chabak, Francis	Pfc	32923432
Duskin, Robert S.	Pfc	3[illegible]
Henry, Robert E.	Pfc	35342083
Woodard, Henry L.	Pfc	35184766
Jones, Paul P.	Pvt	38421045
Tompkins, Pat P.	Pvt	34773642
Romanello, Thomas D.	Pvt	32341730
Rulon, Richard D.	Pvt	37478515

HARRY H. MILLER, Jr.,
Capt, MAC,
Comdg.

Illustration 14

Enlisted soldiers being placed on Temporary Duty with the 177th General Hospital



HEADQUARTERS
807th Medical Service Detachment
(Hospital Center)
APO 568
1 Mar 45

SPECIAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 4)

1. VOCG. The following named EM of this Org, now on TD for a period of seven (7) days w/ 177th Gen Hosp (US), APO 568 are placed on TD for an additional period of seven (7) days. Upon compl this dy EM will rpt to proper station. Govt trans is auth.

Tec 4 Murray O. Lester, 18 058 175
Tec 4 Frankie B. Seagraves, 37 005 688
Cpl Freddie D. Rohenower, 39 858 865
Tec 5 Anthony E. Lauritis, 36 686 819
Tec 5 Milton J. Schuster, 38 780 536
Pfc Francis Chabak, 32 925 488
~~Pfc Robert S. Dunkley, 32 598 885~~
Pfc Robert E. Henry, 35 340 055
~~Pfc Henry L. Woodard, 18 184 765~~
Pvt Paul P. Jones, 35 481 045
Pvt Pat P. Tompkins, 34 773 642
Pvt Thomas D. Romanello, 32 841 750
Pvt Richard D. Rulon, 37 478 515

2. VOCG. Pvt John S. Chavez, ASN 39 481 006, this org, is placed on TD for a period not to exceed seven (7) days w/177th Gen Hosp (US)APO 568. Upon compl of this dy, EM will return to proper sta, Govt trans is auth.

HARRY H. MILLER,
Capt MAC,
Comdg.

OFFICIAL:
HARRY H. MILLER,
Capt MAC,
Comdg.

Illustration 15

Special Orders 4 - 1 March 1945

Enlisted soldiers extended on Temporary Duty with the 177th General Hospital



**Shoulder Sleeve Insignia
Communications Zone, European
Theater of Operations**



**Operating Room Suite
38th Station Hospital**



**1st General Hospital - January 1944
North Mimms, England**



Camp Tophat, Belgium. This staging area, situated on the left bank of the River Scheldt, Antwerp, Belgium, housed US troops readied for Redeployment to the Zone of Interior.



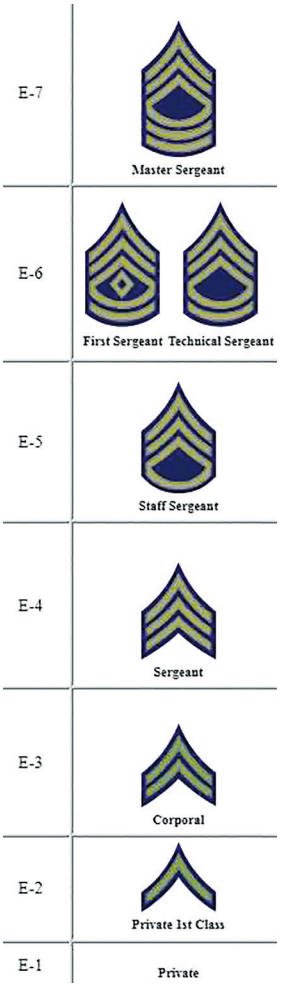
SS New York University (N.Y.U) Victory Ship launched 16 May 1945



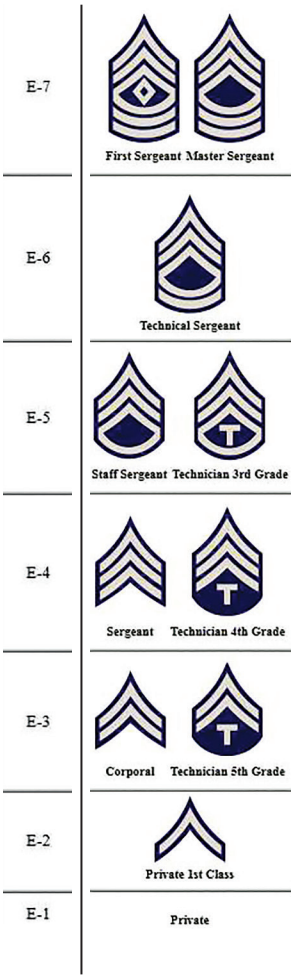
**Technician 4
Benner H. Edwards**



**COL Kubin
Medical School**



US Army Enlisted Ranks
Pre - 1942



US Army Enlisted Ranks
1942 - 1948

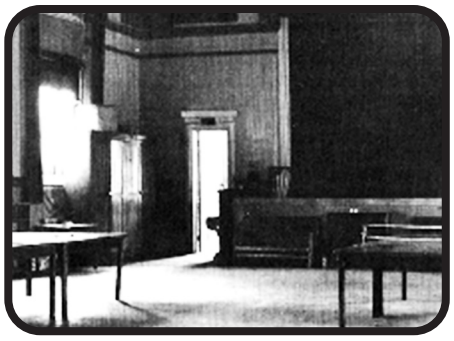
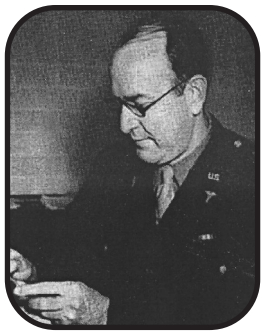
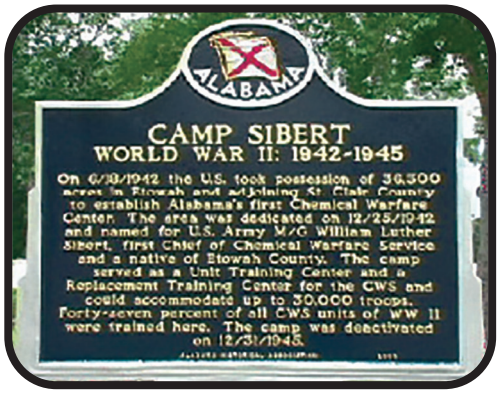


Illustration of one of the dayrooms providing recreation for both staff and personnel.



COL Derrick T. Vail



Historical Marker - Camp Sibert, Alabama.



Camp Twenty Grand

Branch insignia - U.S. Army Medical Department World War II



Insignia of the Medical Corps



Insignia of the Dental Corps



Insignia of the Veterinary Corps



Insignia of the Army Nurse Corps



Insignia of the SanitaryCorps



Insignia of the Medical Administrative Corps



Insignia of a Contract Surgeon



Insignia of the Hospital Dietitian Corps



Insignia of the Pharmacist Corps



Insignia of the Physical Therapist Corps

The written history of the 807th Hospital Center during World War II was completed by CPT Harry H. Miller, Jr, who was the first soldier assigned to the 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hospital Center). CPT Miller completed the history of the 807th Hospital Center covering the period from 14 January 1945 through 31 May 1945. This historical record was found in the National Archives.

The history of the 807th Hospital Center for the period 1 June 1945 through 27 October 1945 was not on file with the National Archives. Extensive search by the author to locate a photograph of Captain Miller resulted in contact being made with Mr. Chuck Miller, the son of CPT Miller. Mr. Miller still possessed the World War II records of his father and provided a photograph and the written history for the period 1 June 1945 through 27 October 1945.



HEADQUARTERS
807th Hospital Center
Oise Intermediate Section
Com Z European T of Ops
U. S. Army.



AFO 513
1 June 1945

HISTORY OF THE 807th HOSPITAL CENTER
(14 January to 31 May 1945)

1. (a) This unit was activated per Activation Order No. 33, Hq. Com Z, ETOUSA, dated 22 November 1944 and designated the 807th Medical Service Detachment (Hospital Center), operating under T.O.&E 8-500. Capt. Harry H. Miller, Jr., MAC, assumed command per VOOC, U.K. Base, 14 January 1945, and was assigned per S.O. No. 17, Hq. U.K. Base, Com Z, ETOUSA, 17 January 1945. The enlisted cadre was assigned per S.O. No. 16, Hq. U.K. Base, dated 16 January 1945.

(b) The organization was accomplished at No. Mimms Park, Herts, County, U.K. Base (Coord-WL 6752) between 14 January 1945 and 29 January 1945, while the unit was attached to the 7th General Hospital for quarters and rations. During this two (2) week period the unit was organized, completely equipped, and prepared for overseas movement according to Preliminary Warning Order No. 2375 dated 16 January 1945, Hq. U.K. Base, and Final Warning Order No. 39368 dated 20 January 1945, Hq. U.K. Base.

(c) The unit consisting of one officer and twenty two enlisted men was divided into a motor party consisting of four enlisted men with all unit equipment, and a march party of one officer and eighteen enlisted men. Each party departed for the marshalling area 30 January 1945 and arrived the same day. The motor party departed from the marshalling area, U.K. Base, for a marshalling area on the continent 2 February 1945, andarrived at Camp Twenty Grand on the continent at 1700 hours 5 February 1945. The march party departed the U.K. Base marshalling area 7 February 1945 and arrived at Camp Twenty Grand 2330 hours 8 February 1945. The Channel crossing for both parties was without unusual event.

(d) From Camp Twenty Grand in Normandy the officer joined the motor party and proceded to the final destination, LeMans, France arriving 12 February 1945. The march party in charge of the 1st Sergeant arrived 15 February 1945.

(e) The unit was then assigned to the Southern District, Normandy Base Section per par. 9, Troop Assignment Order No. 28, Hq. ETOUSA, dated 12 February 1945. An office was set up in the Headquarters building of the Southern District. In addition to preparing the unit for operation as a Hospital Center Captain Miller was assigned as Medical Administrative Officer to the District Commander, and set up the District Surgeon's Office. Thus the personnel of the Hospital Center functioned also as the personnel of the Surgeon's Office.

(f) The training of the personnel was continued and the program

2. (a) Colonel Milford [redacted] ed and assumed Command 23 March 1945, and was assigned the additional duties of District Surgeon.

(b) The following officers joined the Center on the dates indicated:

Lt. Col. Frank E. Wilson, M.C.	4 April 1945
Maj. Robert E. Fuller, V.C.	27 March 1945
Maj. Jessie M.A. Mutch, ANC	27 April 1945
Capt. Herman E. Crookshank, Sn C.	1 March 1945
1st Lt. Roger J. Madore, MAC	2 March 1945
1st Lt. Sidney Wagman, MAC	28 March 1945

3. (a) The following units were assigned to Southern District, NBS, and attached to the Center per Troop Assignment No. 1, Hq. Southern District, dated 29 March 1945:

166th General Hospital	261st Medical Service Detachment
170th General Hospital	262nd Medical Service Detachment
177th General Hospital	263rd Medical Service Detachment
38th Station Hospital	

The three General Hospitals and two of the Medical Service Detachments were located in the vicinity of LeMans, France. The 38th Station Hospital was at Chartres, and the other Medical Service Detachment was at Alencon. All of these units were in operation when attached to the Center. There was no particular problem regarding evacuation because of good railway service and good loading platforms at LeMans and at Chartres.

(b) The 166th and 170th General Hospitals were both tented. Each of these hospitals increased their bed capacity from 1000 to 1500 within one week's time. During this time these hospitals evacuated all their U.S. patients and were filled to near capacity with German POW's the following week. The 177th General Hospital was housed in hospital buildings and received station hospital type patients from the vicinity.

4. (a) The unit was redesignated as Hq. and Hq. Detachment, 807th Hospital Center per Organization Order No. 219, Hq. ETOUSA, 29 March 1945.

(b) The Center departed LeMans for a permanent change of station 15 April 1945, and arrived at Vittel, France 1200 hours 16 April 1945, per Movement Order No. 415 Hq. NBS, dated 7 April 1945.

(c) On arriving at Vittel the Center was assigned to Oise Intermediate Section per Troop Assignment Order No. 67, 10 April 1945, and took over the Vittel-Palace Hotel for its location. The office was set up on the first floor, the enlisted men were billeted on the mezzanine, the Officers on the second floor, and day-rooms, mess, and officers lounge on the main floor. Later a barber shop, a tailor shop, and a utilities shop were started on the main floor all operated by German POW's. The set-up in this hotel was a joy to all concerned and pride of the organization was enhanced by the environment.

(d) The 141st Medical Mess Detachment was assigned to the unit on 17 April 1945. The following hospitals were attached per Troop Assignment

T. e hospitals, with exception of the 236th Genera were veteran and experienced hospitals having operated in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations. The professional staffs of these hospitals are very proficient.

(e) This organization was operating the largest Hospital Center in Oise Intermediate Section from the standpoint of total bed capacity. This capacity was 15,270 beds. The Center controls four (4) of the largest hospitals on the continent with the 46th General having 2750 beds, the 36th and 23rd General Hospitals having 3000 beds, and the 21st General having 3660 beds. These four hospitals are all affiliated units.

5. (a) When the Center started operating a tour of the hospitals was made by members of Center staff with the objective of orienting the hospitals in ETO procedures and policies, and plan how the Center could be of the greatest aid to the hospitals. Since the hospitals of this Center had all been operating under another Theatre, they had not received ETO directives and although they were exceptionally strong professionaly they were not up to ETO standards from an administrative standpoint. The hospitals of the Center were all housed in permanent type buildings, mess, water and waste disposal was adequate. The Center established a Message Center for the Hospitals, organized an inspection team, improved communications, and gave the hospitals considerable administrative assistance.

6. (a) The Center had no air strip and all receiving and evacuation was done by train. The distance between the hospitals was too great to form an ambulance pool, but the Center by controlling the disposition of patients was able to get sufficient ambulances together for any one movement. Air priority patients were sent by train to Paris or transported to Nancy via ambulance.

7. (a) The affiliated hospitals of the Center were so strong professionaly that it was not advisable to designate certain hospitals as specialists in any field; however the 46th General Hospital was designated to receive all Russian Nationals and the 21st General Hospital any PW's that might come to this Center.

8. (a) The following units of the Center h ave stopped operating since V-E Day:

35th Station Hospital closed for patients 13 May 1945 departed for an overseas destination 27 May 1945.
23rd Station Hospital closed for patients 22 May 1945.
236th General Hospital closed for patients 25 May 1945.

9. (a) From V-E Day until 31 May the Center was primarily engaged in the preparation of units for redeployment. On midnight the 31 May 1945 there were still 5026 patients in the four (4) operating hospitals with a total bed capacity of 12410. All of these patients as well as hospital personnel have been screened according to redeployment directives and point scores have been evaluated.

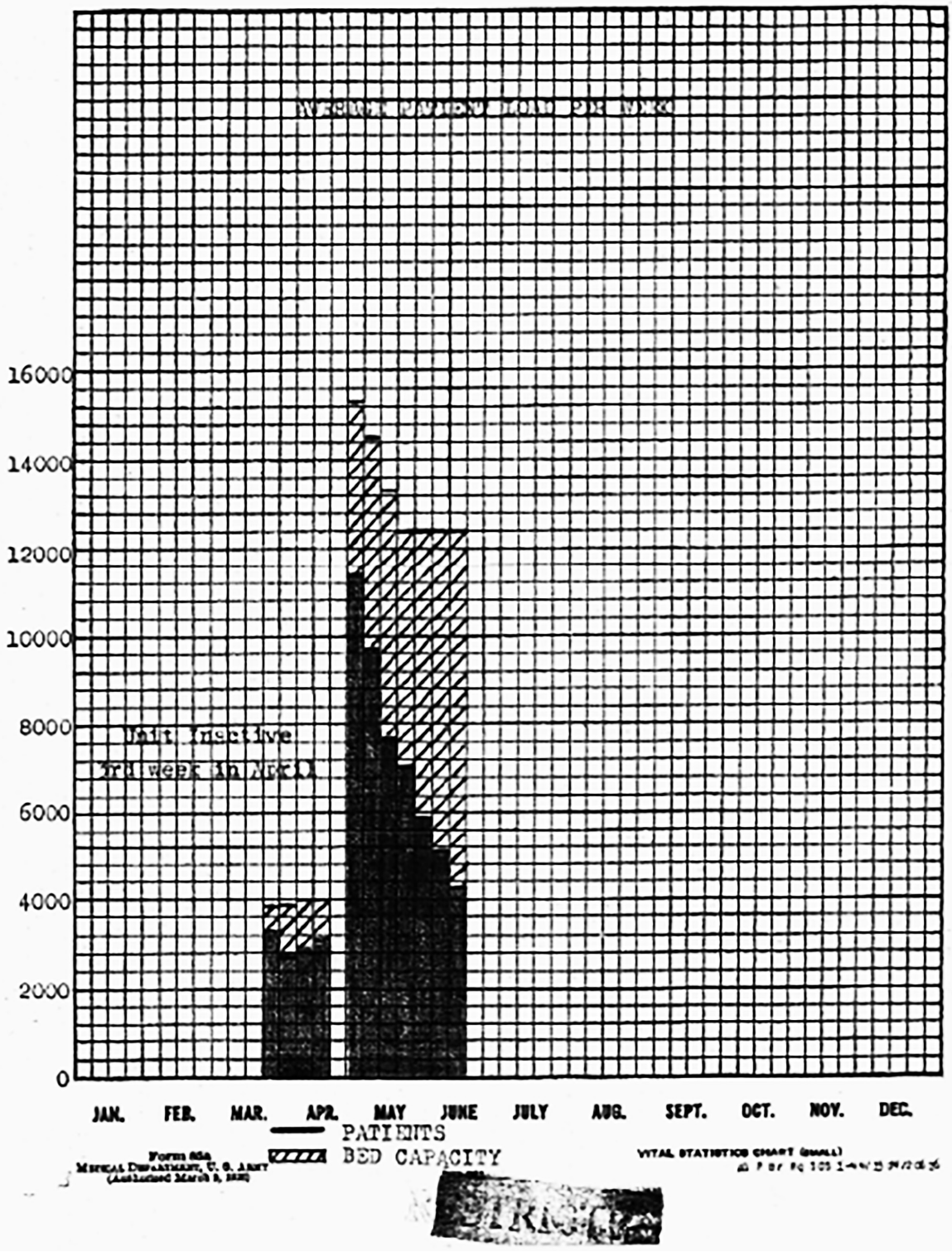
10. (a) The main difficulties encountered by this organization have been due to a lack of sufficient transportation, and insufficient telephone communications. These two main factors were probably due to the great distances between the various hospitals attached.

11. (a) There is attached to this report as Annex "A", a chart, showing the bed capacity and patient load by week. A post card photograph of the Vittel location is attached.

HARRY H. MILLER JR.,
Capt., MAC, Historian.

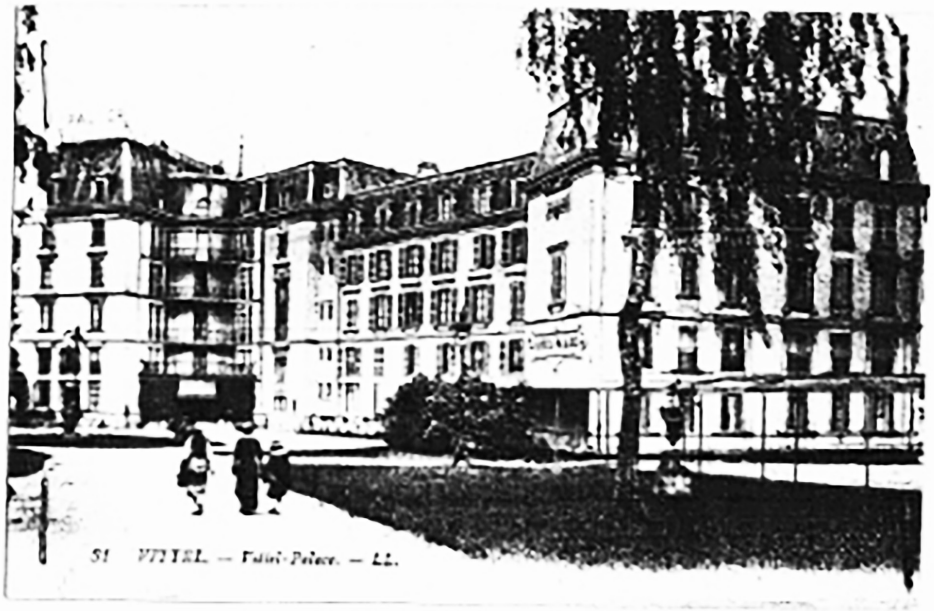
HEADQUARTERS
307th Hospital Center
Oise Intermediate Section, Com Z
European T of Opns

ANNEX "A"



ANNEX "B"

[redacted]



HEADQUARTERS
807th Hospital Center
Camp Sibert, Alabama

27 October 1945

HISTORY OF THE 807th HOSPITAL CENTER
(1 June 1945 to 27 October 1945)

1. From 1 June to 11 July this Unit was primarily engaged in aiding attached units to prepare for the redeployment program, by reassigning personnel.

2. At 1600 hours, 7 July 1945 the personnel of this unit were assembled and alerted for overseas movement, per TWX 8370, dated 2 July 1945, CG, Oise Intermediate Section.

3. a. On the 8th of July 1945 the 36th and 23d General Hospitals were released from assignment to this Center and moved to Paris on 12 July 1945.

b. The 21st and 46th General Hospitals were released from assignment per Troop Assignment Order 88, Oise Intermediate Section, dated 16 July 1945.

4. a. 141st Medical Mess Detachment was relieved from attachment and attached to the 21st General Hospital on 18 July 1945, per VOCG Oise Intermediate Section.

b. On the 18th July 1945 this unit moved to AAC Camp Atlanta, in accordance with MO 952, Hq, Oise Intermediate Section, dated 11 July 1945. The movement was made in organizational transportation, departing Vittel at 1100 hours and arriving at AAC Camp Atlanta at 1630 hours.

5. After arrival at Camp Atlanta, the unit packed its equipment, marked all crates in accordance with directives and held classes to prepare the personnel for the trip home and to the Pacific Theatre. The units stay at Camp Atlanta was uneventful with the exception of the last day when a heavy rain and wind storm blew down most of the tentage in the area but did not delay the units departure.

6. a. Unit departed Camp Atlanta on 11 August 1945, per MO, Hq, Camp Atlanta, AAC, Com Z, USFET, dated 10 August 1945 and arrived at Camp Tophat, Antwerp, Belgium on 12 August 1945. At Camp Tophat the unit completed final preparation for movement and departed at 1600 hours, 17 August 1945 for the Port of Antwerp, embarking on the SS N.Y.U. Victory, at 1700 hours the same date.

b. The SS N.Y.U. Victory sailed at 2300 hours, 20 August 1945 with all members of this organization aboard, destination, the United States.

7. The crossing was very rough but living conditions were satis-

factory. There were picture shows each evening and two amateur shows during the voyage.

8. The SS N.Y.U. Victory docked at pier 13 NYPOE, at 1800 hours, 29 August 1945. Troops debarked at 2000 hours and the unit arrived at Camp Shanks, N. J. at 0300 hours, 30 August 1945.

9. a. All members of the unit, with the exception of one officer and one EM departed on 30 August 1945 for their respective Reception Stations to be placed on TDY.

b. One officer and one EM departed for Camp Sibert, Alabama, per Par 26, SO 231, ASF, NYPE, Camp Shanks, N. J. to establish an assembly area for returning personnel.

10. MILFORD T. KUBIN, Colonel, MC, O-18278, released from assignment this unit on 25 September 1945, per Par 10, SO 224, WD, dated 19 September 1945, and assigned to Harvard University to attend a Public Health course. Lt Col FRANK E. WILSON, MC, O-323557 assumed command.

11. The 807th Hospital Center was inactivated at Camp Sibert, Alabama per General Order, 27 October 1945, General Order 53, dated 25 October 1945.

Harry H. Miller Jr

HARRY H. MILLER, JR.
Capt, MAC
Unit Historian

Chapter 3

The 807th Hospital Center - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

A segment of the 807th Hospital Center's history which is unknown and apparently forgotten, except as noted in the unit's Lineage and Honors document, is the unit's activation and service in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma from 1948 to 1950.

The 807th Hospital Center was active for a period of two years prior to the Korean Conflict, but documentation of the unit history in U.S. Army files and archives appears to be nonexistent. Examination of Fourth US Army files during the period from 1948 through 1950 contains no information on the 807th Hospital Center. Requests for information from the Army Medical Department History files resulted in negative returns. The National Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri yielded no information on the 807th Hospital Center for this period of time.

A search of numerous files and records maintained by various agencies in the state of Oklahoma resulted in some very limited information. The author contacted the Oklahoma Historical Society and information on the activities of the 807th Hospital Center was obtained from past editions of the *Daily Oklahoman* newspaper. This information will serve as the source for documenting this period of service for the 807th Hospital Center.

On 29 January 1948, the 807th Hospital Center was allotted or selected to be part of the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC) and was assigned to Fourth Army, also known as Fourth US Army. On 16 February 1948, the 807th Hospital Center was activated at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

On 6 August 1948, an activation ceremony was conducted in the auditorium of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. During this ceremony, the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 807th Hospital Center, was activated under the command of COL Howard C. Martin, MC, US Army Reserve. In addition, the 825th Convalescent Camp and the 311th Malaria Control Detachment were also activated. Details on the 825th and 311th activation could not be found.



COL Howard C. Martin

The 807th Hospital Center was rated as a Class C unit at activation. The ORC in 1948 maintained one of three strength categories for activated reserve units. Units rated as Class A were required to be at the required Table of Organization (TOE) strength levels. Class A units were further divided into two groups: combat units and service units. Class B units were authorized only personnel strength, i.e., the full complement of officers and enlisted strength. Class C was the last category, and units with this classification were only authorized to have commissioned officers assigned, no enlisted personnel or equipment. The

807th Hospital Center was eventually upgraded to a Class B unit in September 1948 with the assignment of fourteen enlisted men.

The reasons for the activation of the 807th Hospital Center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 1948 cannot be found in any official records or other sources. On other historical events that impacted the military services and especially the reserve forces during the period after World War II and the year 1948, the author's conjecture are included in an attempt to understand the activation of the 807th Hospital Center.

In November 1947, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal convened the Committee on Civilian Components, known as the "Gray Board." Named after Assistant Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray, the Gray Board was created to examine the status of reserve forces. (Buchalter, 2007) Immediately following the end of World War II, Congress enacted two laws that affected the organizational structure and manpower strengths of the reserve components. In July 1947, Congress enacted Pub. L. No. 80-253, the National Security Act of 1947, and in June 1948, Congress enacted Pub. L. No. 80-759, the Selective Service Act of 1948, providing for the call-up of National Guard and other reserve component forces at the discretion of Congress or the president. (Buchalter, 2007)

When the Gray Board submitted its final report, the committee's recommendation was to merge the National Guard and the reserves into a federally controlled force called the National Guard of the United States. The committee based their conclusions on the finding that the National Guard forces were not suitable for the new Cold War doctrine because of the dual state and federal allegiances. The Gray Board went further criticizing the reserve forces "for being long on experience but short on readiness because of their heavy reliance on World War II veterans." (Buchalter, 2007) The reason for this critique was that many of the reservists had served during World War II and resented the fact they could be recalled to military service while the younger men who did not get called for the draft could pursue civilian careers.

There were many Medical Corps officers and enlisted men who had served in World War II, and upon their return to civilian life, they sought employment and training at the medical schools across the United States. The War Department recognized this state of affairs as a way to boost reserve strength, especially in the medical specialties. Since the medical specialties were often difficult to maintain in both the active and reserve components, it seemed reasonable to recruit WWII vets and young men and women into the reserve forces to fill the numerous vacant positions.

This fact is supported by the 13 September 1947, edition of the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA).* An article entitled "Government Services" outlined the expansion of a program by the Surgeon General of the Army to further expand the Medical Corps ROTC units in operation at the various hospitals in the United States. The plan was to increase the number of Medical Corps ROTC units to forty-three beginning in the academic year 1947-1948. The purpose of this program was to satisfy the procurement objectives for the reserves and regular Army components of the Army Medical Department. Several hundred graduates from the nation's medical schools were required on a yearly basis to build up an effective ORC in support of the National Security Program. Of the forty-three hospitals

selected beginning in the 1947-1948 academic year, the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine was selected to participate in the Medical Corps Reserve Officers Training Corps. The medical specialty selected by the Surgeon General of the Army for the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine was orthopedic surgery. This program remained in effect at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine from 1948 until 12 October 1954.

During the time when the 807th Hospital Center was in an active reserve status, the ROTC program at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine in Oklahoma City was commanded by LTC Alfred H. Bundart. LTC Bundart also served as a professor of military science and tactics at the University of Oklahoma. His chief enlisted soldier was Master Sergeant (MSG)Chester L. Mitchell. The research indicates that any information concerning the 807th Hospital Center was disseminated through LTC Bundart's office. This would indicate that the 807th Hospital Center relied on the ROTC program for administrative support and oversight.

The reserve Army for the period of 1948-1950 appears to have been in a constant state of change. In 1949, President Truman signed the National Security Bill, which created the Department of Defense, and each military branch had a chief of staff who reported to the Secretary of Defense. The National Defense Facilities Act was also passed in 1949 enabling the military services to seek out and purchase real property for reserve training facilities. The military reserve forces had end strength of 600,000 men and women in 1949, but the new Department of Defense establishment had no definitive policy on how to utilize the reserve forces.

The reserve forces remained in a state of disorganization and unpreparedness. The required periodic physical examinations for reservists had been suspended in February 1947 with the end result of many reservists falling into a state of physical disqualification. In addition, the qualification records of the reserve officers were inadequate and those of the enlisted men were virtually nonexistent. The economic status of many of the individuals serving in the reserves had changed to the point that entering the ORC made active duty an undue hardship and greatly impacted the Department of the Army and its efforts to maintain viable reserve units.

In June 1950 by COL William H. Craig, Chief of the Oklahoma Military District, announced that the number of Army Reserve units in Oklahoma would be cut from 300 to 210. These cuts were made by the Department of the Army in its efforts to revamp the new Army Reserve Program. Due to the lack of information regarding the activities of the 807th Hospital Center during 1949, it is plausible that the unit was unable to recruit the personnel required to maintain viability. The end result would be inactivation of the 807th Hospital Center in the next several months.

The Korean Conflict began on 25 June 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea. Research indicates that most of the active reserve units were understrength, and the goal of the military services was to keep these units intact should it become necessary to call them into service. By August 1950, the Department of the Army realized that it lacked the necessary commissioned and enlisted specialists in the medical specialties to support the war effort. On

10 August 1950, 1,063 Army Medical Service officers were involuntarily recalled to military service from the reserve corps, along with 109,000 enlisted men with the medical specialties necessary to fill critical positions in the war effort.

On 1 December 1950, the 807th Hospital Center was inactivated at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The reasons for the inactivation are unknown, and no historical information could be located. A reasonable hypothesis is that the 807th Hospital Center could never achieve its recruiting and retention goals in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which doomed the unit to inactivation.

The commander of the 807th Hospital Center, COL Howard C. Martin was a native of Sherman, Texas, and had graduated from the University of Oklahoma Medical School in 1929. He served as an Army Medical Corps officer during World War II for five and a half years, serving in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines in the South Pacific combat theater. After the war COL Martin returned to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. COL Martin served as the commander of the 807th Hospital Center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, from 16 February 1948 to 1 December 1950. After inactivation of the 807th Hospital Center, COL Martin changed military components from the US Army Reserve to the US Air Force Reserve. COL Martin spent 21 months on active duty during the Korean Conflict serving as the commander of the Wilford Hall, an element of the 59th Medical Wing, San Antonio, Texas. COL Martin retired from the U.S. Air Force Reserve on an unknown date and died on 21 July 1989.

An incomplete list of the members of the 807th Hospital Center has been compiled from the *Daily Oklahoman* newspaper's stories of the 807th Hospital Center. Unfortunately, no other sources of information can be located on the activities of the 807th Hospital Center while serving in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The only known photograph of COL Martin, was discovered in the historical files of Wilford Hall.



University of Oklahoma Medical School -1948



LTC Alfred H. Bundart

Buchalter, A. (2007). Historical Attempts to Reorganize the Reserve Components. The Library of Congress, Federal Research Division. Washington DC: The Library of Congress.

Members of the 807th Hospital Center
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma *

Name	Rank
Alexander, Oran	Private
Anderson, Boyd D.	Private
Burney, Rodney E.	Private First Class
DeTar, DeLos E.	Private First Class
Ferguson, Leonard A.	Private First Class
Freeman, Johnny A.	Corporal
Hambill, Walter C.	Major
Hamm, Carl B.	Corporal
Hathcox, Jack W.	Private
Hill, Howard F.	Private First Class
Martin, Howard C.	Colonel
McBreen, Robert O.	Private First Class
Olson, Harry	Corporal
Reding, Williard P.	Major
Rice, Roger E.	Sergeant
Swain, Charles E.	Corporal
Vandemeer, Henry T.	Private
Wilkerson, Carl J.	Corporal

* Incomplete list

Chapter 4

The 807th Hospital Center – Galveston, Texas

The 807th Hospital Center was activated in the Army Reserve on 10 May 1956, at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas under the command of COL(P) Truman G. Blocker, Jr. The reasons for activating the 807th Hospital Center at Galveston, Texas, are unknown as no historical information could be located on the unit at the National Archives or in the official records of 4th US Army. The information presented in this chapter on the history of the 807th Hospital Center was discovered in stories about the unit published in the Galveston Daily News, recollections of soldiers affiliated with the 807th Hospital Center, and conjecture by the author.

Fort Crockett was a US military reservation on Galveston Island named for Davey Crockett. It was built in 1897 for Coast Artillery training and harbor defense. Its batteries, which fronted the Gulf of Mexico, held ten-inch guns, mortars, and rapid-fire guns. It was first occupied by Battery G, First Artillery, and relieved by Battery C in 1900. A seawall constructed along the Gulf shore of the military reservation in 1904-05 tied into the gun emplacements. After the Galveston hurricane of 1900, Fort Crockett's batteries were transferred to the US Army Corps of Engineers. The fort was not garrisoned again until 1911.



Fort Crockett, Texas

A number of German POWs were interned at the post from 1941 to 1946. Adjunct operations during World War II included a laundry, a bakery, and a hospital, as well as signal corps, engineer, and ordnance detachments. From the late 1940s to the mid-1950s, Fort Crockett served as a recreational facility for active and reserve military personnel and their families. In 1955, the General Services Administration declared the post surplus and began disposing of its property and buildings. Only one of the batteries, completed in 1942, remained in 1986. (Darst, 2010)

Shortly after the unit's activation, COL Blocker was promoted to brigadier general (BG). From the summer of 1942 until the summer of 1946, BG Blocker served as a military surgeon, first in the US Air Force, then in the US Army. BG Blocker became chief of plastic surgery and later chief of surgery at Wakeman General Hospital in Camp Atterbury, Indiana. He was particularly interested in maxillofacial injuries, especially those requiring extensive repair of soft-tissue defects and bone grafting. After World War II, BG Blocker was employed by the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, where he served for many years as a world renowned plastic surgeon who pioneered many of the procedures used by the military in treating maxillofacial



BG Truman G. Blocker

injuries.

In an effort to understand the necessity for the activation of the 807th Hospital Center in Galveston, Texas in 1956, the reasons presented are representative of past decisions of the Army Medical Department in the recruiting and retention of medical personnel in the active and reserve forces. BG Blocker established a reputation as a world class surgeon who championed the medical research and treatment protocols for maxillofacial injuries during World War II and the Korean Conflict. The knowledge and skills of BG Blocker enabled him to establish a professional relationship within the Army Medical Department that would be valuable as the 807th Hospital Center commander. The establishment of 807th Hospital Center in the same locality as the medical school at Galveston, Texas further enabled a recruitment site for future military physicians. Medical students could be recruited into reserve military service with the payment of tuition costs and a monthly reserve paycheck by agreeing to a service commitment in the active or reserve forces. Another factor that may have influenced the decision for activation of the 807th Hospital Center was an effort by the Army Medical Department to retain BG Blocker as an active member of the reserve component. The Army Reserve Medical Corps officer holding the rank of colonel in the 1950s could only be promoted to brigadier general by commanding an Army hospital center. General officer positions in reserve medical units existed only at the hospital center. In summary, the activation of the 807th Hospital Center at Galveston, Texas enabled the Army Medical Department to retain BG Blocker in an active reserve status at a recognized medical school having a readily available source of potential candidates for the medical positions in both the active and reserve forces, and enabled the Army Surgeon General to reward BG Blocker with a promotion to a general officer rank for his medical research and treatment protocols.

The Army Medical Service Reserve Corps was confronted with numerous challenges during the period from 1955 through 1960. The medical unit commander was charged with the responsibility of maintaining unit personnel strength and readiness. The lack of personnel and the restrictions imposed on the training and equipping of the reserve forces because of the ever-increasing costs, and the desire by the executive and legislative branches of the US government to remain within reasonable debt limits to maintain a balanced federal budget, made this duty nearly impossible.

During the 1958 fiscal year, several reserve units were inactivated because they had low assigned strengths. Many of these units had their personnel and equipment combined with other units in the same vicinity to bring these units up to assigned personnel strength. Activations of new units were restricted throughout fiscal year 1958 by a freeze imposed upon the Troop Program. A recurring problem for the Army Medical Reserve Corps for the next several years included limited training opportunities for the professional personnel (doctors, nurses, etc.); limited training opportunities for enlisted medical specialists; inadequate training facilities (armories) for training and storage of equipment; shortages of medical, dental, Army Nurse and Army Medical Specialist Corps personnel; reduced man-day training spaces due to a lack of funding for all Zone of the Interior (ZI) armies; and a continued lack of unit vacancies in medical units to which Early Commissioning Program personnel (medical and dental students) could be assigned. The lack of vacancies in many

of the medical units was a result of a large number of World War II and Korean Conflict veterans occupying the positions in the medical units so that they could qualify for reserve retirement.

During the nearly ten years at Galveston, Texas, the 807th Hospital Center remained actively engaged in the training of the soldiers in the headquarters and subordinate units despite the limited funding, training opportunities, and storage facilities. In June 1958 and May 1959, the 807th Hospital Center conducted annual training (AT) at Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC), San Antonio, Texas. The training was conducted over fifteen day periods during which unit personnel trained in the skills needed for hospital center operations - medical and personnel administration, supply, and patient care.

In May 1960, the 807th Hospital Center, a subordinate element of the VIII Corps, Austin, Texas, focused this annual training on the basic soldier skills of that time. The 807th Hospital Center, 805th Hospital Center, and the 332nd General Hospital of Dallas, Texas, jointly conducted annual training under the auspices of BAMC at Camp Bullis, Texas. The training was conducted in a field environment from 22 May 1960, to 5 June 1960. A total of 2000 medics from Army Reserve medical units participated in this training at Camp Bullis, Texas.

In August 1961, the 807th Hospital Center conducted annual training at Camp Bullis, Texas, with the focus of the training on field medical skills. The training involved soldiers from the subordinate units of the 807th Hospital Center. The staff of the 807th conducted the training of the soldiers, which included medical training for the medics and the evaluation of unit operations in a field environment. MAJ Betty Beaudry, Army Nurse Corps (ANC), is pictured in the *Galveston Daily News*, 2 August 1961, instructing a medic on intravenous therapy. MAJ Beaudry was an associate professor of nursing at the School of Nursing, the University of Texas Medical Branch-Galveston.

Under the direction of BG Blocker, the 807th Hospital Center conducted its first "Commander's Conference" at the Army Reserve Center in Galveston, Texas on Sunday, 15 September 1963. According to CPT W. K. O'Steen, Public Information Officer, 807th Hospital Center, the one day conference brought together the subordinate elements of the 807th Hospital Center. He stated "Its purpose is to provide a more integrated function, and command of the various units bringing them under central organization so that a more effective training program and functioning system can be worked out. The units are scattered over the state and under the program will be functioning at peak efficiency and ready for action in case of a national emergency." (Staff Writer)

The Commander's Conference agenda consisted of briefings on administrative procedures, personnel management, training and operations, and supply procedures. The following subordinate unit commanders attended the Commander's Conference:

Colonel A.S. Brussell, 94th General Hospital, Dallas, Texas
Major R.S. Miller, 317th Medical Company (Air Ambulance), Mesquite, Texas
Colonel Wilks Chapman, 4005th Dental Service Detachment, Houston, Texas

Major Walter S. Colman, 325th Medical Training Ambulance, Port Arthur, Texas
Colonel J.E. Watson Jr, 4005 U.S. Army Hospital, Houston, Texas
LTC Richard H. Davis, 406th Medical Veterinary Service, Bryan, Texas
Colonel W.H. Meyer 565th Dental Service Detachment, Dallas, Texas
LTC Isham Kimbell, Jr., 811th U.S. Army Hospital, Houston, Texas
LTC Alex Pokorny, 3457th Army Reserve Medical Training Center, Houston, Texas

In May 1964, COL Elihu I. Klein was appointed as the acting commander of the 807th Hospital Center when BG Blocker retired from the US Army Reserve. On 14 June 1964, under the direction of acting commander COL E.I. Klein, the 807th Hospital Center departed Galveston, Texas, for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where the unit personnel conducted two weeks of field training at Camp Bullis, Texas. COL Klein served as the acting commander until August 1964. COL Albert S. Brussell assumed command of the 807th Hospital Center in August 1964. On 1 January 1966, the 807th Hospital Center became operational at its new location in Mesquite, Texas.

The actions of BG Blocker, his staff, and the members of the 807th Hospital Center while serving at Galveston, Texas, established the functionality, credibility and the viability of the unit as an Army Reserve medical unit within the Army Medical Department. BG Blocker served as a member of the Advisory Council to the Surgeon General for Reserve Affairs for several years while commanding the 807th Hospital Center. There is no doubt BG Blocker's stewardship established the foundation for the 807th Hospital Center as a significant command-and-control headquarters within the Army Medical Department. The 807th Hospital Center was developing the future leaders to focus on mission accomplishment, dedication to service, and a commitment to excellence.

An incomplete roster of personnel assigned to the 807th Hospital Center for the period May 1956 through December 1965 was developed from the archives of the *Galveston Daily News*. No unit records could be found in the files of the National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri or in any other archive of military records.



Training Center - 807th Hospital Center
Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas

Writer, U. S. (1963, September 15), Medical Reserve Command Meeting Here Today. The Galveston Daily News, p. 9A.

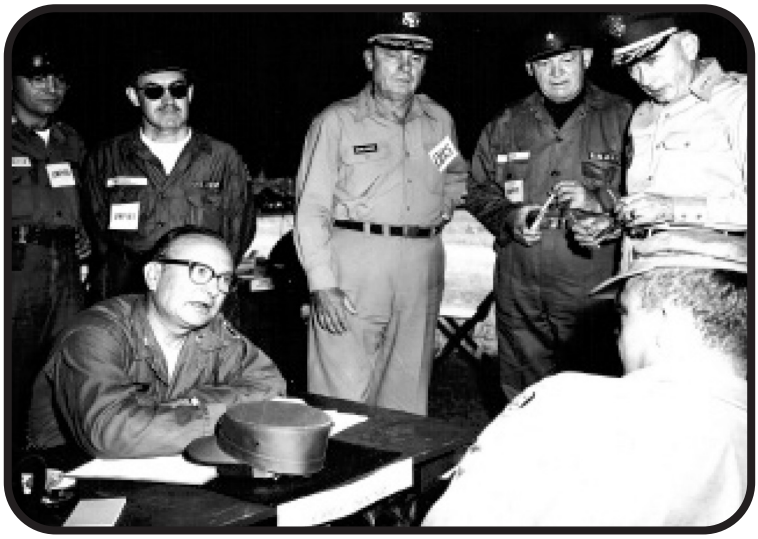
Soldiers of the 807th Hospital Center, Galveston, Texas 1956 – 1966*

Robert H. Barr, First Lieutenant
E. Baucom, Jr.
Betty Beaudry, Major
Warren S. Bendar
Llewellyn Benham
Truman G. Blocker, Jr., Brigadier General
Albert S. Brussell, Colonel
Beatrice F. Caruth, Captain
Wilkes Chapman, Colonel
Cecil H. Connell
Charlton Davis
Edward W. Ellis
Donald Farmer
Floy Fickey
Douglas C. Fletcher
Paul Ganter
Mario Garcia
Ronald A. Gum, Second Lieutenant
Bruce Hannah
Walter A. Hargraves, Major
John L. Hatfield, Captain
Marion J. Henry, Major
Billy D. Howry
James Kearney
Elihu I. Klein, Colonel
William C. Levin
John O. Lewis
Enrique E. Martinez, Captain
W. K. O'Steen, Captain
Patricia J. Pomeroy
Leslie C. Powell, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel
Robert E. Pulley
Abe A. Reichstein
Calvin R. Releford
Millard M. Staton
Paul Thomas
Patrick Thomasson
Brown Walker, Jr.
John A. Webb, Major

* Incomplete List



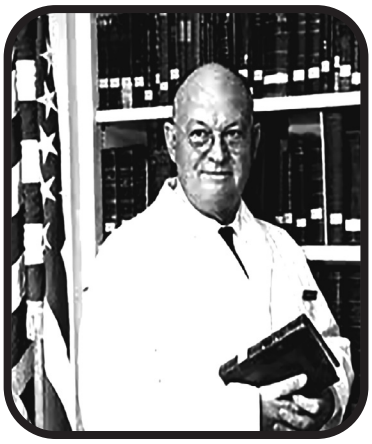
Enlisted ranks effective September 1959



Annual Training - August 1961 at Camp Bullis, Texas (l-r standing) LTC L. C. Ramsur, COL Albert Brussell, 94th Gen Hosp Commander, MG John Bohlender, Commander BAMC, BG Truman Blocker and LTG Donald Booth, 4th US Army Commander. Unknown individual seated



BG Blocker is decorated with the Legion of Merit - 1964



Dr. Truman G. Blocker, Jr.
Professor
Univ. of Texas Medical Branch
Galveston, Texas



4th U.S. Army
Shoulder Sleeve Insignia



VIII U.S. Army Corps
Shoulder Sleeve
Insignia



BG Blocker discusses an administrative matter with an unknown soldier - January 1964.



SGM Clifton Stadler, Active Army Advisor
807th Hospital Center, Fort Crockett, Texas



(l-r) LTG Donald P. Booth, 4th US Army Commander, MG John F. Bohlender, Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC) Commander, and BG Truman Blocker, 807th Hospital Center Commander, observe an interview by a media spokesman during Annual Training 1961 at Camp Bullis, Texas.



**Unknown meeting of senior officers, June 1961,
(l-r seated) MG Munson, unknown, BG Truman Blocker,
(l-r standing) LTC Brame, COL Simmang, BG Travis,
LTC Macherey, and LTC Easley.**



**COL Albert S. Brussell - June 1965
Fort Crockett, Texas**

Chapter 5

The 807th Hospital Center – Mesquite, Texas 1966-1969

The state of the Army Reserve Medical Corps was tenuous during the mid-to late 1960s. The Army Surgeon General stated in his annual reports that the lack of funding for the medical reserve forces had resulted in a lack of equipment, education, and training for the medical reserve soldier. In addition, the Army Medical Department did not have a clear understanding of how to utilize the medical reserve units short of a war. Many of the World War II veterans, particularly medical officers and nurses were becoming eligible for retirement and they were not being replaced with new personnel. The operational tempo of the Vietnam Conflict was increasing in 1967 and beyond, and the Army Medical Department was faced with the problem that physicians subject to the draft were ineligible for appointment to any reserve component. There existed a nationwide shortage of registered nurses, creating a great deal of competition for any available and/or interested candidates. In his fiscal year 1968 report, the Army Surgeon General stated: "Those nurses interested in military medicine were naturally encouraged to apply for active duty rather than for assignment to Reserve units." Mandatory Reserve assignments for medical and dental officers being released from active duty were hampered because most of the officers being released from active duty were awarded their commissions after reaching age 26; therefore they were not subject to an involuntary reserve assignment after serving two or more years on active duty.

Enticing recruits into the Army Reserve in the 1960s was a difficult task for Army Reserve units, but this was relieved to a degree when the Vietnam Conflict escalated. Young men of draft age could find refuge in the Army Reserve and thus escape conscription into the regular forces and the possibility of wartime service in the Vietnam Conflict. The Army Surgeon General reported that many Army Reserve units had long waiting lists of people wanting membership during the mid-to late 1960s. The recruiting problem was solved, but the lack of funding for equipment and training did not make the reserve medical forces readily available for mobilization and deployment. This view on the utilization of the Medical Reserve forces began to change in the late 1960s.

In his 1968 annual report, the Army Surgeon General stated "Contrary to the belief of some reservists that Reserve units can be called to active duty only in time of war or national emergency, thirteen medical reserve and National Guard units were mobilized in May 1968." These units were mobilized to meet specific requirements in Vietnam. In an effort to enhance the training in the medical reserve units, greater utilization of civilian and military hospital facilities led to increasingly realistic training during hometown reserve meetings and annual active-duty training periods. This program enabled the reserve soldier to fill-in during the week ends at those civilian and military hospitals flooded with causalities from Southeast Asia. The staffs at these facilities were now allowed time off during the weekends when the reserve soldier were available. Thus, this system benefited both reserve soldiers with medical training and gave the hospital staffs.

The reasons for the movement of the 807th Hospital Center from Galveston to Mesquite,

Texas, are not known, specifically because the unit histories for the 807th Hospital Center could not be located in the National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri, or any other repository for military records. However, personnel assigned to the 807th Hospital Center during the movement to Mesquite, Texas, were able to provide their memories and recollections of the unit movement. In addition, newspaper stories on the movement of the 807th Hospital Center provided additional details and confirmed the recollections of the unit members.

As reported in the *Dallas Morning News* on 13 November 1964, Major General (MG) William R. Calhoun, commander of VIII Army Corps, Austin, Texas, announced that the 807th Hospital Center would move from Galveston, Texas, to the Hanby-Haden Memorial Reserve Center, Mesquite, Texas. COL Brussell was actively involved with the 807th Hospital Center beginning in 1964 in Galveston, Texas, and the *San Antonio Express* reported on 17 November 1966 that COL Brussell had been serving as the acting commander of the 807th Hospital Center since August 1964.



Hanby-Haden US Army Reserve Center
612 E. Davis Street, Mesquite, Texas

In 1965, a decision was made by the Department of Defense to reorganize the reserve and National Guard forces across the country. In Texas, the reorganization reduced the personnel in the Army Reserve and National Guard by 4600 men. In addition, there was a 42 percent reduction in reserve and National Guard units and a 17 percent reduction in unit personnel strength, while 52 "high priority" units were moved from the Army Reserve to the National Guard. This reorganization was to be completed by 2 January 1966. The 807th Hospital Center was also affected by the reorganization, which resulted in the 807th now having administrative control over medical reserve units in Dallas, Austin, Houston and Texarkana, Texas. (UPI - Austin, Texas, 1965) In a newspaper story, COL A.S. Brussell, commanding officer of the 807th Hospital Center, stated that "the hospital center supervises training of all medical units in the Dallas area including the 94th General Hospital, 317th Medical Company (Air Ambulance), 565th Medical Detachment, and units in Port Arthur, Houston, Texarkana and Waco." (Army Relocates Unit in Mesquite, 1965)

On 1 January 1966, per orders 50266, para 129, issued by VIII Corps, Austin, Texas, dated 30 December 1965, the 807th Hospital Center became operational at its new location at 612 E. Davis Street, Mesquite, Texas, under the command of COL(P) Albert S. Brussell. The 807th shared this facility with the 94th General Hospital. The 807th Hospital Center remained under the command and control of the VIII Corps in Austin, Texas, until 1968 when reorganization placed reserve units in Texas under the 4th US Army located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

In recalling the movement of the unit from Galveston to Mesquite, Texas, Master Sergeant (MSG) John R. Morgan, and then Specialist 4 (SP4) Benjamin Adamcik, detailed the

events of the unit movement. Along with Sergeant First Class (SFC) Leslie D. Montgomery, they traveled in two military vehicles (1 1/4 ton and 2 ½ ton) belonging to the 94th General Hospital, to retrieve the files and equipment of the 807th Hospital Center from Galveston, Texas. MSG Morgan said that upon arrival in Galveston, the only equipment in the unit's possession was several safes that had to be winched into the trucks because they were so heavy. The safes had been stored in a shore battery building at Fort Crockett. The safes were not locked and nobody possessed the combinations to the safes. The 807th Hospital Center (HC) had no other equipment.

Upon their return to the Mesquite Armory on E. Davis Street, there was no equipment and no personnel available to unload the safes. SP4 Adamcik remembers, "We made the decision to push the safes off the truck onto the parking lot and then move them inside the building." An examination of the contents of the safes revealed papers that had yellowed and mildewed, but after a review of the paperwork, it was determined the papers had no impact on the unit mission at the time. All the papers were loaded into one safe, and the remaining safes were used for unit storage according to SP4 Adamcik.

The only unit members transferring from Galveston to Mesquite, Texas were the Unit Administrator, MAJ Harold Seawright, and COL Brussell, the 807th Hospital Center Commander. MSG John Morgan stated that he served as the first Sergeant Major for the 807th Hospital Center from 1 January 1966, through 2 February 1972. The rank of Sergeant Major was new one in the US Army enlisted rank structure and prior to 1965, the senior noncommissioned officer the hospital center was a Master Sergeant. MSG Morgan stated that after not being selected for promotion to Sergeant Major, he left the 807th Hospital Center for another Army Reserve unit, where he remained until his retirement in November 1992.



MSG John Morgan (l) and unidentified soldier display the 807 Hospital Center Guidon, June 1966.

In June 1966, the 807th Hospital Center had 42 personnel assigned. The unit attended annual training at Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC) in San Antonio, Texas, for two weeks from 5 to 19 June 1966. BAMC had functioned as the primary training area for the 807th Hospital Center since the unit re-activation in 1955 at Galveston, Texas. Unit members recalled that the training at BAMC was focused on the unit functions and assigned unit duties, e.g. administrative soldiers worked in administration, supply personnel in supply, etc.

During this period of history for the 807th Hospital Center, Chief Warrant Officer (CW4) Manford W. Vaughan, a member of the unit from 1965 until his retirement in 1993 said, "The unit functioned as a caretaker unit or administrative headquarters and had no real command and control authority as a hospital center." The unit was structured with a commander, executive officer, plans and operations, administrative and supply sections. Soldiers in the unit received individual annual and weekend training at the Mesquite USAR Center or at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, consisting of briefings and other training activities. The

unit had no equipment, and very little was expected of the hospital center during this period. Many of the unit personnel were detailed or attached from other units in the command, mainly from 94th General Hospital.

MAJ Joe Epps, a member of the unit from 1965 until his retirement in 1969, served as the Adjutant for the 807th Hospital Center. He was recruited by Colonel Brussell and the Executive Officer, LTC C. Grant Brown. During the weekend training sessions, Colonel Brown and the staff would travel to the subordinate units and conduct command inspections of the subordinate units to ensure they were operating according to Army regulations. He remembers BG Brussell and LTC Brown were always searching for and "enlisting good people for the unit." The unit functioned with a dedicated staff committed to the mission of the 807th Hospital Center according to MAJ Epps.



BG Albert S. Brussell

On 30 October 1966, COL Albert S. Brussell, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general during a ceremony conducted at the 807 Hospital Center. As the promotion orders were read by MAJ Joe Epps, MG William R. Calhoun Commander, VIII Army Corps and Mrs. Shirley Chambers, General Brussell's daughter, each pinned a star on the shoulders of BG Brussell's uniform. The report of this ceremony, which appeared in the Dallas Morning News, 31 October 1966, states BG Brussell was a graduate of the University of Minnesota who served during World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Distinguished Unit Citation with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Flight Surgeon Badge. During World War II, BG Brussell participated in the Tunisia, Southern France, Sicily, Rhineland, and Rome –Arno Valley campaigns. BG Brussell was also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College. BG Brussell served as the assistant chief of the Out-Patient Clinic, Dallas Veterans Administration Hospital, Dallas, Texas, in his civilian occupation. The news story further described the 807 Hospital Center in October 1966 as a unit supervising various Army Reserve medical units throughout Texas, including two 1000-bed General Hospitals, a 200-bed Station Hospital, two Dental Detachments, a Medical Training Center, a Railroad Ambulance Train, a Helicopter Medical Company, a Reinforcement Training Unit and an Army Postal Unit. (Staff Special, 1966)

LTC Eugene Spillman recalls that his first assignment with a medical unit was with the 807th Hospital Center as a supply officer. His previous assignments during World War II and with the National Guard were in the Artillery Branch. LTC Spillman said that he was recruited into the 807th Hospital Center by BG Brussell and COL Brown. During weekend drills the unit received instruction on different military topics while the staff officers visited subordinate units in other states. The unit had a couple of trucks and no other military equipment. LTC Spillman stated that he served as a supply officer for the 807th Hospital Center for several years and was later appointed as the hospital center executive officer. Even though he performed his reserve duties at the 807th Hospital Center, LTC Spillman was assigned to another reserve unit, since the 807th Hospital Center did not have an

authorized position for his rank at the time of his appointment as hospital center executive officer. LTC Spillman added that this was "common practice in those days so a unit could be staffed with knowledgeable folks." On a side note, MAJ Joe Epps commented during his interview about a fact he believes should be noted regarding LTC Spillman. MAJ Epps stated that LTC Spillman was a very humble and professional military officer and how few unit members knew LTC Spillman had been awarded the Silver Star Medal during World War II for capturing many enemy soldiers.

In January 1967, the 807th Hospital Center was awarded the Superior Unit Award. In presenting this award, COL Robert D. Offer, Acting Commander, VIII Corps, said the unit was specifically commended for its high percentage of attendance at annual field training, the condition of the unit fund, the manner in which instruction was presented to the unit members, and the state of morale and the general appearance of the personnel assigned to the unit. This award is further evidence of the level of morale and professionalism among the unit members at this time of the 807th Hospital Center history. (807th Hospital Center Gets Superior Rating, 1967)

COL Benjamin Adamcik recalls the early days of the 807th Hospital Center in Mesquite, Texas. He said that the 807th Hospital Center's mission was to serve as an administrative headquarters, and all types of units were assigned to the headquarters. There was an Ambulance Train, Beaver Aircraft Unit, and many types of medically related units and an Army Postal Unit. He further recalls the unit had no medical mission or functions at the time; the staff officers would conduct staff assistance visits to the subordinate units using an Army sedan that was assigned to the unit. COL Adamcik said that because travel funding was scarce, the staff would most often travel to the subordinate units without any reimbursement from the Army. COL Adamcik said that one of the main goals of the staff was "to create an Army Reserve unit from scratch" and remembers the soldiers of the 807th Hospital Center adopting the unit motto "We could do everything with nothing." in response to the unit always having very limited funding, no equipment and no viable mission at this time.



(l-r) Ms. Linda Kay Hill, 2nd runner-up, Ms. Paulette Sue Farar, Armed Forces Queen, and Ms. Janie Bradley, 1st runner-up and Miss 807th Hospital Center.

In May 1967, retired MG Harley B. West, former commander of the 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard, and chairman of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee, coordinated a week long series of events in Dallas, Texas, to salute the Armed Forces during Armed Forces Day. One of the events planned was the selection of an Armed Forces Queen for Dallas County, Texas. MSG Morgan recalls being detailed with the task of finding a contestant to represent the 807th Hospital Center. To accomplish this task, MSG Morgan went to a modeling agency and selected a model. The model, Ms. Janie Bradley of Mesquite, Texas, an Arthur Murray Dance Instructor, was one of thirty-six (36) contestants entered into this beauty contest. MSG Morgan said that to his surprise,

Ms. Bradley was selected as the first runner-up in the Armed Forces Queen Contest as Miss 807th Hospital Center.

During annual training conducted from 4-18 June 1967, the 807th Hospital Center and its subordinate units participated in annual training at Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis, Texas. The units participating in annual training with the 807th Hospital Center were the 317th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) of Mesquite, Texas, the 3457th Medical Training Center and the 811th Station Hospital in Houston, Texas, the 325th Ambulance Train Company of Port Arthur, Texas, and the 877th Army Postal Unit of Texarkana, Texas. A total of 400 officers and enlisted personnel took part in this training. (Mesquite Unit Due Training, 1967) During February 1968, COL N.W. Riegler, Jr. was selected as the Deputy Commander, 807th Hospital Center, and LTC C. Grant Brown was promoted to the rank of colonel in June 1968.



BG Nicholas W. Riegler

In August 1968, BG Nicholas W. Riegler assumed command of the 807th Hospital Center and served as its commander for a total of seven years. The only 807th Hospital Center commander to serve longer was BG Truman Blocker who served a total of eleven years as Hospital Center commander. The members of the 807th Hospital Center in 1968 recall BG Riegler as the driving force in preparing the 807th Hospital Center for the future. Under his leadership, his staff actively sought out the funding and equipment necessary for the unit to become a major player and integral part of the Army Medical Department, according to his aide de camp at the time, then 2nd Lieutenant (2LT) Benjamin Adamcik. The unit members, BG J Royston Brown, COL Adamcik, LTC Spillman, and CW4 Vaughan, recall how BG Riegler recognized the need for the 807th Hospital Center to become a medical brigade, because the hospital center concept was outdated and would not be a viable part of the US Army Medical Department in the next decade. Under BG Riegler's direction, all units of the 807th Hospital Center conducted annual training alongside active-duty military personnel, one of the goals of the Army Surgeon General for medical reserve units during this time. The 807th Hospital Center conducted training at Fort Ord, California, Fort Lewis, Washington and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, over the next several years. The soldiers performed duties in their assigned military occupational specialty (MOS) alongside their active-duty counterparts at the various military installations.

During 1968 and 1969, BG Riegler assembled a cadre of soldiers from the 94th General Hospital and several Army National Guard units in an effort to develop the 807th Hospital Center as a viable and dynamic medical reserve unit. One of his staff members, then COL J Royston Brown, transferred from the Texas Army National Guard to the 807th Hospital Center after commanding the 172nd Medical Company. COL Brown recalls sharing the enthusiasm of BG Riegler and the other staff members in making the 807th a premier medical reserve unit. COL Brown said after serving as the plans and operations officer, he was assigned as the deputy hospital commander of the 807th Hospital Center. COL J

Royston Brown was subsequently promoted to brigadier general and took command of the 30th Hospital Center in Illinois for a couple of years. Command Sergeant Major (CSM) James Laird was selected as the Command Sergeant Major, 807th Hospital Center.

As the 807th Hospital Center moved into the 1970s, BG Riegler, as a member of the Advisory Council for Reserve Affairs, Office of the Army Surgeon General, used his influence to prepare the 807th Hospital Center for the changing roles the Army Medical Reserve unit would encounter in the next decade.

The photographs and historical information for his chapter was obtained from unit members who served in the unit during this period. No other historical information could be located in any archives responsible for the maintenance of this unit history.

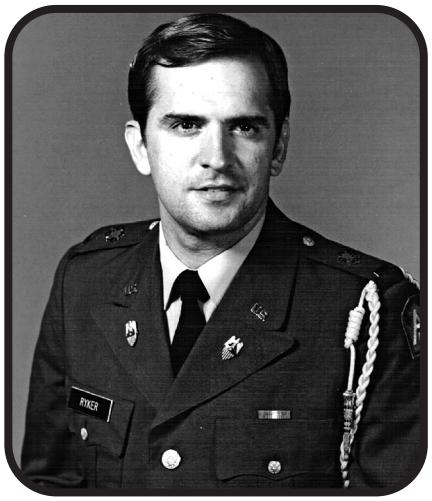
Writer, U. S. (1963, September 15). Medical Reserve Command Meeting Slated Here Today. *The Galveston Daily News*, p. 9A.
UPI - Austin, Texas. (1965, March 31). Texas Will Lose 4600 Men Under Reserve Merger Plan. *The Dallas Morning News.*
Army Relocates Unit in Mesquite. (1965, December 31). *The Dallas Morning News.*
Staff Special . (1966, October 31). Albert S. Brussell Receives Brigadier General's Stars. *The Dallas Morning News.*
Mesquite Unit Due Training. (1967, May 25). *The Dallas Morning News.*



BG Riegler thanks COL Ellis Glenn Henson for his service as Chief of Staff.



(l-r) SFC Ellis, SFC Garcia, unknown soldier, LTC Spillman, PVT Jones (sitting) pose for photo during annual training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 1967.



1LT Ryker, Aide de Camp to BG Riegler.



(l-r) Warrant Officer Hines, SGT Branerd and PFC Johnson pose for photo during annual training at Ft. Sam Houston, June 1967.



l-20/U-6 Beaver DeHavilland



(l-r) PVT Strahan, LT Bartos, and other unknown soldiers pose for photo during annual training at Ft. Sam Houston, June 1967.



CSM James Laird, command sergeant major, 807th Hospital Center.



VIII U.S. Army Corps
Shoulder Sleeve Insignia



Fourth U.S. Army
Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

HEADQUARTERS
807TH HOSPITAL CENTER
612 East Davis Street
Mesquite, Texas 75149

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 2

14 January 1966

1. TC 253. Fol DY ASG/REL announced this Hqs NTI.

MORGAN, JOHN R, ER54103214 MSG E8 807th Hospital Center
Dy asg: Sergeant Major (MOS 91B50)
Dy rel fr: N/A
Eff date: VOCO cfm 1 Jan 66

MONTGOMERY, LESLIE D, ER25989542 SFC E7 807th Hospital Center
Dy asg: Ch Med Supply Sp (MOS 76J50)
Dy rel fr: N/A
Eff date: VOCO cfm 1 Jan 66

ADAMCIK, BENJAMIN J, ER18667630 SP4 E4 807th Hospital Center
Dy asg: Asst Ch Med Supply Sp (MOS 76J40)
Dy rel fr: N/A
Eff date: VOCO cfm 1 Jan 66

EDWARDS, HAL W, ER18668260 SP4 E4 807th Hospital Center
Dy asg: Administrative Specialist (MOS 71L20)
Dy rel fr: N/A
Eff date: VOCO cfm 1 Jan 66

SIMES, THOMAS F, ER25900453 PFC E3 807th Hospital Center
Dy asg: Message Clerk (MOS 71L10)
Dy rel fr: N/A
Eff date: VOCO cfm 1 Jan 66

WILLIAMS, HAROLD E, ER54216403 SFC E7 807th Hospital Center
Dy asg: Personnel Sergeant (MOS 71H40)
Dy rel fr: N/A
Eff date: VOCO cfm 1 Jan 66

2. TC 265. Fol indiv RELIEF FROM ATTACHMENT and rtn to parent orgn dir.

HARRIS, BYRON D, 01919792 Major VC USAR 807th Hospital Center
EPPS, JOE E, 01941810 Captain MSC USAR 807th Hospital Center
STARR, THOMAS R, 05410354 1st Lt MSC USAR 807th Hospital Center
Rel fr: 94th Med Gen Hospital, Mesquite, Texas
Eff date: VOCO cfm 31 Dec 65
Org/Sta: Headquarters, 807th Hospital Center, Mesquite, Texas

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

JOE E. EPPS
Capt, MSC, USAR
Adjutant

(over)

Chapter 6
Hospital Center to Medical Brigade
1970 – 1979

The US Army Reserve saw many dramatic changes take place in the 1970s. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird introduced the "Total Force" concept, which integrated the active and reserve forces into a total force, making the reserve forces responsible for augmenting the active forces during the war and other national emergencies. This new concept was motivated by the cuts in defense spending by the US Congress and the elimination of the draft in 1973.

In 1975, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger doubted the viability of the Total Force concept believing the changeover to the all-volunteer force went too far in reducing the active-duty ground forces. This sentiment was shared by Army Chief of Staff Creighton W. Abrams, who adopted a "Round Out Strategy" for the US Army. The Round Out Strategy required reserve brigades to be paired with like active-duty brigades rounding them out to full division strength, e.g. a division would have three active-duty brigades and one reserve brigade. This change allowed the reserve brigades to have parity with the active-duty units in terms of equipment, a great benefit for the reserve forces. The change in policy by General Abrams, known as the Abrams doctrine recognized the political implications and benefits of integrating the active and reserve forces. General Abrams stated after implementation of the Round Out Strategy - "They're not taking us to war again without the reserves!"

The changes made to the military forces by the Department of Defense also impacted reserve medical units providing them with increased training and supplies, two areas often neglected by the Department of the Army. A significant change in the training area for the commissioned officer was the development of an alternative course for the Command and General Staff College called the AMEDD Reserve Components General Staff Course. This course was developed so that reserve commissioned officers in the Army Medical Department could obtain the military education necessary for advancement and retention. This course consisted of resident and nonresident phases and was managed by the Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston Texas. The changes in supply priorities for reserve supplies and equipment were also increased in the 1970s to a level where reserve units could better compete for these resources with the active component units. The reduction of active-duty units worldwide during this period allowed for the influx of new equipment and supplies originally destined for active-duty units to be redirected for use by the reserve forces. The Army Reserve started to receive and use the same equipment as the active component without having to see it only during periods of active duty at an active military installation.

The increased reliance on and inclusion of reserve forces in meeting the immediate requirements during future mobilizations caused the Reserve Affairs Office to be moved to the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. However, logistical support, funding, plans and training and personal policies for the medical reserve forces originated from the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, while the professional functions of the medical field were the responsibility of the Army Surgeon General. There existed no effective liaison between the Reserve Affairs Office, Office of the Surgeon General and the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. The result

was plenty of confusion, duplication of effort, and lack of coordination in interpreting and implementing policies and regulations for the medical reserve forces and units. This problem was lessened with the establishment of a Surgeon's Office in the Army Reserve. This office was headed by a Medical Service Corps officer in the grade of colonel. The liaison officer position was also retained in the Office of the Surgeon General with the expectations of minimizing duplication of effort among the different agencies when exercising command, control and staff supervision of the medical reserve units.

The 807th Hospital Center during this period was a subordinate – direct reporting unit to 5th US Army. The unit members wore the 5th Army shoulder sleeve insignia on their uniforms as the Hospital Center was not authorized a distinctive shoulder sleeve insignia. Monthly unit training assemblies were conducted at the Hanby-Haden Memorial Reserve Center, 612 E. Davis Street, Mesquite, Texas. The 807th Hospital Center shared this facility with the 94th General Hospital and several Dental Detachments.

In an effort to increase the communications of the 807th Hospital Center with its subordinate units, a newsletter called *The 807th* was created. First published in fall 1971, *The 807th* "was designed to keep our reservists informed of events in other units, as well as provide information important to them as members of the USAR" according to 2LT Stephen J. Parrino, the 807th Hospital Center Information officer and editor of the newsletter. The first newsletter reported that the 807th Hospital Center was located in Mesquite, Texas, had twenty-one subordinate units located in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico and Louisiana, and a total of 2200 soldiers assigned. The activities of the hospital commander, BG Riegler, were listed for the months of September, October, November and December 1971, consisting of visits to several subordinate units, attendance at conferences relating to the medical reserve forces, attendance at the CONARC Surgeon General's Conference, attendance at a meeting of the Advisory Council to the Surgeon General for Reserve Affairs, of which BG Riegler was a member, and a meeting with the 5th Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Reserve Affairs.

During the spring of 1972, the 807th Hospital Center conducted a Commander's Conference at the Holiday Inn located on the West Loop, Houston, Texas. The conference was held on 5 and 6 February 1972 with the theme of the conference centered on recruiting and retention as the United States moved toward an all-volunteer military force. The guest speakers for this conference were MG Wesley C. Franklin, Deputy Commanding General, 5th Army Reserve Forces, Southern Area; BG Richard T. Cuneo, Deputy Chief, Army Reserve; and COL Robert Kerrigan, Chief of Training, Office of the Army Surgeon General. MG Franklin spoke of the increasingly important role of the reserve forces because of the establishment of all-volunteer Army. He stressed that "Reserve forces now face a challenge above and beyond anything we have ever experienced before." emphasizing to the leaders of the 807th that "training, readiness, and motivation are essential now in the reserve forces as there are no longer any waiting lists of men seeking to join reserve units." BG Cuneo lauded the 807th for its high retention rate during the previous year despite the many changes both in the military and the nation.



COL Robert Kerrigan

The 94th General Hospital, a subordinate unit of the 807th Hospital Center, had the distinction in 1972 of enlisting Private Pamela J. Sprawls as the first female enlisted soldier in the history of the 94th General Hospital.



LT Richard G. Davis, 94th Gen Hosp Recruiting Officer administers the Oath of Enlistment to PVT Pamela Sprawls.

Annual Training in 1972 involved many of the subordinate units of the 807th training in mission support roles or undergoing Army Training Tests (ATT). The 44th and 114th Evacuation Hospitals and the 565th Medical Detachment underwent ATTs under the supervision of the 807th Hospital Center at Camp Bullis, Texas. ATTs were designed to determine the adequacy and status of individual and unit training while ensuring the uniformity of training among units. ATTs were prepared for individuals and units up to and including battalions and antiaircraft artillery brigades. The ATT provided a listing of the training tasks to occur during any operation involving a unit trained with the Army Training Programs (ATPs).

The 807th Hospital Center participated in a simulated mobilization of reserve component units during February and March 1972. The exercise replicated a rapid expansion of US armed forces during a national emergency. Fifth US Army conducted the two-part exercise named Cabin Cruiser involving 1,126 Army Reserve and 878 Army National Guard units. The simulated mobilization training was the first exercise of this type to be conducted since 1967. The first part of the exercise was conducted on 12 and 13 February 1972 and consisted of training for commanders and their staffs on mobilization procedures. The second part of the exercise was conducted on 11 and 12 March 1972 when the mobilization plans and procedures were tested and evaluated to determine a command's ability to order units to active duty. In addition, the exercise evaluated the reserve units' capability to complete the necessary administrative, logistical, and medical actions needed for mobilization. The training also evaluated the ability of active Army forces to provide the support necessary for mobilized units at home stations and their subsequent movement and support at the active-duty installations. The exercise was conducted during scheduled unit training assemblies with the use of additional unit training assemblies (ATAs) as required for exercise completion. This exercise established a foundation for the 807th Hospital Center to fine-tune its mobilization capabilities in preparation for any future call-up of the reserve forces.



LTC Mary C. Roth

In June 1972, LTC Mary C. Roth was appointed the Chief Nurse, 807th Hospital Center. One of her first duties as chief nurse was to organize the first ever Army Nurse Conference hosted by the 807th Hospital Center. The conference was conducted on 9 and 10 September 1972 at the Holiday Inn, Mesquite, Texas, with the focus of the meeting stressing nurse recruitment. The 807th Hospital Center had openings for 89 Army Nurse Corps officers in subordinate units at the time. The conference was attended by the chief nurses from six medical units subordinate to the 807th Hospital Center. COL Garnet I. Willow, Nurse Recruiting Coordinator in the Office of the

Chief, Army Reserve was the guest speaker for the conference.

The overcrowding of the reserve facilities at the Hanby-Haden Reserve Center, resulted in the 807th Hospital Center moving from the overcrowded reserve facilities on East Davis Street to a one-story commercial complex at 3141 East Highway 67, Mesquite, Texas in the fall of 1972. The unit change was considered a temporary move until the planning and construction of a new reserve center to house the 807th Hospital Center could be accomplished. The new unit facilities consisted of six office suites in an eight suite building. Unlike the reserve center on East Davis Street, this facility was outfitted with green shag carpets and dark-colored wood paneling. The only handicap for the 37 unit members and the 10 member permanent administrative staff was limited office equipment. In 1972, the 807th Hospital Center had 2500 reserve soldiers assigned to twenty-four subordinate units.



Soldiers carry 807th Hospital Center sign to the new location of the headquarters.

The 807th Hospital Center continued to plan for the all-volunteer Army in 1972 by preparing the leadership of the subordinate units. On 18 and 19 November 1972, COL Kenneth M. Cole, Jr., chaired a two-day training conference at the Marriott Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. The training session was titled "The Role of the USAR Medical Units in the Modern All-Volunteer Army." The executive officers, sergeants major and first sergeants of the twenty-four subordinate units attended this two-day training event which focused on the importance of recruiting, retaining and training soldiers in the medical skills essential for the operation of a medical unit when the draft no longer existed.



COL Kenneth M. Cole

Annual Training (AT) 1972 was also conducted at a variety of locations for the subordinate units of the 807th Hospital Center as training missions and troop support were the top priorities for this annual training period. The 4005th US Army Hospital, 4010th US Army Hospital, 4005th Dental Detachment and 337th Dental Detachment shared incremental training at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, by providing medical support for this installation for a twenty-week period. The 810th Station Hospital provided medical support for the ROTC encampment at Fort Riley, Kansas while another group from the 810th opened the cantonment hospital at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, which had been closed for many years. The 807th Hospital Center conducted ATTs at Camp Bullis, Texas, for the 44th Evacuation Hospital, the 114th Evacuation Hospital, and the 565th Medical Detachment.

The 807th Hospital Center underwent its first Army Training Test (ATT) at Fort Ord, California on 10 February 1973. After arrival at Fort Ord, the 807th Hospital Center established

temporary headquarters and prepared for the comprehensive seventy-two hour examination of the technical, tactical, and administrative capabilities of the unit under simulated combat conditions. The 831st Medical Detachment (HQ, Dental Service) accompanied the 807th Hospital Center during this annual training period and provided additional staff support. The evaluators for the ATT had been selected from various Army Reserve units across the nation, and at the conclusion of the ATT, their comprehensive evaluation of the unit resulted in a "superior" rating of the 807th Hospital Center's capabilities.

In an effort to boost recruitment and fill critical MOS shortages in the Army Reserve, the Civilian Acquired Skills (CAS) Program began in the Army Reserve during 1973. This program was designed to enlist men and women into the Army Reserve at a higher pay grade based upon their civilian-acquired medical skills in X-ray, physical and occupational therapy, clinical, pharmacy, veterinary, EENT, preventive medicine and dental specialties. The program enabled many units to fill the vacancies in the critical shortage medical MOSs which saved time and the scarce training dollars required to train men and women in the technical medical MOSs.

The success of the CAS program is difficult to measure because many of the units receiving personnel under the program were constantly plagued with a turnover of personnel. Many of the personnel recruited into the CAS program did not understand the commitment of attending training sessions each month and the annual training period each year. In addition, the rank structure did not offer progression above Specialist Five (SP5) making the weekend drill time costly for the personnel who could earn more money at their civilian employment. The commander of the 807th Hospital Center gave the subordinate medical unit commanders great flexibility in managing the training periods of the soldiers serving in the critical shortage medical MOSs mainly as a retention tool. This flexibility in training dates further served to avoid having soldiers being reassigned to the USAR Control Group for unsatisfactory participation. The 807th Hospital Center recruited many soldiers under the CAS program, with many of them remaining as members of the Army Reserve until retirement. One of the first soldiers recruited by the 807th Hospital Center was Marilyn Jean Murrell. Recruited as a Private First Class (PFC), PFC Murrell completed Basic Training at Fort McClennan, Alabama in 1974 and was named an "Honor Trainee" of the Third WAC Basic Training Battalion recognizing her exceptional performance in academics, duty, and military bearing.



PFC Marilyn Murrell

On 1 June 1974, the 807th Hospital Center gained another subordinate unit at New Iberia, Louisiana. The 872nd Medical Detachment was formed as an air ambulance unit with 88 percent of its authorized strength. The 872d Medical Detachment was commanded by Captain Tommy E. Blake.

One of the methods used by the US Army to entice reserve soldiers to remain active unit members was unlimited exchange privileges. On 19 August 1974, the Department of the Army announced that the active reserve and National Guard personnel would now be allowed to go to the post-exchange (PX) for one day for each day of inactive duty training

(IDT) performed. IDT was defined as an eight hour day, not a four hour drill pay period, so a reserve soldier could earn six days of PX privilege each calendar quarter. The drill time was documented for the soldier in a letter of authorization signed by the unit commander and presented upon entry into the PX. Soldiers performing annual training at an active military installation still had unlimited privileges and only had to show their military ID and AT orders to gain admission to the PX. The previous policy only allowed a reserve or a National Guard soldier PX privileges during periods of active duty such as annual training. The change in policy was another effort to bolster recruiting and retention for the reserve forces faced with the implementation of the All-Volunteer military.

In September 1974, the National Guard Bureau recommended to the Army Surgeon General that three medical brigades be authorized for the National Guard with one brigade being assigned to each of the three CONUSA areas. This proposal was approved for implementation in December 1974 by DCSOPS. BG J Royston Brown, who was serving as the Commander, 30th Hospital Center, along with BG Riegler and other Hospital Center commanders immediately recognized that the Hospital Center concept was outdated and was not going to survive the changes to the Army's structure and organization. BG Brown recalled how the Army hospital centers future was going to be very short-lived in the changing Total Force structure. BG Brown and BG Riegler recognized the survival of the Hospital Center as a viable command-and-control medical headquarters required the transition to a medical brigade as part of the Army's Total Force structure.

Beginning with BG Riegler, the command staff of the 807th Hospital Center worked tirelessly to lobby for the 807th Hospital Center to be reorganized as a reserve forces medical brigade. LTC Spillman, who was serving as a senior member of the Hospital Center staff during this time, recalled how BG Brussell and his successor, BG Riegler, had staffed the 807th Hospital Center with the most competent staff officers available with the intention of projecting the 807th Hospital Center as a premier command-and-control medical headquarters. The 807th Hospital Center was consistently being recognized as a useful, reliable and competent military headquarters in the reserve components according to LTC Spillman, and this was a critical factor when the 807th Hospital Center competed for brigade status in the following year.



MSG Blackshear (center) calls new prospects for the Army Reserve while CW4 Baird (l) and WO Canfield observe.

In another effort to improve recruiting for the all-volunteer Army, Project Volunteer was initiated in the 5th Army area beginning on 10 October 1974, and ending on 30 November 1974. The project was an effort to get reserve units to concentrate all their available resources for a 60-day period to recruit new members for the Army Reserve. The goal was to increase unit strength to 100 percent. The 807th Hospital Center staff organized a Recruiting

Tactical Operations Center (RTOC) operating from 0730 to 2200 hours daily. During this project, the 807th Hospital Center scheduled their field recruiters to make the initial contact with potential recruits who were then brought to the 807th Hospital Center headquarters for more comprehensive interviews by headquarters personnel. The 807th Hospital Center maintained its RTOC for the full 60-day period of the project resulting in an increase in strength from 2,530 (91.3 percent) to 2, 603 (94.0 percent) soldiers.



BG J Royston Brown

On 9 August 1975, BG J Royston Brown assumed command of the 807th Hospital Center from BG Riegler. BG Brown had previously served as a staff officer with the 807th Hospital Center and had worked with many of the command staff personnel. BG Brown recalled during an oral interview in 2013 that when he assumed command of the 807th, "The unit operated efficiently and effectively, so I directed my efforts towards having the unit redesignated as a medical brigade." CW4 M.W. Vaughan related during an oral interview in 2012 how a young staff officer assigned to the 807th Hospital Center was, in his opinion, instrumental in the 807th Hospital Center's redesignation to a medical brigade. The staff officer, CPT B. Lee Ware, possessed a keen understanding of the current and emerging Army force structure and changing medical doctrine. CPT Ware prepared a presentation for the representatives of the Army who were to make the final determination on the future of the 807th Hospital Center. CW4 Vaughan stated that CPT Ware's presentation outlined the many accomplishments of the 807th Hospital Center in the areas of recruiting, retention, training, and the command and control of subordinate units. The presentation by CPT Ware provided the decision-making panel with evidence showing how the 807th Hospital Center was one of the best-prepared reserve medical units in the nation to implement the demanding tasks and duties of a medical brigade. CPT Ware remained an active part of the 807th Medical Brigade, serving in numerous command and staff positions within the 807th Medical Brigade and the subordinate units. CPT Ware's knowledge and understanding of military tactics, doctrine, and organization of the combat arms, combat support, and combat service support functions were extraordinary according to CW4 Vaughan.


LTC Roy J. Holmes

On 30 June 1976, the 807th Hospital Center was redesignated the 807th Medical Brigade under the command of BG J Royston Brown. The unit's new mission was to provide medical services to military units located in the Corps forward areas. The 807th Medical Brigade transformed from an administrative caretaker unit to a major subordinate element of the Corps Support Command (COSCOM) structure. The 807th Medical Brigade was now part of the COMMZ medical service system responsible for providing patient care, evacuation, medical supply and maintenance, staff supervision of hospital operations, laboratory services, medical teams, and the monitoring of personnel and administrative services to all

military medical units located within the Army Corps operational boundaries. As the purpose of the 807th changed, so did the types of subordinate units. Evacuation hospitals, clearing companies, mobile surgical hospitals (MASH) now became part of the 807th Medical Brigade task organization. LTC Roy J. Holmes, S-3 for the 807th Medical Brigade stated during an interview in June 1976 "Reorganization to a Medical Brigade will mean new emphasis in operations and training. For example, our efforts will be aimed at eventually attending AT with subordinate units to train in a field environment as an operational command and control headquarters."



Since the 807th Medical Brigade was considered a separate brigade commanded by a general officer and not assigned to an Army division, it was authorized to design and wear a distinctive shoulder sleeve insignia. On 21 December 1976, an insignia was approved and authorized for wear by the soldiers assigned and subordinate to the 807th Medical Brigade. Prior to the redesignation the soldiers of the 807th Hospital Center had worn the shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI) of the major Army command for which they were subordinate. The soldiers of the 807th had worn 4th US Army SSI during the period of 1948 to 1950 and 1956 to 1957; VIII Corps SSI from 1957 to 1968; 4th US Army SSI from 1968 to 1971, and 5th US Army SSI from 1971 until 1976.

The first Commander's Conference of the 807th Medical Brigade was conducted at the 807th Medical Brigade headquarters on 15 and 16 January 1977. The theme of the conference was to recognize the men and women in the units of the 807th Medical Brigade. BG J Royston Brown received the Meritorious Service Medal for his outstanding service as commander of the 30th Hospital Center. MAJ Everett Murl Bailey, Commander, 406th Medical Detachment (Vet Svc), was the first recipient of the Roland W. Drechsel Award. This award was presented annually to a unit of the 807th Medical Brigade that had attained the highest degree of unit readiness during the past year. The Drechsel Award was created to honor Colonel Roland W. Drechsel, Jr., Chief Dental Officer, 807th Medical Brigade, who had passed away in 1976 and was recognized as one of the key staff officers of the 807th Hospital Center and Brigade.



MAJ Bailey accepts the Drechsel Award from Mrs. Drechsel.

The TRI-R PROGRAM was initiated on 1 March 1977, for all units and personnel of the 807th Medical Brigade. "Recruit and Retain for Readiness should be the motto for our units" stated BG Brown, who developed the program and designed the distinctive emblem. The TRI-R Program recognized soldiers who contributed significantly to the recruiting program. The elimination of the draft and the implementation of the all-volunteer Army made recruiting and retention one of the highest priorities for all units in the 807th Medical Brigade.

The recruiting and retention of personnel for an Army Reserve unit in the 1970s often became a determining factor on the tenure of a unit commander and staff. BG Brown created the TRI-R emblem to recognize those soldiers who completed the requirements of the program conducted by the unit recruiting officers who continually educated commanders and their staffs on recruiting and retention policies, procedures, and techniques.



TRI-R Medallion

The second annual 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference was conducted from 2 to 4 December 1977 in the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex. The conference sessions on 2 December 1977, discussed annual training for 1978 and 1979 and logistics issues. The 3 December 1977, session consisted of training and discussions on personnel and administration issues, management of disciplinary problems, annual training for 1978, and logistical issues for annual training. During the afternoon session, BG Brown presented the Legion of Merit award to COL Dudley V. Powell, LTC Spillman, LTC Wheeler, and LTC Holmes for their meritorious service to the US Army and the 807th Medical Brigade. One of the main issues discussed during the conference was recruiting and retention. MAJ Jay Hornbuckle, serving as the Brigade Recruiting Officer, outlined the resources available for recruiting personnel for the 807th Medical Brigade units. MAJ Hornbuckle discussed with the staff the proposal for the affiliation of the Army Reserve Recruiting Program with the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) to take place in 1978. This proposal had the recruiting for the active and reserve components become a more cooperative effort. MAJ Hornbuckle further spoke of a positive trend in the recruitment of professional medical personnel in the nurse and dental categories. However, a serious shortage of 130 medical doctors in the 807th Medical Brigade was noted. Presentations were made by LTG Allen Burdett, 5th US Army Commander; LTC Alfred Borth, Readiness Region VII, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; MG Kenneth R. Dirks, U.S. Army Academy of Health Sciences, and others.



MAJ Jay Hornbuckle

The subordinate units of the 807th Medical Brigade as of 6 November 1977, were as follows:

94th General Hospital
44th Evacuation Hospital
114th Evacuation Hospital
273rd Medical Detachment (Hel Amb)
325th Medical Detachment (Blood Coll)
329th Medical Detachment (Den Pros)
337th Medical Detachment (Den Svc)
355th Medical Company (Clearing)
361st Medical Detachment (Gnd Amb)
368th Medical Detachment (Neuro)
372nd Medical Detachment (Hel Amb)
479th Medical Detachment (Ortho)
491st Medical Company (Clearing)
565th Medical Detachment (Den Svc)
786th Medical Detachment (Surgical)
810th Station Hospital
829th Station Hospital
831st Medical Detachment (Den Hqs)
872nd Medical Detachment (Hel Amb)
3457th US Army Medical Training Center
4005th U.S. Army Hospital
4005th Medical Detachment (Den Svc)

406th Medical Detachment (Vet Svc)
409th Medical Company (Clearing),
420th Medical Detachment (Ortho)
425th Medical Detachment (Den Lab)
4010 U.S. Army Hospital

The introduction of computer systems into the US Army Reserve administrative functions became the focus of the fourth annual Technician Training Conference held from 13 to 17 November 1978. The conference supervised by Supervisory Staff Administrative Assistant Mr. Manford Vaughan, the senior Department of the Army Civilian (DAC) at the 807th Medical Brigade. Mr. Vaughan stated to the unit technicians and administrators that "we need to take a look at our paperwork system because the computer is having a significant impact on it. Frankly, the computer has much value but I do not believe that it is infallible." One of the major concerns confronting Army Reserve units was the need to maintain a paper system to back up the information being stored on the newly introduced computer systems. Mr. Vaughan stated "A computer can go wrong or erase a program. Those are very real fears to the adjutant technician." The conference attendees were briefed on the new personnel records-keeping system known as SIDPERS, a computer system designed to maintain a computerized roster of all personnel information currently maintained manually on DA Form 20 (Enlisted Qualification Record) or DA Form 66 (Officer Qualification Record). The conference also included an informal discussion on the recent announcement by the Department of the Army considering the full-time manning of reserve units.



Manford W. Vaughan

In the mid-to late 1970s, the Department of Defense was experiencing civilian manpower reductions and a test program was developed to evaluate the use of active duty, National Guard, and reserve soldiers to fill vacancies in reserve and Guard units. The program allowed current civilian military technicians to convert to military status, as many already had military reserve status in the Army Reserve or National Guard unit. The goals of the program were to augment the current full-time civilian staff of the reserve units so that early-deploying units would be ready for mobilization and deployment. Soldiers serving in this program were called AGRs meaning Active Guard/Reserve, and they filled unit manning positions in the areas of administration, logistics, and maintenance. The effectiveness of the program is debatable, as evidenced by the many issues discovered when reserve and Guard units mobilized and deployed during Operation Desert Shield in 1990. Many of the Department of the Army civilians working in reserve and National Guard units saw the full-time manning program as an effort to eliminate civilian positions or limit the upward mobility of the civilian staff, rather than enhancing the readiness of the reserve components. The goals of the Department of the Army and the other US military branches was to staff reserve and guard units so they would be ready for mobilization and deployment at a moment's notice.

On 9 September 1978, Chaplains MAJ Gil Stricklin, and LT Gene Tyson organized the "Half Duty Day with God" event at the Hunt Mansion located on White Rock Lake in Dallas, Texas, hosted by Mrs. H. L. Hunt. The afternoon event was attended by seventy



Chaplain(MAJ) Gil Stricklin

soldiers from the 807th Medical Brigade and their families. The event was in keeping with BG Brown's desire to have unit activities involving the unit members and their families. The activities were emceed by Chaplain Stricklin and consisted of a meal of fried chicken, baked beans, potato chips, lemonade, and cake. The guest speaker was Mr. Neal Jeffrey, former All-American Quarterback, and San Diego Chargers quarterback. The efforts of Chaplains Stricklin and Tyson were acknowledged by the unit members, with one soldier stating, "This is the greatest thing we've ever done." Another said, "We need more family oriented activities. My family had a great time." BG Brown summed up the event by stating "This has been time well invested."

In the fall of 1978, the Department of Defense approved and implemented the Reserve Split Training Option for the Army Reserve and National Guard as a way to draw a greater number of young people into the reserve forces, which were still experiencing low enlistment numbers. This program targeted high school juniors and seniors by separating their periods of Basic Training and Advanced Training. After enlisting, new recruits would attend Basic Training (BCT) and upon completion would have one year to complete the Advanced Individual Training (AIT) for their MOSs. The training was scheduled during the summer months, when school was not in session. During the school year, the split-option recruit could attend monthly unit training assemblies with their assigned unit. This program enabled reserve and National Guard units to boost enlistments and provided the recruit with additional training and compensation while working toward a high school diploma.

On 1 December 1978, the 807th Medical Brigade conducted the third annual Commander's Conference at the Airport Marina Hotel at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. The central theme for the Commander's Conference was "Training is the Sergeant's Business-The Officer's Mandate." In his opening address to the conference attendees, BG Brown stated that the 5th US Army had praised the hands-on training conducted by the 807th Medical Brigade during Annual Training 1978 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, as being the best in the history of the 807th. The focus of the 807th Medical Brigade, according to BG Brown "was to challenge the soldiers in the units of the 807th Medical Brigade to develop their potential and assume greater responsibility for developing the One Army concept where the reserve soldier is qualified and ready to meet any challenge." The training goals of the 807th Medical Brigade has continued soldier readiness through hands-on field and garrison training. In addition to the spotlight on training, the conference also focused on the chain of command and the emphasis to be placed on this process, continued enhancement of equipment maintenance, and developing a program of specially planned unit activities to encourage wives and dependents to continue in their supportive roles to the unit members.

The 807th Medical Brigade conducted the fourth annual Commander's Conference in 1979 at an unknown location. During the conference, CSM Jimmy Carden recalls how he was approached by a representative of the Association of the US Army (AUSA) who suggested the 807th Medical Brigade create an award recognizing outstanding NCOs and soldiers of the

Brigade on an annual basis. CSM Carden brought the suggestion to BG Brown, who concurred and directed CSM Carden to develop and implement this award. CSM Carden, with the advice and counsel of senior NCOs within the 807th Medical Brigade, developed the award parameters and named the annual award after CSM Macario Garcia. CSM Garcia had been a member of the 3457th US Army Medical Training Center (MTC) in Houston, Texas and had been awarded the Medal of Honor for heroic actions during World War II. The naming of the award after CSM Garcia was to recognize the award recipient's commitment to the mission and service to the US Army, the same qualities demonstrated by CSM Garcia during his many years of service to the US Army.



CSM Macario Garcia

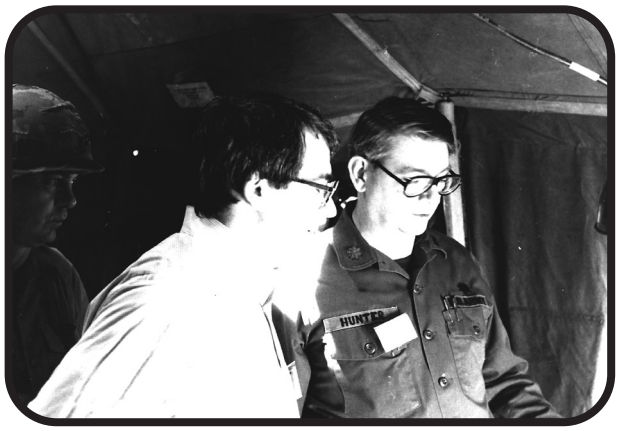
During the first few years after the implementation of Macario Garcia awards program, two NCOs were selected annually. The program was later modified with only one NCO being selected annually. Every soldier nominated underwent a selection process conducted by senior NCOs who were selected by the Brigade CSM. The selection process required the candidate to appear before a selection board composed of senior NCOs from the subordinate units of the 807th Medical Brigade. The selection board would evaluate and score the candidate's knowledge of various military topics, which included leadership, common soldier skills, current events, the candidate's unit's mission, and the Army chain of command. Once the NCO candidate was selected, he or she was then presented the Macario Garcia NCO of the Year Award at the annual 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference.

Prior to moving into the new US Army Reserve Center in Seagoville, Texas, the 807th Medical Brigade made use of the large field training area at Seagoville, Texas. Since the mission of the 807th Medical Brigade was to provide medical support to the III Corps, all the training of the 807th Medical Brigade was focused on this mission during the weekend and annual training sessions. The many acres of land behind the future reserve center allowed the 807th Medical Brigade Headquarters and many of the subordinate units to conduct training in a simulated tactical environment.

The first training event began on 16 March 1979, when the Headquarters Company, 807th Medical Brigade, established a tactical field site for the 807th Medical Brigade. The weekend training exercise began on Saturday, 17 March 1979, with the training exercise simulating battle conditions in Germany. The scenario had an opposing force consisting of fifteen enemy divisions invading a corridor en route to Antwerp, Belgium. The training scenario started on the fourth day of the invasion, with the enemy moving forward and penetrating the US area. The exercise participants were the soldiers from the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units in the adjoining four-state area.

The 807th Medical Brigade successfully implemented and exercised every medical function necessary in this simulated wartime environment, which included command and control, medical evacuation, hospitalization, communications, medical logistics, and medical regulating functions. Every soldier demonstrated the basic soldier skills required in a field environment under combat conditions. The training was evaluated by active-duty evaluators

from the Army Readiness Region, San Antonio, Texas. The evaluation and the comments from the evaluators were used to enhance the training and develop further training exercises for the 807th Medical Brigade.



US Representative Jim Mattox listens while LTC Kenneth Hunter explains the field situation, while BG Harrell observes.

This field training weekend drew the interest of US Congressman Jim Mattox, who represented US House District 5. Representative Mattox found the training to be very realistic and informative, leading him to tour the training site on two different occasions. The senior officers and NCOs of the 807th Medical Brigade envisioned these training events as being the most effective way to train and maintain the skills of soldiers so they could effectively perform their duties when mobilized. The realistic training had the effect of keeping unit morale high as well as building unit cohesion and camaraderie. This field training site had few restrictions and limitations and remained a viable part of field training for the soldiers of the 807th Medical Brigade until its redesignation in 2002.

The 807th Medical Brigade began the process of moving into a new reserve center located at 701 West Simonds Road, Seagoville, Texas on 13 April 1979. The unit had been headquartered at 3141 East Highway 67, Mesquite, Texas, in leased office space since the fall of 1972 while the Seagoville Reserve Center was being planned and constructed. The new facility enabled the 807th Medical Brigade to finally occupy a permanent headquarters facility.



SGM Joe Baker and MAJ Arlie Cox serve as the time keepers for the 4 mile run.

Annual Training 1979 was conducted at Fort Lewis, Washington, where the 62nd Medical Group hosted the annual training for the 807th Medical Brigade. The focus of the training was the basic soldier's skills of 1979 which included land navigation, CPR lifesaving techniques, nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) training, and first aid. The 807th Medical Brigade headquarters staff trained with the 62nd Medical Group on headquarters staff functions. The 62nd Medical Group set up a static display of a MUST (Medical Unit Self-Contained Transportable) hospital in operation, and the display also included the many types of Army equipment used to evacuate casualties from the battlefield for the 807th Medical Brigade soldiers. During this AT period, the 807th Medical Brigade personnel further participated in the four-mile timed exercise or, as it

was commonly called the "4-mile run" serving as an alternate event to the Army physical fitness test (APFT) which was under revision at the time.

During August 1979, the staff of the 807th Medical Brigade participated with numerous active-duty, reserve and Guard units in LOGEX-79 (Logistics Exercise) at Fort Pickett, Virginia. The exercise focused on the logistical staff actions and procedures required for combat support and combat service support units on the battlefield. The exercise brought together active-duty and reserve units in a simulated exercise where they interfaced their personnel and administrative systems to provide logistical support on the battlefield. At the conclusion of the training, active-duty personnel provided the reserve units attending with updates on emerging war-fighting doctrine and the impact on future logistical operations.



COL Jorge Martinez-Lopez

The command of BG J Royston Brown came to an end with a change-of-command ceremony, conducted during the weekend training on 12 August 1979. COL Jorge Martinez-Lopez, Assistant Chief of Staff-Health Services, assumed the duties of acting commander of the 807th Medical Brigade from 16 August 1979 through 22 September 1979, when COL (P) James E. Harrell assumed command. In his change-of-command speech, BG Brown thanked the members of the command for the levels of communications and self-respect demonstrated during his tenure as Hospital Center and Brigade commander. BG Brown stated that the enthusiasm, competence and everyday goodwill demonstrated by the soldiers of the 807th Medical Brigade had made his tenure as the Brigade commander rich, satisfying, and exciting.

On 22 September 1979, COL(P) James E. Harrell assumed command of the 807th Medical Brigade. COL Harrell, a seasoned military commander, had already served as the commander of the 4005th US Army Hospital and the 3457th US Army Medical Training Center, both subordinate units of the 807th Medical Brigade. As the incoming commander of the 807th Medical Brigade, COL Harrell brought considerable experience as a US Army commissioned officer, having served as a regular Army officer in the Infantry Corps, possessing Army Ranger and Special Forces qualifications. In addition, COL Harrell had served for eight years at Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) in diverse leadership roles and positions as a Medical Corps officer. When he assumed command of the 807th Medical Brigade, COL Harrell stressed that the mission of the 807th Medical Brigade was to effectively serve as the senior medical command of the III US Army Corps, headquartered at Fort Hood, Texas.



BG James E. Harrell

BG Harrell recalls that in 1979, there was very little interest in a meaningful partnership

between the III Corps and the 807th Medical Brigade. The III Corps was an active-duty unit reporting directly to US Army Forces Command; The 807th Medical Brigade was an Army Reserve unit reporting directly to 5th US Army, neither unit having a peacetime chain-of -command relationship. Like his predecessors, BG Harrell recognized the value of the 807th Medical Brigade as part of the Army Medical Department, and he and his staff worked tirelessly to develop a close working relationship with the 5th US Army Readiness Group commanded by MG Wallace. Readiness Group VII was headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas with 5th US Army. The end result of the close working relationship with MG Wallace was constant support and funding for the many activities and initiatives undertaken by the 807th Medical Brigade to improve the capabilities and viability of the headquarters as part of the Army Medical Department.

BG Harrell further recognized the efforts of COL Charles Webb, Senior Army Advisor to the 807th Medical Brigade. COL Webb was an ardent supporter of the many meaningful initiatives developed by the Brigade staff. BG Harrell stated that this relationship led to the development of a valuable partnership between the 807th Medical Brigade Staff and Colonel Webb during his tenure as Brigade commander. COL Webb's understanding of the functions and commonalities of active and reserve component units within the framework of the Army Medical Department enabled the 807th Medical Brigade staff to understand and function effectively in their mission according to BG Harrell.



COL Charles Webb

On 6 December 1979, the Army Chief of Staff established the CAPSTONE Program with US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) designated as the coordinating authority for the program. The CAPSTONE Program was developed to organize and integrate active and reserve component units into an alignment to meet wartime and national emergency requirements. This program further reinforced the "Total Force" concept. The CAPSTONE alignments were developed based upon Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) guidance and the priorities and resource requirements of the combatant commanders for several wartime scenarios in approved Operations Plans (OPLAN). The CAPSTONE alignment for the 807th Medical Brigade was with III Corps at Fort Hood, Texas, in the OPLAN for Europe.

CPT Chuck Choate, 807th Medical Brigade Public Affairs Officer, reported in a news story of a change to the Army medical structure with the re-introduction of the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH). The Army Surgeon General's Office had recently resurrected the MASH as part of the Army medical structure after extensive tests conducted during spring 1979. BG Quinn Becker, Director of Health Care Operations detailed how the tests had shown how the MASH could fill a need for Army medical operations. The mission of the MASH was to provide surgical resuscitation services for the severely wounded casualty, according to BG Becker. LTC Mark L. Hoke, project officer for the development and testing of the MASH points out that the MASH would operate under canvas as an intensive surgical section of a hospital near the front. The medical doctrine would have two MASH units in support of a division and be located in the division rear boundary. The decision to resurrect the MASH was based on the suggestion that in future conflicts, the Combat Support Hospital (CSH), as utilized in

the Vietnam conflict, might not be able to deliver the urgent medical care, especially if air ambulance support was limited or unavailable. The new MASH was designed, equipped and staffed to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for as long as it took to win the battle, according to COL Hoke. The MASH unit had last been used during the Korean Conflict and was scrapped at the war's end. Hollywood revitalized the MASH as an early antiwar statement first as a movie in 1970 and then as a subsequent television series. MASH units would become a part of the active and reserve force structure as well as the National Guard in 1980.



CPT Charles Choate, Public Information Officer, 807th Medical Brigade.

The decade of the 1970s came to a close with the American Embassy in Tehran, Iran, being overrun in November 1979 by Islamic militants and the taking of fifty-two American hostages. In addition, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. The Vietnam War was becoming a faint memory as Army organization and doctrine was changing from the jungle warfare of Southeast Asia to the Cold War doctrine of Europe and the emerging problems in the Middle East.

The 807th Medical Brigade continued to move forward with an aggressive approach to developing competent officers and NCOs, providing realistic and meaningful soldier and unit training, increasing retention of personnel, and maintaining the "can do" attitude. The 1980s would bring new challenges to the 807th Medical Brigade as the Army moved toward the Air-Land Battle doctrine, which would impact unit manning, equipment, training, and wartime affiliations.

Sources.

Oral interviews: BG J Royston Brown, COL Ben Adamcik, CW4 Manny Vaughan.
Written Summaries and notes: MG James E. Harrell
The 807th Hospital Center and Brigade newsletters
Personal recollections of the members of the 807th Medical Brigade Alumni



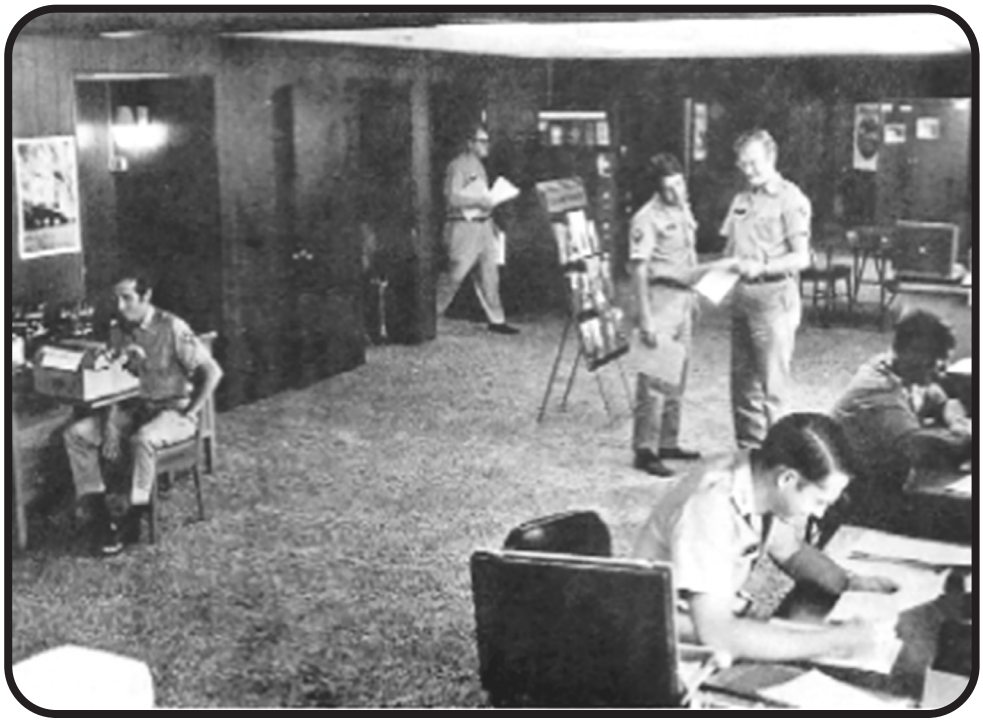
(l-r) LT Gortney, BG Reigler and CPT Bonner prepare to tour Fort Lewis, Washington, circa 1970.



(l-r) BG Reigler, COL MacLane, 5th Army congratulates the 807th Hospital Center on receiving the Superior Unit Award, circa 1973.



(l-r) COL Charlie Bernard, Commander, 114th Evac Hospital, LTC Ester Bowman, 114th Evac Chief Nurse, LTC Mary Roth, 807th Hospital Center Chief Nurse, and 1LT M. L. Stevens, 114th Evac Nurse, during the ATT at Camp Bullis, Texas, circa 1972.



The office space of the 807th Hospital Center, 3141 E. Highway 67, Mesquite, Texas, which served as the headquarters until the building in Seagoville, Texas, was constructed. circa 1972.



LTC Mary Roth (left) welcomes COL Garnet Willow (OCAR) and LTC Lela Bratcher, 94th Gen Hosp to the 807th Hospital Center Chief Nurse Conference, circa 1972.



COL Roland W. Drechsel, Dental Staff Officer, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) SP5 Steve Brasher, MAJ Marvin Bonner, CPT Charles Gortney and SP5 Robert Pledger, serve as the OPFOR (Opposing Force) during Annual Training 1972, at Camp Bullis, Texas.





(left) An unknown soldier exits a 2 1/2 ton cargo vehicle, (right) soldiers react to a simulated gas attack as part of the Army Training Test (ATT) for the 807th Hospital Center, Fort Ord, California - circa 1973.



Members of the 337th Medical Detachment (DEN SVC), New Orleans, Louisiana, pose for a photograph during annual training 1972 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas - circa 1972



CPT Charles Gortney, 807th Hospital Center, explains the operations order for the Army Training Test (ATT) during annual training, 1973.



Members of the 337th Medical Detachment (DEN SVC), New Orleans, Louisiana, pose for a photograph during annual training 1972 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas - circa 1972



Members of the 337th Medical Detachment (DEN SVC), New Orleans, Louisiana, pose for a photograph during annual training 1972 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas - circa 1972



(l-r) SFC Langhans, 1LT Ellis and SP4 Tish Krabbe, pose for a photo during Project Volunteer - October 1974.



LT Joachin administers the Oath of Enlistment to Paul Coulon, during Project Volunteer, October 1974.



BG Reigler pins the rank of 2LT on the collar of newly commissioned officer Benjamin Adamcik - circa 1974.



SSG Rachel Chavez counsels Myra Morris on the Equal Opportunity Act as part of her duties as the Equal Opportunity Counselor, 807th Hospital Center - circa 1974.



(l-r) BG Reigler receives the Superior Unit Award from LTG Allen Burdett, Commander, Fifth US Army - circa 1975.



Captains Maxine and Gene Johnson, 114th Evac Hospital, with daughter Courtney Page Johnson - circa 1975.



CSM James Laird, transfers the 807th Hospital Center unit colors from BG Reigler to BG Brown, during the change of command ceremony as 5th US Army commander, LTG Burdett observes, 1975.



BG J Royston Brown addresses the soldiers, after assuming command of the 807th Hospital Center, 1975.



(l-r) BG J Royston Brown, 807th Hospital Center commander, passes the unit flag of the 4005th US Army Hospital, to COL James E. Harrell, the new commander, during change of command ceremony - 1975.

CSM James Laird, 807th Hospital Center command sergeant major - circa 1975.





(l-r) LTC Douglas Hawthorne administers the Oath of Re-Enlistment to SFC Rickey Wilson. MSG Jack Blackshear stands by as a patriotic witness - circa 1976.



CPT John C. Hawkins, 807th Hospital Center, Judge Advocate General (JAG) - 1976.



(l-r) SP5 Doris Leist and SGT Reba Gough prepare beverages for a ceremony at the 807th Medical Brigade - 1977.



1LT Elizabeth Yates - circa 1977.



COL Conner W. Hawkins, gives the Oath of Enlistment to SP4 Kathie Wegner - 1977.



(l-r) MAJ Everett Murl Bailey, CPT Jack Peebles, and MAJ Don Ruggles, listen as they are being recognized for their meritorious service during ceremonies at an 807th Medical Brigade conference - 1977 or 1978.



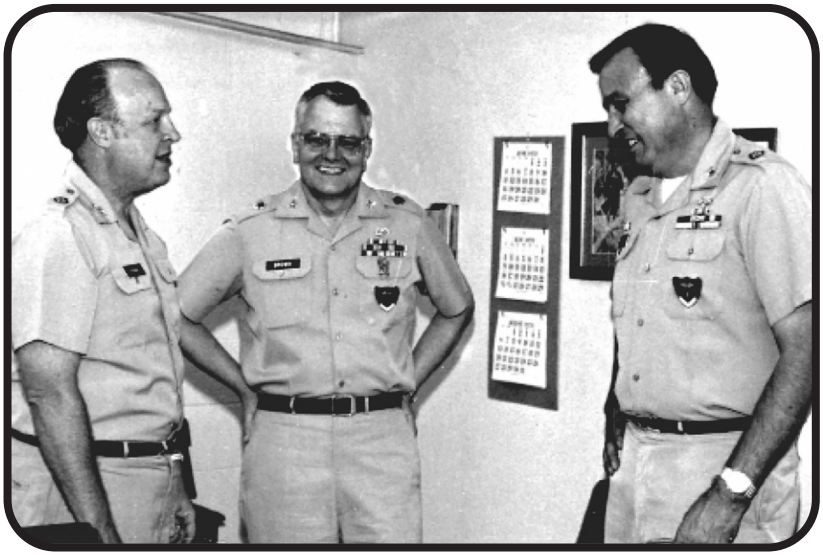
CW2 Ray Ward and wife, Pat.



MSG Roger Cuellar, 807th Medical Brigade Maintenance Supervisor - 1979.



(l-r) SSG Verdale D. McCray and 1LT Sherdeana Bell - 1979.



(l-r) COL Thomas J. Frank, Commander, 94th Gen Hosp., BG J Royston Brown, Commander, 807th Medical Brigade, and LTC Joseph Penaloza, Chief, Security, Plans and Operations, 807th Medical Brigade - 1978



(l-r) SSG Carl Anderson and SGT Walter Jones, 807th Medical Brigade, conducting training on the M17 Protective Mask - 1978.



BG J Royston Brown, 807th Medical Brigade commander, passes the unit flag of the 3457th US Army Medical Training Center (USAMTC), Houston, Texas, to the new commander, COL James E. Harrell - April 1978.



(l-r) COL Kenneth Cole, COL F.W. Grover and BG J Royston Brown confer at the 807th Medical Brigade headquarters - 1978.



CW4 Tom Gowing, Military Personnel Officer and Unit Technician, 807th Medical Brigade - August 1978.



1LT Sherdeana Bell, 807th Medical Brigade Signal Officer - 1979.



BG J Royston Brown, addresses the 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference attendees - 1979.



BG J Royston Brown awards the Army Commendation Medal to MAJ John C. Hawkins, 807th Medical Brigade JAG.



(l-r) SP4 Jennie Montgomery, SSG Carl G. Anderson, unknown soldier, and SP5 Marilyn J. Murrell, serving as the 807th Medical Brigade Color Guard - 1979.



(l-r) MAJ Frank Bailey, MAJ Marcel Karklins, LTC Marilyn Davis, COL Jorge Martinez-Lopez and CPT Tommy Adams visit a MUST hospital set up by the 62nd Medical Group, Fort Lewis, Washington - circa 1979.



SSG Bobby J. McGowan, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant First Class (SFC) at Annual Training 1979, Fort Lewis, Washington, and assumed the duties of HHC First Sergeant - 1979.



(l-r) MSG Fred Bright and CPT Buzz Rolfe walk a few strides during the 4-mile APFT event, AT-1979 at Fort Lewis, Washington.



SSG Virginia Warren demonstrates proper CPR techniques on SSG Reba Gough - AT 1979 at Fort Lewis, Washington.



CW3 Bill Wallis (left) and MAJ ElCentro Coffey participating in the 4 mile APFT event during AT-1979 at Fort Lewis, Washington.





CPT Ben Adamcik, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade Commander, awaits the start of the change of command ceremony - August 12, 1979.



COL Kenneth Tucker, Troop Commander, leads the 807th Medical Brigade Color Guard forward for the passing of the Brigade colors - August 12, 1979.



(l-r) BG J Royston Brown, COL Martinez-Lopez and MG Rattan salute the arrival of the Color Guard - August 12, 1979.



COL Jorge Martinez-Lopez receives the 807th Medical Brigade flag from outgoing commander, BG J Royston Brown, and assumes command of the 807th Medical Brigade - August 12, 1979.



(l-r) MG William Augerson, Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research & Development Command talks with LTC Roy J. Holmes - 1978.



LTC Kenneth Hunter, 807th Medical Brigade, and family.



(l-r) COL Joseph R. Luten, COL(P) James E. Harrell and Chaplain (LTC) Gil Stricklin.



CPT Michael Kennemer, 94th General Hospital and MSG Rex McDonald, 807th Hospital Center, at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia - 1968 to Present



Fourth U. S. Army
1968 - 1971



Fifth U. S. Army
1971 - 1976



807th Medical Brigade
1976 - Present

Chapter 7
Corps Medical Brigade
1980 – 1989

The 807th Medical Brigade marched into the 1980s with the same enthusiasm displayed in its nearly forty prior years of existence as a medical unit. The role of the reserve soldier in the 1980s was quickly becoming an important and vital part of the national defense structure. The impact of the all-volunteer military force and decreasing financial resources made the reserve forces an important element to the US Army. The Total Force concept impacted many Army Reserve units, causing them to be disbanded because they were unable to demonstrate their worth to the Total Force structure. The Army Reserve unit of the 1980s had to maintain personnel strength at high levels, maintain high levels of training proficiency and be essential to the needs of the modern Army. The goal for every Army Reserve unit commander was to effectively recruit, train, and retain their soldiers and mobilize them on short notice. This chapter outlines the activities of the 807th Medical Brigade for the period of 1980 through 1989 based upon personal interviews and the limited existing records on the history of the 807th Medical Brigade.

One of the most significant changes to the reserve forces was the introduction of the Army CAPSTONE Program. This program was established by the Army Chief of Staff in December 1979 and became effective in August 1980. The CAPSTONE Program was coordinated by the US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), who by 1983 had developed three wartime scenarios one each for Europe, Pacific, and Southwest Asia. The Army CAPSTONE Program was designed to organize and integrate active and reserve Army units to meet Total Army wartime requirements. The wartime alignment of units was based on the guidelines provided to FORSCOM by Headquarters DA and by the commanders of the combat arms (infantry, armor) units as detailed in the OPLAN TPFDD (Operations Plan - Time Phased Force Deployment Document). The Army CAPSTONE Program aligned the 807th Medical Brigade with the III US Corps headquartered at Fort Hood, Texas. The mission of the 807th Medical Brigade was to provide all the medical support functions for the Corps battlefield footprint. Since Europe was the primary wartime mission of III Corps, the focus for all the training of the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units would be the mission outlined in the OPLAN for Europe.



III Corps

The problem with the medical reserve forces in the 1980s, according to BG Harrell, was the lack of continuity necessary for the Army CAPSTONE Program to operate effectively. Reflecting on his tenure as the 807th Medical Brigade's commander, BG Harrell stated that after assuming command of the 807th Medical Brigade, he became a member of the Army Surgeon General's Advisory Council. This council existed in order to serve as a liaison between the Army Surgeon General's Office and the major Army Reserve medical commands, which consisted of medical brigades. The advisory council was chaired by a brigadier general occupying a mobilization designee (MOB DES) position in the Office of the Surgeon General. BG Harrell recalls how the meetings were non-productive. The Army Surgeon

General viewed the reserve component medical units as a reservoir of medical professionals available to augment and sustain the active Army forces during a mobilization. BG Harrell realized that one of the reasons for this attitude on the part of the Army Surgeon General was that he lacked the authority to solve medical reserve unit problems or issues. The command and control of reserve units belonged to the Army Reserve Commands (ARCOM) such as the 90th ARCOM, 122nd ARCOM etc. which were scattered across the United States. BG Harrell recalls how he discovered that one goal of the 122nd ARCOM was to have the 807th Medical Brigade assigned as a subordinate element. The goals of the 122nd ARCOM were blocked by the efforts of LTG William B. Caldwell III, 5th US Army Commander, MG George Wallace, 5th US Army Readiness Group Commander, and LTG Richard E. Cavazos, US Army Forces Command Commander. This information was relayed to BG Harrell by LTG Caldwell, who confirmed the 807th Medical Brigade would remain a direct reporting unit to 5th US Army.



COL(P) James E. Harrell & LTG Caldwell, 1980

On 25 January 1980, the fourth annual Commander's Conference of the 807th Medical Brigade was conducted at the Hyatt Hotel, Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport. COL Harrell opened the conference setting the theme based on the 1980 theme of the US Army, "The Year of the Soldier." He directed that a concurrent NCOs conference be conducted during this conference as a demonstration of his commitment to the development of soldiers and NCOs of the 807th Medical Brigade. COL Harrell told the attendees that he wanted a heavy emphasis placed on MOS qualification and the Skill Qualification Test (SQT) preparation. COL Harrell believed that the 807th Medical Brigade would never reach the desired level of readiness without training each individual soldier to the highest possible level. COL Harrell emphasized that a soldier must have worthwhile career opportunities and that this could only occur through MOS qualification, especially for the enlisted soldier in the grade of E-5.

The guest speakers for the NCO Conference were Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA) William Connelly; CSM Lew V. Hines, Army Readiness Region VII; CSM Paul D. Timlake, 5th US Army; CSM George Pierce, Academy of Health Sciences, and CSM Jimmie Johnson, III Corps & Fort Hood. The unit commanders were addressed by LTG William B. Caldwell, III, 5th US Army Commander who stressed retention and the need for commanders to take a greater interest in people who expressed a wish to get out of the reserves. LTG Caldwell related to the conference attendees the results of a recent survey conducted by the 5th Army. The survey indicated how half of the soldiers contacted after leaving a reserve unit commented that nobody had asked them to stay in the reserves. LTG Caldwell stressed to the commanders how unit training aided the retention efforts of a reserve unit and cited how the 94th General Hospital and the 337th and 565th Dental Detachments served as good examples of a superior training environment. LTG Caldwell was followed by LTC Paul McNamara, 5th Army Readiness Group, who lectured on the new Battalion Training Management System (BTMS). LTC McNamara explained how this technique enabled the development and implementation

of effective training programs for the squad, section and up to the headquarters level. Since the wartime mission of the 807th Medical Brigade was the European OPLAN, CPT Doug Tystad of the Red Thrust Training Detachment, Fort Hood, Texas explained, how the US defense budget was in a steady decline, but the Soviet Union's defense budget was steadily increasing. He outlined how the goals of the Soviet Union was world domination, and their continued emphasis on military weapons and the training of the Soviet forces were the methods they would use to accomplish this goal.

The keynote speaker for the 1980 Commander's Conference was Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA) William Connelly. SMA Connelly outlined the goals of General E. C. Meyer, Army Chief of Staff. The first goal centered on the Army's ability to go to war. SMA Connelly emphasized that "The Army must deter an aggressor, and if we can't we must take him on wherever he chooses" and "if we must go to war, we must take a look at our planning and realize that planning must begin at the unit level." He stressed how all planning had to begin at the unit level with the individual, section, squad, and platoon. "We must listen to our squad leaders and our section leaders and create an environment where they can excel." stated SMA Connelly. General Meyer's second goal was to create a climate within the Army that permitted individuals the opportunity to fulfill themselves to their total capability.



SMA William Connelly



MSG Charles Sneed

On 26 January 1980, an awards luncheon recognized MSG Charles Sneed, 4010th USA Hospital, as the Outstanding NCO of the Year for the 807th Medical Brigade with the presentation of the Macario Garcia Award. SSG Robert N. Young, 94th General Hospital, was recognized as the Soldier of the Year for the 807th Medical Brigade. Colonel (Ret) James W. Harrison and Colonel (Ret) Roy J. Holmes were awarded the Legion of Merit for their service to the 807th Medical Brigade. Colonels Harrison and Holmes made a presentation where they proposed the creation of an 807th Medical Brigade Association. This association would be open to all former unit members, dating back to hospital center days as a way of maintaining the contacts, relationships, and history of the 807th Hospital Center and Medical Brigade.

On 19 April 1980, COL Conner W. Hawkins, Chief of Staff, 807th Medical Brigade, emceed the dedication ceremonies for the Seagoville U.S. Army Reserve Center, the new headquarters for the 807th Medical Brigade, located at 701 West Simonds Road, Seagoville, Texas. The $2.5 million Solar Energy Reserve Training Center was one of three experimental solar-heated and air-conditioned centers authorized by the Department of the Army for the



US Representative Jim Mattox delivers address at dedication of Seagoville USAR Center.

Army Reserve. The 28,000 square-foot facility included a computer that operated and monitored the solar system and was designed to test the feasibility and application of solar energy for the future. The keynote speaker at the dedication was US Representative Jim Mattox, 5th Congressional District of Texas. Representative Mattox stated that the facility represented the nation's effort to decentralize energy resources away from fossil fuels. He added that because of energy, "Little countries dictate our foreign policy and have us by the economic throat." Representative Mattox urged the 300 citizens and soldiers attending to "Say something good about America and stop criticizing and start caring" because a positive attitude was essential for the United States to maintain its position as a powerful and productive nation.



BG James E Harrell

BG Harrell explained to the audience that the 206-acre installation would become a training site for other reserve and National Guard units and thanked the people of Seagoville, Texas for their help and cooperation in making this training site possible. BG Harrell concluded his remarks by stating "I promise the people of Seagoville and the American people that we will be prepared to do our part in defending this country if and when we are called upon to do so." The other units to be housed in the new facility with the 807th Medical Brigade were the 831st Medical Detachment (HQ, Den Svc), 565th Medical Detachment (Den Svc), 329th Medical Detachment (Den Pros), and Company C, 980th Engineer Battalion. The dedication ceremonies included musical entertainment by the 1st Cavalry Division Band; a static Battlefield Casualty Treatment Simulation Center by the 94th General Hospital; a helicopter demonstration of Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) by the 273rd Medical Detachment (Air Amb); and a field Dental Treatment Facility by the 565th Medical Detachment (DS). Another highlight of the dedication ceremony was a parachute demonstration by the Dallas Parachute Association and members Robert Lee, Jay Schutz, Bill Green and Ken Knox.

The dedication of the 807th Medical Brigade Chapel took place on 18 May 1980. The dedication of the chapel was in conjunction with a memorial service for the eight US servicemen who lost their lives on 24 April 1980, while trying to rescue Americans who were being held hostage at the US Embassy in Tehran, Iran, since November 1979. The dedication and memorial service were coordinated by the 807th Medical Brigade Staff Chaplain LTC Gil A. Stricklin. In addition to the members of the 807th Medical Brigade, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny

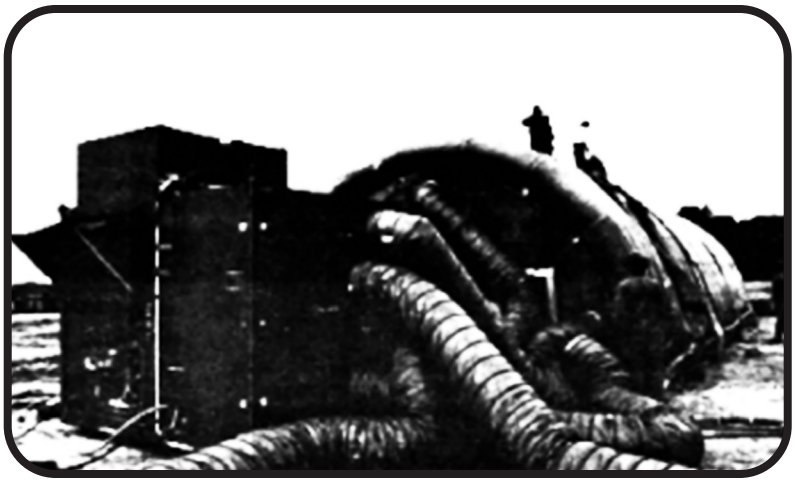


US Marine Detachment conducts a 21 gun salute.

McKeel, parents of USMC Corporal John McKeel, one of the American hostages being held by Iran, were also in attendance. The guest speaker was retired USAF BG Robertson Risner, a former POW during the Vietnam War. BG Risner asked the audience to remember the fifty-three American hostages being held in Iran and gave encouragement to the parents of Corporal McKeel. BG Harrell unveiled the plaque which read "Chapel" and stated that the purpose of the ceremony was to remember the hostages in Iran and "to mourn our dead and pay tribute to our comrades." CPT Will Duke led a prayer of thanks, which was followed by a twenty-one gun salute and the sounding of Taps. The honor guard consisted of a US Marine Corps detachment from the Marine Air Group stationed at Dallas Naval Air Station.

During 1980, efforts continued to bolster the benefits of reserve membership with (PX) privileges being changed to allow for four days of exchange privileges for every eight hours of inactive duty training (IDT). This benefit only applied to Troop Program Unit (TPU) members. The Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP) was also created in 1980 in an effort to increase junior officer strength in the Total Army. Enlisted reservists would now be allowed to participate in the Army ROTC Advanced Course as they worked toward a baccalaureate degree. Enlisted soldiers participating in this program held the grade of E-5 and earned a cash stipend while participating in the program as well as their IDT pay every month.

During annual training (AT) 1980, the 114th Evacuation Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana, a 400 bed field hospital and a subordinate direct reporting unit of the 807th Medical Brigade fielded the MUST (Medical Unit Self-Contained Transportable) Hospital. COL Ran L. Phillips, II, Commander of the 114th EVAC Hospital stated: "It unfolds sort of like a rose opening, it's beautiful." COL Phillips stated the MUST hospital container contains the essential ingredients of a hospital and this type of equipment is a big change for an Army Reserve medical unit accustomed to setting up a hospital inside canvas tents. The MUST hospital was first used during the Vietnam Conflict and was reintroduced into the Army Medical Department equipment inventory in 1978, when the 28th Combat Support Hospital (28th CSH) was established at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, as part of the 44th Medical Brigade. The MUST hospital contained all the necessary functions



Soldiers of the 114th Evac stand atop an inflatable unit of a MUST Hospital

to provide care for 250 beds, including two intensive care units, eight medical wards, emergency room, four operating rooms, orthopedic room, laboratory, X-ray, and pharmacy. In addition, the hard containers housed the operating rooms, laboratory, X-ray, and pharmacy. Inflatable shelters were used to provide double wall insulated areas for the patient care areas of the hospital. These "inflatables" required a power system called a Utility Pack (U-Pack) to provide utility services. The Utility Pack powered a centrifugal flow gas turbine engine, providing electricity, heating, air conditioning, compressed air, vacuum, and hot/cold water. A 250-bed hospital required eight U-Packs each consuming 30 gallons of jet fuel per hour. However, the MUST inflatables were abandoned in the mid-1980s due largely to the weight of the inflatables and the large amounts of fuel required to keep the tents from collapsing. The MUST was the ancestor of the Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS) design that was adopted in the late 1980s.



Field Dental Clinic, Fort Sam Houston, Texas - 565th Medical Detachment DDT.

The 565th Medical Detachment (Dental Svcs), a subordinate unit of the 831st Dental Services Headquarters, completed a two year field training exercise as part of annual training (AT) by operating a Dental Demonstration Team (DDT) in August 1980. The 565th Medical Detachment was one of the few US Army units to be equipped with the newly introduced mobile dental equipment being stockpiled by the US Army worldwide for field dental services. The 565th Medical Detachment had the goal of familiarizing each regular army and reserve Army dentist on the operation of the new dental field equipment and how to provide meaningful treatment to soldiers in a field environment utilizing the new equipment. The typical field training exercise consisted of the 565th Medical Detachment loading a complete dental team, a 5/4-ton truck with trailer, a generator and dental equipment into a US Army helicopter and traveling to military installations in the United States to provide the training. The 565th Medical Detachment, commanded by COL Ken Tucker, accompanied the team to most installations during the first days of the annual training period. The format for each training session consisted of a presentation on the operation of a field dental facility, followed by hands-on training. The hands-on training consisted of tent pitching, clinic arrangement, generator operation, surgical sink units, sterilizer, and the many details necessary to make a clinic workable. Approximately one hour later, patients would arrive at the field facility and be treated by the dental staff. The staff of the 565th Medical Detachment oversaw the training and operation of the field dental facility and new equipment and provided technical guidance when necessary. During the two years of active involvement in this training effort, the 565th Medical Detachment had conducted training for Army dentists at Forts Riley, Sill, Sam Houston, Carson, Benning, Rucker, McClellen, Gordon, and Stewart. The plan further called for training exercises at Fort Devens and West Point in the future.

As the 807th Medical Brigade moved into the fiscal year 1981, numerous changes were

being implemented in the US Army as FORSCOM worked toward bringing all the components of the Army - active, reserve, and National Guard into the Total Force. During the fiscal year 1981, FORSCOM activated twenty-nine units in the reserve components, inactivated twenty-four units, reorganized seventy-four units, and relocated thirty-seven units. At the close of the fiscal year 1981, the Army Reserve medical structure consisted of three General Hospital commands, two medical brigades, four hospital centers and 106 miscellaneous hospitals.

The reenlistment effort was enhanced with the implementation of the Selected Reserve Incentive Program for the enlisted soldier. The intent of the program was to influence enlisted members with selected critical or in-demand skills to reenlist in the early-deploying units by offering $900 for a three-year and $1800 for a six-year commitment. The bonus was aimed at increasing the personnel readiness of selected units and MOSs. The eligibility restrictions allowed only about 21,000 of the 108,000 reenlistment extensions to receive a bonus in the fiscal year 1981. A major change in personnel management and accounting occurred when Module I of SIDPERS-USAR (Standard Installation Division Personnel System) became operational during the fiscal year 1981, replacing the Reserve Personnel Information Reporting System (RPIRS). Module I of SIDPERS-USAR contained a telecommunications link to the Continental US (CONUS) armies database, an automated retirement point accounting subsystem, a consolidated database that included all members of troop program units, and a limited interface with the Joint Uniform Military Pay System-Reserve Components (JUMPS-RC) for data verification. The microfilming of reserve records to convert the Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) of all troop program unit and Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) members to microfiche also took place.

In an effort to enhance the wartime skills necessary for a unit and its soldiers, the Battalion Training Management System (BTMS) continued to be the system used by commanders to identify and select the appropriate Soldiers Manual and Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) tasks important to the unit's preparation for performing wartime missions, and whether training in these tasks should be accomplished during inactive-duty training or annual training.

During the fifth annual 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference conducted from 23 to 25 January 1981, BG Harrell opened the conference by making the following statement: "The 807th has always been healthy, but in the past two years it's gotten healthier. This is due primarily to solid, effective leadership which has resulted in high morale, good training, and enthusiastic personnel." The theme of the 1981 Commander's Conference was the Army's new CAPSTONE concept. The conference focused on the planning and coordination for Annual Training 1981 to be conducted at Fort Hood, Texas and consisted of a Brigade Field Exercise (BFX) called Dusty Bull. Subordinate unit commanders received briefings on some of the specific details of the Dusty Bull Letter of Instructions. The conference attendees received additional briefings from MAJ John Southerland, 75th Maneuver Area Command, on the development of the BFX, while MAJ Robert Skoglund, 94th General Hospital S1, presented key details on the patients who would be part of the exercise scenario.

The conference provided briefings on the Full Time Manning (FTM) and the Army Reserve Technician Program. MAJ James Whitwell, AMEDD counselor from the Surgeon

General's Office, discussed physician recruiting. CPT Ben Adamcik was recognized as being the project officer for AT-81, and he stressed the need for coordinating logistics functions with the units participating in BFX Dusty Bull. COL Joseph Luten announced that COL Jim Harrison of Texarkana, Texas, was still seeking people who are interested in forming the 807th Alumni Association. The keynote speaker for the conference was MG Enrique Mendez, Deputy Surgeon General, Office of the Surgeon General. MG Mendez described the future of military medicine, the challenges facing an entry-level physician, and how the Army was developing training to meet these challenges such as the creation of the Combat Casualty Course. The Combat Casualty Course training recognized the need for leadership and physical fitness in realistic field situations. MG Mendez concluded his remarks by stating "We must take care of ourselves and also be able to take care of our patients."



MG Enrique Mendez, Jr.

In March 1981, the 807th Medical Brigade participated in REFORGER 81 as part of the Affiliation Program with CAPSTONE. This was hosted by III Corps because of the CAPSTONE alignment of the 807th Medical Brigade with III Corps. III Corps had been designated in the Europe OPLAN as an early-deploying wartime unit should hostilities occur in Europe. REFORGER (Return of Forces to Germany) exercises were annual exercises conducted during the Cold War by NATO. The exercise was intended to ensure that NATO had the ability to quickly deploy forces to West Germany in the event of a conflict with the Warsaw Pact. A total of thirty members of the 807th headquarters traveled to Europe, where they received briefings on operations/logistics and participated in WINTEX 81. The briefings consisted of an overview of the Army in Europe, the host nation, and NATO's expectations from a readiness viewpoint. The most extensive discussion occurred at the 7th Medical Command (MEDCOM) located in Heidelberg, Germany. This briefing provided an overview of the 7th MEDCOMs operations in administering medical care in Europe, parts of Africa and the Middle East. One of the briefings provided by the 7th MEDCOM was on the tactical intent of the Warsaw Pact nations to use chemical warfare as part of their offensive plan. This briefing provided the 807th Medical Brigade staff with the identification of rocket and bomb delivery systems used by the Warsaw Pact nations to conduct offensive and defensive operations and training. This briefing focused on the necessity for the development of training for the identification of equipment to how medical units would mitigate this threat should it occur.



COL William Burgin

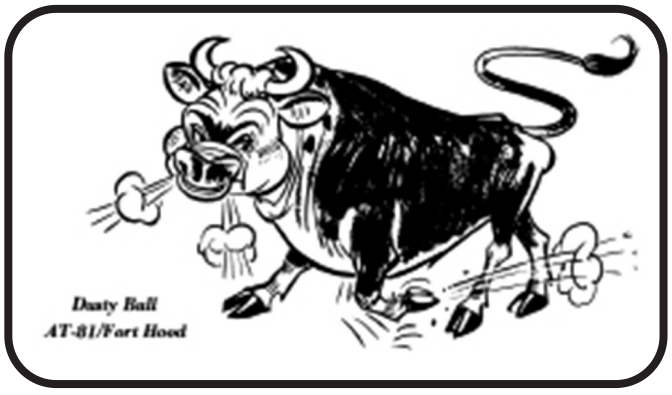
BG Harrell stated that the participation in REFORGER 81 clearly identified movement and communications problems facing the headquarters and caused the staff to confront them directly and move toward the development of real-world solutions. The participation in REFORGER 81 was hosted by III Corps representatives COL William Burgin and MAJ Ray Jasper. COL Burgin accompanied the 807th staff to the briefings and viewed the participation of the 807th Medical Brigade at a medical summit meeting. COL Burgin stated the III Corps was reviewing and revising the combat service support policy with the emphasis focused on the Theater Army Replacement

System as it dealt with hospital returnees, field training, logistics planning and interfacing as it related to a functioning combat service support policy. MAJ Jasper added, "We have a chance to involve our medical brigade in our planning as a result of these discussions. We are making progress toward becoming a viable, mature corps."

During REFORGER 81, one team from the 807th Medical Brigade participated in WINTEX 81, a command post exercise (CPX) with members of III Corps. The participants were LTC Joseph Penaloza, MAJ William McLaughlin, MAJ Phillip Clark, CPT James Marquart, CPT Ben Adamcik, SFC Virginia Warren, SP6 Marilyn Murrell, SP5 Rebecca McGee, SP5 Jennie Montgomery, and PV2 Frances Johnson. COL Joseph Luten and LTC John Hawkins interfaced with personnel from III Corps and 13th Support Command. SFC Reba Gough and SFC Noberto Espitia were the advance party, while MAJ Walt Van Arsdale led a contingency of soldiers which included CW2 Nolan Fox, MSG Rick Wilson and SFC Ivan Horton to the Logistics Center at Permisens, Germany. BG Harrell led the remaining staff for a program of briefings and visits throughout Germany and Holland which consisted of COL Conner Hawkins, 807th Chief of Staff; COL Bobby Kennemur, 807th Dental Surgeon; MAJ Glenn Phillips, Chief, S4; CPT Will Duke, Operations Officer; CPT Chuck Choate, 807th Public Affairs Officer; CPT Tommy Adams, 807th Chemical Staff Officer; 1LT Reginald Aslett, Aide de Camp; CW4 Manny Vaughan, Personnel Officer; CSM Jimmy Carden, 807th Command Sergeant Major and SGM Joe Baker, 807th Operations NCO.

Upon completion of briefings and the CPX WINTEX, COL Conner Hawkins praised the efforts of COL Burgin and MAJ Jasper, III Corps; MAJ John Griscom, 7th MEDCOM, and MAJ Joe Allen, Northern Army Group, for their efforts stating that "These people helped us coordinate a plan that updated our perception of mobilization readiness. They shared their expertise and gave us huge blocks of their time and we certainly appreciate it." BG Harrell concluded the training exercise stating "We have assessed our plans during these briefings. This process for the medical brigade, support command, and corps to work closely together has proved itself. As a result, we are beginning to communicate better and interface during our planning for mobilization. We must design our plan so that it will accommodate appropriate medical care. The OCONUS exercise gave the brigade a first-hand experience of what can be expected during a European War scenario. More importantly, that experience revealed gaping holes in our mobilization logistics capability."

One of the major training events of the 807th Medical Brigade for the 1980s was the field training exercise Dusty Bull. The first Dusty Bull was conducted at Fort Hood, Texas during annual training from 25 July through 8 August 1981. The seventy-six hour nonstop exercise was conducted in a field training environment designed to measure the effectiveness of the medical evacuation process when conducted by the 807th Medical Brigade and its affiliated CAPSTONE units. SGM Joe Baker, Senior Medical Operations Sergeant Major pointed out "This exercise will determine how well the


Dusty Ball
AT-81/Fort Hood

soldiers are trained to perform their wartime tasks and duties."

A major goal of Dusty Bull was to determine if the 807th Medical Brigade and its affiliated CAPSTONE aligned units consisting of both active-duty and reserve units, could perform in a wartime environment and successfully implement the III Corps medical evacuation process. The scenario for exercise Dusty Bull was developed by members of the 75th Maneuver Area Command utilizing the various Series 8 field manuals to develop a realistic and challenging exercise. The scenario had the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units deployed into a European theater of operations as the Corps medical support element. The exercise required every subordinate element of the 807th to set up in a field environment utilizing the unit's Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) equipment further adding to the realism of the training.



MAJ Bonnie Sweitzer

The subordinate units of the 807th processed, treated and evacuated nearly 1000 patients during the seventy-six hour exercise which began at 0800 hours on 3 August 1981, and concluded at 1200 hours on 6 August 1981. The soldiers of the 94th General Hospital, 810th Station Hospital, and 829th Station Hospital served as the simulated patients for exercise Dusty Bull. MAJ Bonnie Sweitzer served as the Chief of Professional Patient Moulage with the assistance of SFC Elizabeth Fernandez, Assistant NCO of Nursing Services, 94th General Hospital. MAJ Sweitzer and SFC Fernandez created simulated injuries such as gunshot wounds, burns, missing limbs and many other types of injuries common to soldiers engaged in combat using a medical moulage kit and chicken bones to duplicate the injuries seen in combat. SFC Fernandez stated that her duty was to provide the soldiers of the 807th units "a good taste of realism" as she prepared the patients for this exercise. "We will have 200 patients and continuously recycle them to simulate as many as 1000 during the 72-hour exercise," added SFC Fernandez. This realism enabled the soldiers at every level of the medical evacuation process to demonstrate their skills in the processing, treating and evacuation of the patients. LTC Joseph Penaloza, Operations Chief (S-3), 807th Medical Brigade pointed out, "The bottom line is the need for realistic training and to make certain that it is conducted in an optimum environment."



SFC Elizabeth Fernandez

The period of time prior to the start of the exercise allowed unit commanders to prepare their field sites and to conduct collective unit and individual training utilizing the BTMS concepts. These collective and individual topics conducted by the first-line leaders consisted of land navigation, night convoy operations, radio procedures, NBC, safety and medical refresher training. SGM Baker stated, "Training in an integrated battlefield environment as an enlisted soldier is as close to an actual battlefield as you can get. During this FTX, we want the soldier to learn how to take care of himself or herself. A medical soldier must be able to preserve his own life before he can save others."

Exercise Dusty Bull not only tested the capabilities of the 807th Medical Brigade

headquarters staff but enabled every unit to gain an understanding of their role on this simulated battlefield and how the unit MTOE was designed to support their specific mission. COL Ran Phillips, commander of the 114th EVAC Hospital, Bossier City, Louisiana, understood this facet of the exercise as he described the Evacuation Hospital as a "powerful treatment facility." COL Phillips added that FTX Dusty Bull would enable a whole generation of soldiers to see the forty acres of canvas or the eight to ten acres of MUST installed as an immense surgical treatment and care module for the first time in this simulated combat environment. Many of the soldiers participating in Dusty Bull were able to see and understand the immensity of a Corps-level medical brigade and its subordinate units fully operational in a simulated combat environment. This exercise further allowed the 13th Support Command of III Corps to use Dusty Bull to test the newly developed Rear Area Protection Doctrine on the units participating in Dusty Bull, as well as the 13th Support Command unit responsible for the implementation of this tactical doctrine.



COL Ran L. Phillips

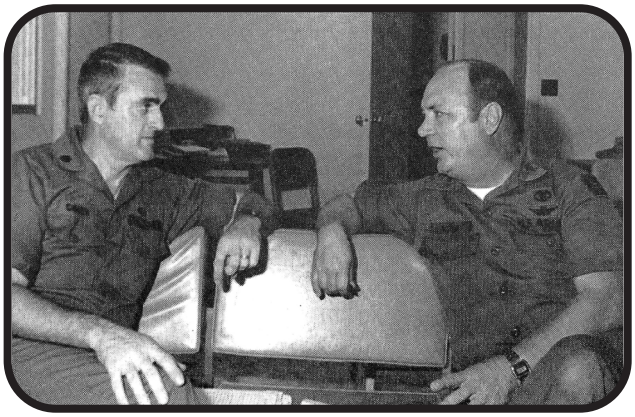
LTC James R. Maloney, Planning Officer, 13th Support Command, stated "To my knowledge, this exercise marks the first time a reserve unit has taken on this kind of responsibility. We are going to get some good play out of this exercise." LTC Maloney said that in order to make this a real-world event, an Army Ranger company would engage in saboteur, espionage, and special disruptive problems that would confront the units of the 807th Medical Brigade while they performed duties in their base clusters. The 142nd Support Center, operating a Sub Area Operations Center as part of the Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC), must respond to and confront the Rear Area Protection Doctrine recently adopted by the 13th Support Command by coordinating defense among the base clusters. LTC Maloney points out that most exercises "never reach down into this area. Since the support command is responsible for rear-area operations and area damage control, it is a responsibility that we think is a serious one." MAJ Glenn J. Niedermeyer, 13th Support Command, stated that exercise Dusty Bull enabled the 142nd Support Center to develop a very good internal SOP based upon what they learned performing rear-area protection duties during the FTX. The training enabled the 13th Support Command to develop a handbook, "How to Operate a Base Defense Operations Center" because of exercise Dusty Bull.



LTC James Maloney

Prior to FTX Dusty Bull 81, the most significant event to occur in the 807th was the unit's involvement in World War II. The 807th Hospital Center had consistently demonstrated the ability to perform any and all assigned tasks in an effective and efficient manner. The period of time from the end of World War II to FTX Dusty Bull 81, verified the commitment of the 807th Medical Brigade to becoming a vital element in the Total Force as a reserve component medical element. The direction and guidance of every 807th Hospital Center and Medical Brigade commander and his staff was to make the unit a major player in the Army Medical Department. FTX Dusty Bull 81 proved to be a capstone of this effort. CSM Jimmy L. Carden, 807th Medical Brigade Command Sergeant Major concluded, "Dusty Bull gave us an instrument to practice in the field those things that we should have been doing all along."

LTC Jimmy Carter, Senior Army Advisor to the 807th Medical Brigade during FTX Dusty Bull stated, "The 807th Medical Brigade is the only MUSARC [Major USAR Command] in the reserve component." LTC Carter noted that during his tenure at the 807th Medical Brigade, the performance of the 807th Medical Brigade at FTX Dusty Bull 81 proved that the reserves were able to function as part of the "One Army" concept by achieving an effective integration of units from the reserves, National Guard and active Army. LTC Carter further recognized the 807th Medical Brigade as "an organization which has been a leader in readiness, professionalism, NCO Development, MOS qualification, quality training and a demonstrated genuine concern for the individual reserve member."



(l-r) LTC Jimmy Carter and COL Charles Webb

During the fall of 1981, COL Charles Webb was assigned as the new 807th Medical Brigade Senior Army Advisor, replacing LTC Jimmy Carter. COL Webb's previous assignment was with the Army Readiness and Mobilization Region VII located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. COL Webb stated that he requested the assignment to the 807th Medical Brigade because "I feel I can do more here in the 807th than any other assignment in the Medical Service Corps." COL Webb believes that when it came to medical matters, "The reserves is where the action is."

Prior to his assignment, COL Webb had been actively involved with the 807th Medical Brigade in his position with the Readiness Region at Fort Sam Houston and, according to MG Harrell, "assisted the 807th Medical Brigade on many occasions in acquiring funding and allocations to participate in significant training exercises and events." COL Webb stated that his association with the 807th Medical Brigade gave him insight into the strengths and weaknesses of the command. "The best thing about the 807th – it keys in on its potential wartime mission. This preparation drives most of the 807th programs." COL Webb recognized that "the leadership of the 807th Medical Brigade was not operating on a day-to-day basis, but were constantly looking for what they might have to do if this country goes to war." Conversely, COL Webb recognized that the worst thing about the 807th was how some of the subordinate units did not take care of the individual soldier. Some examples were soldiers not being paid properly; training opportunities not being announced in writing and properly posted, and soldiers missing opportunities for continuing health education. COL Webb understood the impact these issues had on training and meeting the needs of the soldier. COL Webb identified one of the greatest challenges to the reserve unit in the immediate future as being the transition from civilian technicians to full-time manning by military personnel.

During October 1981, the 341st Medical Group was organized as a provisional unit and was activated on 16 April 1982, at Seagoville, Texas, with LTC Joseph Penaloza as the group commander. LTC Penaloza had been serving as the Chief, Security, Plans and Operations (SPO - S-3) of the 807th Medical Brigade, and FTX Dusty Bull 81 was the last major effort



LTC Joseph Penaloza

of his tenure as the 807th SPO. LTC Penaloza related how FTX Dusty Bull 81 enabled him and his staff to get a close look at the operational performance of the 1st Medical Group during Dusty Bull. The 1st Medical Group was an active component unit stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, and part of the task organization of the 807th Medical Brigade under the current OPLANs. LTC Penaloza planned to operate the newly established 341st Medical Group as a command-and-control element to reduce the span of control as an intermediate headquarters for the Medical Brigade. The 341st Medical Group mission would be to regulate patients from the Corps rear area in a Theater of Operations (TO).

LTC Penaloza reflecting on his tenure as the 807th Medical Brigade SPO, identified some of the programs developed that helped do a better job in training. He identified BTMS and the Noncommissioned Officers Education System (NCOES) as two examples of policy programs that gave the 807th Medical Brigade the process to get the NCO back to his rightful place in the Army. LTC Penaloza stated "Annual Training 1981 was a good experience. Our NCO's took their rightful place in the force. I felt that the role of the NCO was diffused. Officers were doing much of the work that should have been done by the noncom. NCOs need to get the chance to fail and then learn to grow." LTC Penaloza became affiliated with the 807th Medical Brigade as a member of the 94th General Hospital in 1963, serving as an adjutant, registrar, and executive officer prior to his assignment to the brigade headquarters. LTC Penaloza served with the U.S. Marine Corps from 1952 to 1955.

The 807th Medical Brigade continued to move forward as a diverse and professional element of the Army Medical Department, as evidenced by the advanced training being offered to the members of the command. COL Richard Clement, Commander, 4005th USA Hospital, developed the 807th Trauma Seminar during the latter part of 1981. The seminar was conducted at the Lake Charles, Louisiana on-the-job training (OJT) site located at Lake Charles Memorial Hospital. The two-day program provided members of the 807th Medical Brigade with training to update their knowledge on the latest developments in treating and caring for the critically wounded. MG Quinn Becker, US Army Deputy Surgeon General, revealed to the attendee's strategic plans and approaches to defense taking place in the Army's future. MG Becker detailed how "We are beginning to recover from a serious physician shortage and this development will impact our readiness to support the Army." MG Becker discussed how the Army Medical Department could be impacted by the Army 86 Modernization Plan and how training, new equipment, and doctrine would impact every facet of the military medical community.

The Trauma Seminar detailed trauma issues related to maxillofacial surgery, general battlefield surgery, spinal trauma and orthopedic surgery and head injuries. The training seminar also examined respiratory trauma, burn care, trauma in infectious diseases, systems management and its application to an emergency center, and the educational levels of the emergency medical technician. BG Harrell stressed the importance of training for soldiering and medical skills and the 807th Medical Brigade's efforts toward educational objectives such

as the Expert Field Medical Badge (EFMB) and Emergency Medical Technician Program (EMT). BG Harrell added that the improvements in technology had resulted in CT scanners being mounted on vans and the availability of other sophisticated diagnostic tools available so a physician could make an accurate diagnosis of a traumatized patient. BG Harrell concluded, "We intend to take care of our troops in as sophisticated a manner as the enemy is prepared to kill them."

The sixth annual Commander's Workshop was conducted from 12 to 14 February 1982. COL Conner Hawkins, 807th Medical Brigade Chief of Staff, opened the workshop stating, "On Friday, we are going to look at where we are going. On Saturday and Sunday, we will discuss how we will get there." The theme of the workshop focused on management and round-robin discussions. BG Harrell told the attendees he had committed the 807th to a program that would reinforce the support function. BG Harrell said, "Our goal is manning, equipping, and training a medical brigade that can provide quality medical care in a wartime environment."



COL Conner Hawkins



Dr. Waldo Dahlstedt

The first presentation at this conference was from COL Helmer Thompson, Director of Combat Developments and Health Care Studies, Academy of Health Sciences. COL Thompson talked specifically on the Army 86 Program and the major emphasis being on increased protection and mobility. Some of the other changes being fielded in the Army 86 plan was an enhancement of the aid station, increased emergency physician manning and a more centralized structure for division-level support. During the Saturday morning session of the conference, Dr. Waldo Dahlstedt, Professor, and Dean of the Graduate School, Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, presented the "How we will get there" focus of the conference. Dr. Dahlstedt presented a management seminar that stressed the need for organized management control. He defined the management he professed as "Waldoisms" which were the concepts he defined as the hardballs and softballs of management. The hard balls were identified as system, strategy, and structure. The softballs were staff, skill, style, and subordinate groups. The conferees then practiced these concepts by completing a Supervisory Staff Work Sheet with a sharing of the results with the other conferees.



LTC Morris Frost

LTC Morris Frost, 807th Medical Brigade Retention Officer reported that the strength of the 807th Medical Brigade as it neared 30 September 1982, had increased from 3131 soldiers to 3861. LTC Frost stated that the recruiting partnership between the US Army Reserve and the US Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) contributed significantly to the increase in personnel, but increased retention efforts also played a great part in the total retention figures. He further reported that over two-thirds of the units in the Brigade were over 90 percent of their strength and

fifteen units were over 100 percent strength.

The following lists the units under the command and control of the 807th Medical Brigade as of 30 September 1982:

HHC, 807th Medical Brigade	44th Evacuation Hospital	94th General Hospital
114th Evacuation Hospital	145th Medical Unit (SOM)	273rd Medical Detachment
325th Medical Detachment	329th Medical Detachment	337th Medical Detachment
341st Medical Group	355th Medical Company	361st Medical Detachment
368th Medical Detachment	372nd Medical Detachment	374th Medical Detachment
406th Medical Detachment	409th Medical Company	420th Medical Detachment
425th Medical Detachment	479th Medical Detachment	491st Medical Company
565th Medical Detachment	786th Medical Detachment	810th Station Hospital
829th Station Hospital	831st Medical Detachment	872nd Medical Detachment
3457th USA Med Tng Ctr	4005th USA Hospital	4005th Dental Detachment
4010 USA Hospital		

MG Quinn H. Becker, US Army Deputy Surgeon General, gave his perspective on the new team concept for the AMEDD. He explained that the four major goals of the new concept were to prepare the AMEDD to go to war; to improve the quality and image of Army medicine; to improve professionalism/auxiliary support, and the Army Over 40 PT Medical Screening Program. The commanders attended cross-fertilization meetings where they discussed informally the profile in each recruiting area; focused on training problems and solutions to these problems, and defined their approaches to working with their soldiers who are generally scattered throughout the area at different training sites.



MG Quinn H. Becker

The Commander's Conference introduced several new awards to the commanders and their senior NCOs. The first new award instituted at the 1982 Commander's Workshop was the MSG Arnulfo Alvarado Best Field Kitchen Award. The 807th Medical Brigade named this award in his honor and remembrance. MSG Alvarado was the mess sergeant at the 355th Medical Company (Clearing) prior to his passing from illness. CPT Stephen Weinert, 807th Medical Brigade Adjutant, discussed the four new medals authorized for Army personnel. The Army Cohesion and Stability Study (ARCOST) of 1980, completed at the order of Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) General E. C. Meyer, pointed out the advantages of personnel

stabilization to unit cohesion and training readiness. The study also made a recommendation to establish the Army Achievement Medal, Overseas Service Ribbon, Army Service Ribbon, and the NCO Professional Development Ribbon. These awards were approved on 10 April 1981, by the Secretary of the Army. CPT Weinert, 807th Medical Brigade S-1 described the Army Achievement medal as being designed to act as a bridge between the Army Certificate of Achievement and the Army Commendation Medal, where the actions of a soldier merited more than a Certificate of Achievement, but did not warrant an Army Commendation Medal. He further explained that the Army Service Ribbon would be awarded to enlisted soldiers after their successful completion of their initial entry training, and officers after completion of their own basic/orientation or higher-level course. CPT Weinert stated that the Overseas Service Ribbon would recognize those service members who had performed military tours of duty outside the borders of the United States of America, and the NCO Professional Development Ribbon was awarded upon completion of any NCO development course.

CW4 Tom Gowing advised the commanders of an Army regulation change on drill attendance that required a minimum of 85 percent of unit members to be present for inactive duty training. SGM Joe Baker further advised the commanders that 25 percent of drill time was to be spent on SQT training. The focus of training for the remainder of the training year 1982 and for the training year 1983 was on NBC training and weapons familiarization in full NBC protective gear. The goals and objective for the 1983 Mobilization Exercise Training were presented to the conference attendees by MAJ Mike McGettrick.

The 831st Medical Detachment was designated as a Dental Service Headquarters and assumed operational control of all the dental units under the 807th Medical Brigade during 1982. COL Guy Favaloro, Commander, 831st Medical Detachment. stated "We will continue the command and control along traditional lines but this new operational control decision will let us properly plan for dental support of the medical brigade and 5th Army. It will impact our Annual Training decisions quite a bit." The 831st Medical Detachment assumed command and control over the 565th and 329th Dental Detachments in the Dallas, Texas area; the 337th Dental Detachment in the New Orleans, Louisiana area, the 4005th Dental Detachment in the Houston, Texas area, and the 425th Dental Detachment located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. SGM Jackie Blackshear was named as the NCO in charge (NCOIC), 831st Medical Detachment (Den Svc Hqs).



COL Guy Favaloro

One of the issues facing soldiers on the chemical battlefield was the wear of the Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) uniform. The uniform was designed to protect the soldier from contact with the various chemical agents deployed on the battlefield. Every soldier wearing this uniform experienced how uncomfortable the MOPP uniform could be during training exercises in the hot Texas summer. SFC Betty Pinnell, Chemical NCO, 341st Medical Group, developed an idea to make the wearing of the MOPP uniform more bearable during the summer months and still protect the soldier from chemical contamination. SFC Pinnell modified the MOPP uniform by strategically locating inlet and outlet valves used for the protective mask on the MOPP uniform arms and legs. When the soldier flexed the arms or



SFC Pinnell displays the MOPP Uniform prototype.

legs, the stale air inside the uniform was driven out through the outlet valves, while new air was brought in through the charcoal filtered inlet valves. SFC Pinnell field-tested the modified MOPP uniform in June 1981 while conducting an NBC Proficiency Course at Seagoville, Texas. The preliminary tests by SFC Pinnell indicated the fresh air "was sufficient to cool the body because the perspiration on the body acts as a cooling system." SFC Pinnell's idea was submitted for review by the Army but was never adopted.

On 1 October 1981, the Army introduced the battle dress uniform, or BDUs. This uniform was descended from the tropical combat uniform of the Vietnam Conflict and consisted of a coat made of a nylon and cotton blend in woodland pattern camouflage with matching trousers, and a field cap. This uniform replaced the fatigue uniform and the jungle style (tropical) combat uniform. The uniform was first introduced to the soldiers of the 807th Medical Brigade in 1982 and 1983. Unlike the fatigue uniforms, the unit crest could not be worn on the uniform; skill badges such as airborne, air assault wings, or unit flashes could not be worn on the BDU cap. Soldiers were not allowed to sew down the pockets of the BDUs or starch and block the BDU cap. After a couple of years, most of the skill badges were allowed for wear on the BDUs. Another change to equipment was the adoption of the Kevlar helmet, which replaced the "steel pot" helmet. The Kevlar helmet was designed to provide more protection to the head of a soldier, it weighed the same as the steel helmet and liner and was a better fit on the head of a soldier.

The constant effort to provide the reserve soldier with some of the same benefits as the active-duty soldier and enhance the recruiting and retention effort was the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) guaranteed loan program. This program was available to any reserve soldier who had ninety or more days of continuous active-duty for training. The program provided the reserve soldier with a housing loan with a lower-than-normal down payment when purchasing a home.

In the area of NCO leadership, MG Harrell recalled being approached by CSM Jimmy Carden and SGM Josef Baker in 1981 with the idea of creating the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy at Camp Bullis, Texas. MG Harrell recognized that sound NCO leadership was the foundation of high-performing military units and he wholeheartedly supported the idea. The idea was presented to LTC Charles Webb, who had been appointed the Active Army Advisor to the 807th Medical Brigade in September 1981, and he also supported the idea without reservation. The 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy conducted its first session from 14 August 1982, through 28 August 1982, at Camp Bullis, Texas. The motto of the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy was "Training is Sergeant's Business" as the first classes got underway with 107 NCOs in the pay grades of E-5 through E-9. The sergeants, staff sergeants, and sergeants first class attended either the basic NCO course (BNCOC) or advanced NCO course (ANCOC), while twelve E-8s and an E-9, attended the senior NCO course (SNCOC). The entire staff of the NCO Academy consisted of NCOs without any commissioned officer

presence. CSM Jimmy Carden served as the commandant; SGM Joe Baker served as the chief instructor, and SFC Noberto Espitia served as the first sergeant. SGM Thomas L. Ziminski, 5th US Army NCO Advisor, served as a liaison between the 807th Medical Brigade and 5th Army.

The 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy was a unique training program because it demonstrated how a reserve medical brigade was able to organize, plan and conduct its own NCO Academy to train the many NCOs assigned to the units of the 807th Medical Brigade. SGM Joe Baker stated "We are pretty pleased with how well it worked. Of course, we knew what we wanted from the academy." SGM Baker added, "Our noncommissioned officers will be expected to function in leadership positions in medical units." The academy standards far exceeded the training standards set forth by US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) for NCO leadership training. The 807th academy required 114 training hours for senior NCOs while FORSCOMs minimum was 51 training hours. The 807th BNCOC was 112 training hours while the FORSCOM minimum was 75; the ANCOC was 113 training hours compared to the FORSCOM minimum of 60 training hours. The goal of the increased training hours was to make the NCOs of the 807th Medical Brigade more knowledgeable and confident, according to CSM Carden. He further added, "It's hot at Camp Bullis and we don't want to bring these noncommissioned officers to South Texas in August and waste their time."



(l-r) SFC Espitia, SGM Ziminski, CSM Carden, and SGM Baker confer on the 807th NCO Academy operations.

The course content across the three courses taught consisted of the Battalion Training Management System (BTMS) workshops, time management, supply economy, day and night land navigation training, retention, theater medical operations, and various levels of communications skills. The academy was taught with the assistance of the 4164th USAR School, who provided subject matter experts and instructors to the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy. The training also consisted of close order drill, inspections, physical training to include a four-mile road march, and formal military hierarchy, which was a course prerequisite. The training was funded using annual training funds, which were a productive and economical use of training funding.

The continued excellence in training was further evidenced in August 1982, when the 807th Medical Brigade conducted the Combat Zone Nursing Course at Shreveport, Louisiana. COL Clara Bresnahan, Chief Nurse, 807th Medical Brigade, was one of the principal architects in designing the course, assisted by LTC Maxine Johnson, 94th General Hospital, and COL James Blackmon, Deputy Chief of Staff for Health Services, 807th Medical Brigade. The two-

week course was joined to a formal course strategy, Nursing 460, Emergency Nursing: Civilian and Combat Trauma as offered by the Northwestern Louisiana University College of Nursing. COL Blackmon stressed realism as a key to the trauma course's approach to instruction further emphasizing "We have been used to fixed facilities, state of the art equipment, unlimited supplies, on-call ancillary personnel, and a limited patient load." COL Blackmon further pointed out that in the event of war, the civilian medical experience would sharply contrast with the wartime medical experience. He said, "In dealing with combat trauma, we can expect a highly flexible patient load with mass causalities the rule rather than the exception." COL Bresnahan said the trauma workshop was "a good way to bring professional nursing education to our 807th nurses."



COL Clara Bresnahan

The NBC warfare issue received special attention when COL William Burgin, III Corps Surgeon and designer of the Burgin valve, made an appearance at the workshop. COL Burgin developed the tube mechanism that can provide mask-to-mask resuscitation measures. COL Burgin explained to the nurses attending the workshop how this self-contained mask-to-mask resuscitation system worked and how they must rely on buddy aid because there would not be enough medics to handle all the emergencies resulting from a chemical blast area. LTC Johnson, who was credited by COL Bresnahan as being the major force in putting together this training program, stated on the final day of the training "I think our students will leave here with a reinforced idea of triage and evacuation. I felt that the triage presentation on the last day gave us a sense of the urgency and underscored the priorities that combat places on a medical environment."

BG Harrell opened the seventh annual 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference on 11 February 1983, with the focus of the conference being mobilization. BG Harrell recalled how mobilization had been his prime concern for the past three and a half years and stated that the focus of the 807th Medical Brigade's annual training effort would be on mobilization with an emergency deployment and readiness Exercise (EDRE) scheduled for June 1983 at Camp Bullis, Texas. The first presentation at the conference was conducted by BG Burton D. Patrick, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Operations, and Mobilization at FORSCOM. BG Patrick discussed the central elements of the new forces modernization structure and the priorities of assigning high technologies and state-of-the-art weaponry to the forces. LTC Paul Wertz, Operations and Training Staff Officer at FORSCOM discussed the plans to implement the projected five continental US Armies (CONUSA)into the force structure. This change would eliminate the Army Readiness and Mobilization Regions. LTC Wertz further outlined the new boundaries of the Fifth U.S. Army. The commanders and their senior NCOs received a briefing from MAJ Wayne Nelson, AMEDD recruiter from the Office of the Army Surgeon General. MAJ Nelson presented new plans and strategies to recruit more medical corps officers into the active and reserve forces of the Army.



LTC Paul Wertz

MG Raymond G. Bishop opened the Saturday morning session of the conference identifying current medical trends and both the positives and negatives facing the Army Medical Department. MG Bishop stated that a positive trend had been the quality personnel who were attuned to and dedicated to the military. Conversely, the key negative trends were the lack of surgical specialists and the distribution of the authorized enlisted strength. BG Bishop stated that new technological advances in the medical fields "have been so great that maintaining adequate manpower to keep pace has been difficult." LTC Gilbert Goldman, Chief Evaluator for the US Army Medical Material Command (USAMMA) outlined to the commanders the role of USAMMA, the medical war reserve requirements, the current status of war reserves and what was being done to improve them, AMEDD initiatives and the new shelter systems. LTC Goldman stated that the newest trend emphasized the tri-service standardization effort that guided the Army, Navy and Air Force toward more uniform medical procedures.

The Commander's Workshop also hosted the Brigade Command Sergeants Major Workshop for the thirty senior NCOs attending the conference. The senior NCOs received briefings on personnel matters and the counseling process which were lead by MSG Dave Herman, Instructor, US Army Information Agency (USAIA), Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. SGM Joe Baker gave a presentation on the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy and was followed by CPT Michael McGettrick, who spoke on the necessity of training soldiers in the tasks critical to the unit's wartime mission.

Logistics also dominated the 1983 Commander's Conference as the 807th Medical Brigade Logistics Section detailed some first-time initiatives. The 807th Medical Brigade was, for the first time in its history, staffed with a qualified medical maintenance and food service technician. Warrant Officer Robert Young assumed the duties as the medical maintenance officer and CW2 Gerald Shreve assumed the duties of food service officer. MAJ Walt Van Arsdale outlined the commitment of the 807th Medical Brigade Logistics Section to the special mobilization exercise scheduled for the summer of 1983. MAJ Van Arsdale outlined how the 807th Medical Brigade was setting the priorities necessary to improve the readiness structure of the brigade. In his duties as the 807th Medical Brigade Medical Supply Officer, MAJ Van Arsdale stressed to the commanders and their staff, "there is a lot of detail involved. Leaders in the unit must know where to house their troops, where they will get transportation resources for moving from home station to the mobilization station, and determining how to feed them." During the conference, attendees were advised how the mission of the 145th Medical Supply was to change on 1 October 1983. The unit would now be charged with handling expendable durable medical supply items, a change that would allow the unit to perform its real-world mission as a medical supply, optics and maintenance (MEDSOM) unit. The area of equipment maintenance was also brought to the attention of the unit commanders during the conference, with SFC Charles Baird, 807th Medical Brigade Maintenance Supervisor, detailing the renewed emphasis by



MAJ Walt Van Arsdale



SFC Charles Baird

FORSCOM in the area of unit equipment maintenance. SFC Baird stated, "People in units must follow a training schedule that allows time for maintenance such as the first two hours on a Saturday morning of a drill weekend. It's not just vehicles either but maintenance of all equipment."

The year 1983 saw the US Army Reserve celebrate its 75th birthday, and the selection of BG Harrell to fill the newly created major general position in the Office of the US Army Surgeon General. MG Harrell recalled the controversy involving the selection of the soldier for this position. The first selection for this newly created position was overturned by the active-duty generals involved in the approval process, and the final selection for the position was personally delivered to MG Harrell by the Army Surgeon General, LTG Mittemeyer, during a meeting attended by MG Harrell in San Antonio, Texas. MG Harrell assumed his new position on 1 April 1983, where his duty was to represent the reserve components on the national scene.

A special farewell program was conducted for the parting BG James E. Harrell. COL Connor Hawkins, stated "It's been a fun three and a half years serving under a great commander. I learned a lot. He set the example. A good leader always does. We must build on this experience, and Gen. Harrell has given us the purpose and direction to do so." COL Hawkins concluded, stating, "Brigadier General Harrell is a doer, a planner, a builder, and a distinctly human person." CSM Jimmy Carden gave the enlisted farewell stating, "General Harrell doesn't take the enlisted for granted. He expects them to be leaders. These past three and a half years have been exciting times at the 807th. In fact, they've been the most rewarding and enjoyable in my thirty years of service." In his farewell response, BG Harrell stressed, this has not been my accomplishment. It has been yours.... "Everything we've done, we've done together. We've developed a team which never said 'can't.'" BG Harrell concluded, stating, "I've always said that a leader has three primary responsibilities. He must set directions, provide resources, and measure results. In accomplishing these, he should stay out of the way and allow the job to be done." On 4 August 1983, BG Harrell was promoted to major general in his new position as Deputy Surgeon General for Mobilization and Reserve Affairs.

On 1 April 1983, COL Robert L. Wick, Jr., assumed command of the 807th Medical Brigade. COL Wick was an experienced commander who had served as a tank battalion commander during the Korean Conflict. Upon discharge from active service, he entered the reserve component and attended medical school utilizing his Veterans Educational benefits. COL Wick became corporate medical director for Fort Worth based American Airlines in 1977 and retired from this position in 1991. On 4 August 1983, COL Wick was promoted to the rank of brigadier general.



BG Robert L. Wick, Jr.

The 328th Medical Battalion was activated in Austin, Texas, conducting the first-weekend training session on 16 and 17 April 1983. The unit was located at 4601 Fairview Drive at the US Army Reserve Center. The unit's first commander, LTC Phil Clark, conducted interviews with numerous candidates to fill the key officer and NCO positions in the unit, which had an authorized strength of forty personnel. MAJ James

Marquart, Battalion Executive Officer, said, "We are also looking for non-commissioned officers who can fill operations, communications, and vehicle maintenance slots." The 328th Medical Battalion would function as a subordinate headquarters of the 807th Medical Brigade.

One major area of concern for MG Harrell while serving as 807th Medical Brigade Commander was the ability of the command to mobilize on short notice to another country to provide medical operations support. The 807th Medical Brigade staff confronted these concerns and proposed an EDRE for Annual Training 1983. A total of twenty-six units of the 807th Medical Brigade participated in this exercise, which took place from 4 to 18 June 1983 at Camp Bullis, Texas, and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The 807th Medical Brigade had twenty units conduct the training at Camp Bullis, Texas, while six units conducted training at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, under the command and control of the 341st Medical Group. The exercise began with a situational report from MAJ Mike McGettrick, 807th Plans and Operations Section (S-3), advising the soldiers of the current world situation. The situation was one of a retrograde political situation marked by riots and outright armed confrontations.



(l-r) SSG Jennie Montgomery, PFC Judy Warren, SP4 Kenneth Davidson, and PV2 Betty Long process the administrative paperwork associated with EDRE, Camp Bullis, Texas

The EDRE began with soldiers of every unit involved receiving a telephone call at their work or home on Friday, 3 June 1983, notifying them of the mobilization and instructing them to report to their unit no later than 1800 hours. The first part of the EDRE was the overseas processing of unit personnel, which was handled by an active-duty garrison unit from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This processing consisted of validating wills, naming dependents, certifying physical condition and dental records, and receiving necessary immunizations. The process of preparing soldiers for overseas processing occupied the entire first week of EDRE annual training. In addition, all soldiers participated in weapons qualification and NBC defensive training. CPT Richard House, 807th Medical Brigade Adjutant, stated, "We wanted this EDRE to be a good test for us, to see if we are indeed ready to go to a mobilization station and be certified ready for deployment. We also wanted to test our receiving station to see if they were ready to receive us and provide those services expected of a MOB Station."

Upon completion of the EDRE, the units of the 807th Medical Brigade went into a tactical training mode and practiced those security measures required of a unit that had been mobilized. The Confederate Air Force (Commemorative Air Force) added realism for the soldiers by buzzing the treetops with a T-34 aircraft to simulate a gas attack. The 114th



Smoke pours from the bottom of the fuselage of T-34 aircraft simulating a gas attack during EDRE - Camp Bullis, Texas - 1983.

Evacuation (EVAC) Hospital, the helicopter ambulance units, and ten explorer scouts from Explorer Post 830 based in San Antonio, Texas, conducted a hospital evacuation exercise during the second week of annual training at Camp Bullis, Texas. The Explorer Scouts served as patients who were transported by helicopter ambulance to the 114th EVAC Hospital. The hospital personnel then received the patients, providing them with a hands-on team training experience. A patient moulage team created fake wounds and injuries to the patients to further add realism to the training. The training accomplished the goal of exercising the evacuation process utilizing the helicopter ambulances, training medical personnel receiving the patients on proper triage protocols, and diagnosing the injuries so the patients would be provided the proper medical care for the simulated wounds. COL Ran Phillips, Commander, 114th EVAC Hospital, stated, "This patient play is the natural result that can be expected from a mobilization. Now that we have finished our processing for deployment, post-mobilization training is a phase that we would be at this point. If resources were in the system, we would validate."

During the second week of annual training, COL(P) Wick called for a brigade muster. The soldiers of all the units of the 807th Medical Brigade at Camp Bullis stood in a common formation while COL Wick addressed the soldiers providing his vision for the 807th Medical Brigade and the importance of leadership and training for the accomplishment of the mission. COL Wick thanked the soldiers for their commitment and patience during the EDRE and went over some of the lessons learned during the exercise. COL Wick stressed the importance of maintaining proficiency on the basic soldier tasks if a mobilization of the reserve force should be required.

In 1983, the 3457th U.S. Army Medical Training Center (USAMTC) stationed in Houston, Texas, and under the command of COL Jorge Martinez-Lopez, conducted another session of the Expert Field Medical Badge (EFMB) at Camp Bullis, Texas. The EFMB testing was conducted by the 1st Battalion, 3457th USAMTC, under the command of MAJ Ranzell Nickelson, II. The testing saw seventeen candidates compete with only four soldiers earning the EFMB; three from the active Army and one from the reserve Army. SFC Fred Childers, Operations Sergeant for the 1st Battalion, reflected on the competition of 1982 where



EFMB candidates transfer a patient from a helicopter ambulance to a ground ambulance as part of EFMB training - Camp Bullis, Texas

ninety candidates participated and only two soldiers earned the EFMB, both female soldiers. The EFMB testing was but one of the many training missions of the 3457th USAMTC in supporting the mission of the 807th Medical Brigade to conduct the aggressive training needed by the soldiers of the brigade so they could perform on the battlefield.

During the administration of the SQTs in 1983, Sergeant Frances L. Johnson, Patient Administration NCO for the 807th Medical Brigade achieved, a perfect score on her SQT. The SQT was designed in 1977 to provide a valid assessment of those individual skills in a soldier's MOS in an effort to assure a high level of combat readiness. The SQT consisted of a written component that measured the level of knowledge a soldier possessed in his or her MOS, then a hands-on component, where the soldier had to demonstrate those skills necessary to perform in his or her MOS. In the reserve component, few soldiers did well in their SQT, mainly because of the lack of training available in their MOSs during the monthly weekend training sessions. In the reserve component, the soldier had to be motivated to prepare for the SQT on their own personal time as opposed to the active-component where the soldiers trained during their normal workday. The SQT was scrapped in the mid-1980s due to funding issues and the lack of commitment on the part of the US Army to adopt the proposals of the General Accounting Office in redesigning the SQT.



SGT Frances L. Johnson

The second annual session of the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy commenced at Camp Bullis, Texas, beginning on 13 June 1983, and concluding on 25 June 1983. The academy offered the basic, advanced and senior NCO courses to a total of 129 soldiers. The majority of the soldiers were from units of the 807th Medical Brigade, but during this academy, two Texas Army National Guard attended the academy, along with one soldier each from the 86th ARCOM and 90th ARCOM. The lessons learned from the first NCO Academy conducted in 1982 made this academy operate in an efficient and cost-effective manner. SGM Joe Baker, Chief Instructor for the NCO Academy, stated in his welcoming address that the experience and training would benefit each soldier, their unit, and the 807th Medical Brigade. SGM Baker stated to the soldiers, "We have developed this academy to address the needs of the NCO who serves in a troop leadership position in a medical unit."

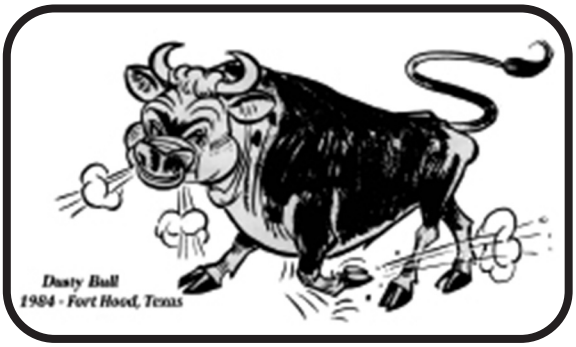
The 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy continued to be operated by NCOs with the goal of expanding on the FORSCOM program of instruction for the basic, advanced and senior NCO courses. Each program of instruction was modified to double the number of hours of instruction given to each soldier. CSM Jimmy L. Carden, 807th Medical Brigade CSM served as the commandant of the Academy; SGM Josef L. Baker, 807th Medical Brigade Chief Medical NCO served as the senior instructor, and MSG Noberto F. Espitia, 406th Medical Detachment served as the first sergeant of the academy. In 1983, 5th US Army accredited the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy



SSG Jerry Adams, 114th Evac Hospital, reviews study material during a training session at the NCO Academy.

allowing the academy to receive students from the National Guard and other USAR units within 5th Army. The commander of the 807th Medical Brigade, COL Robert L. Wick, addressed the soldiers at the graduation ceremony, pointing out the importance of the academy in developing high-quality NCOs for the challenges facing the military of the future. COL Wick stated, "You must take this knowledge back to your unit and share these skills with your soldiers because NCOs in the medical area do not usually get adequate training in the soldiering skills of drill and ceremony, squad and platoon leadership, communications and land navigation. Medical people are usually quite good at their highly technical medical jobs with these duties being performed at an OJT site such as a large civilian hospital environment." COL Wick stated, that the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy was developed by very dedicated NCOs to resolve these problems. COL Wick concluded his address, stating to the graduating students "You must go forth and do your jobs; you have proved yourself at this academy. You must now go to your units and prove your worth as a leader…as a sergeant."

The second Dusty Bull Exercise for the units of the 807th Medical Brigade took place at North Fort Hood, Texas, from 26 May 1984, to 9 June 1984. A total of seventy US Army Reserve and National Guard medical units participated in this Corps-level exercise. The objective for Dusty Bull 84 was to exercise the CAPSTONE unit alignment's ability to occupy a staging area and then deploy to conduct medical operations in support of two and one-third US Army divisions. The first week of annual training consisted of testing the medical skills of the soldiers, and a CPX to identify any issues relating to command and control, communications, and any other issues before the start of the FTX.



The FTX portion of Dusty Bull 84 took place during the second week of annual training (4-7 June 1984) and consisted of a continuous ninety-six hour medical brigade-level patient administration and evacuation exercise. Battlefield injuries and causalities were simulated utilizing approximately 400 soldiers from the 94th General Hospital and the 21st EVAC Hospital. Each patient was triaged and then evacuated using an 807th Medical Brigade asset to the appropriate treating facility. Every 807th Medical Brigade unit was set up exactly as it would be in an actual wartime environment, e.g. in canvas tents, utilizing all the resources and assets authorized to the unit. North Fort Hood weather during the exercise went from very hot and humid days to thunderstorms and rain, which blew down the 807th Medical Brigade Tactical Operations Center (BTOC) and many of the sleeping tents for the units participating in the exercise.

BG Robert Wick, Commander, 807th Medical Brigade further, scheduled a pass-in-review for the units of the 807th Medical Brigade at the conclusion of the FTX. The review took place at the Longhorn airstrip on Fort Hood. Each unit was evaluated by the command sergeants major of the units in the 807th Medical Brigade on marching ability and appearance. At the conclusion of the review, three categories of awards were presented based on the unit size. The HHC, 807th Medical Brigade, won the trophy for Best Marching Unit for a small unit. During Dusty Bull 84, the 75th and 95th Maneuver Training Commands conducted ARTEPs

for the battalion size units of the 807th Medical Brigade. The 13th Support Command, 1st Medical Group, 3rd Signal Brigade, 89th MP Brigade and 21st EVAC Hospital, all active component units of III Corps, participated in FTX Dusty Bull as part of their CAPSTONE alignments or provided specific support to the exercise. The lessons learned from Dusty Bull 84 indicated that the 807th Medical Brigade had improved substantially since Dusty Bull 81, and the entire training event was deemed a complete success because it validated the ability of the 807th Medical Brigade to mobilize, deploy, and conduct effective medical support operations in a tactical environment with its CAPSTONE aligned units.

Several major training events occurred in 1985 for the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units. The Emergency War Surgery Training Program took place at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas. The training consisted of a standardized course of instruction that utilized an animal model to enhance, update, and improve medical expertise in trauma management and resuscitative skills for the medical officers in the command. The course was offered in the spring of 1985 to the dental officers of the 807th Medical Brigade and consisted of sixteen hours of didactic presentations, ninety minutes of pre-laboratory preparation, and six hours of animal laboratory with a laboratory debrief and examination. COL James E. Duke, 807th Medical Brigade Dental Surgeon, concluded that the program was "just another good example of the soldiers of the US Army Reserve working hard to insure our state of readiness." MAJ Roger B. Harvey, 807th Medical Brigade Veterinary Staff Officer and MAJ Robert H. Roswell, 807th Medical Brigade Preventive Medicine Officer also attended the training, and the course director, COL (retired) William W. Burgin, and LTC Edward C. Murphy, Surgeon and Chief of Professional Services for the 4005th US Army Hospital, served as the course facilitators.



(l-r) COL James E. Duke, 1LT V. Farley, MAJ Roger Harvey, MAJ R. Roswell and COL R. S. Gorman using animal models for surgery training.

The 807th Medical Brigade witnessed several changes to medical training in 1985 directed by the Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG). A pre-command course was implemented to help prepare senior Medical Corps and Dental Corps officers for their duties as commanders of medical and dental treatment facilities. The sixteen week Medical Noncommissioned Officers (91B) Course at the Academy of Health Sciences, which began in 1983, saw the first graduates finally circulating throughout the Army in 1985. The course was designed to prepare a soldier-medic to be well trained in the first-line treatment of casualties and competent to function as a trainer and a leader. The main goal of these medics was to increase combat survivability by providing far-forward medical care. Prior to the implementation of this course, combat medics received no technical training after they completed AIT. The super 91B course provided additional training to the basic medic (91A), so the medic could progress as a technician and

a soldier.



COL Joseph Penaloza

In the spring of 1985, COL Joseph Penaloza was selected as the 807th Medical Brigade Chief of Staff after serving as the first commander of the 341st Medical Group. As the 341st Medical Group commander, COL Penaloza and his staff developed the various training aspects for the FTX Dusty Bull field exercises in 1981, 1984 and 1988. COL Penaloza and his staff developed the Dusty Bull exercises to be comparable to the REFORGER exercises conducted each year in Europe. The goal of the Dusty Bull exercises was to demonstrate the capabilities of the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units to perform as an effective medical element for III Corps.

The Department of the Army (DA) during this period clarified the policy on fraternization and relationships between soldiers of different ranks. DA policy now stated that when a senior member in the relationship didn't have direct command or supervisory authority over the lower-ranking member, or couldn't exercise official influence regarding the junior member, the relationship was not inherently improper and need not be regulated by the unit commander. However, when the senior member did have direct command or influence over the junior member, then restraint on social, commercial and duty relationships might be necessary. The policy placed the enforcement of the policy on the unit commanders for the regulation of these relationships. The policy further provided commanders with several administrative tools, such as reassignment, oral and written admonishments and reprimands, to deal with fraternization issues, which in the past had been viewed as violations of Article 134, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

In 1985, a policy change by the Department of Defense placed an additional burden on the 807th Medical Brigade and the subordinate units for manpower strength and retention of the health care professionals assigned. The Department of Defense identified several thousand federal employees who must be removed from the Selected Reserve and deleted from the mobilization rolls. The Veterans Administration identified as many as 9,300 medical workers who would have to be removed from the reserve and retiree recall roles because their current civilian duties would not allow them to be recalled in case of a war. Air Force MG Stuart Sherman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Guard and Reserve Manpower and Personnel said, "this is of particular concern to medical units because of the already serious shortage of Reserve physicians and other health care professionals." MG Sherman noted that the Veterans Administration had committed to provide 31,000 hospital beds in wartime to treat the wounded military personnel, and this could not be accomplished if the personnel in the VA system were called to duty.

On 16 March 1985, the 384th Medical Detachment was activated as a subordinate unit of the 807th Medical Brigade during ceremonies at San Antonio, Texas. COL James E. Duke, Chief Dental Surgeon, 807th Medical Brigade, presented the unit colors to MAJ Roger M. Weed, the 384th Medical Detachment Commander. The 384th Medical Detachment had the mission to provide field dental services in support of an Army Corps. The unit's manning consisted of sixteen officers and forty-one enlisted soldiers.

The 44th EVAC Hospital located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, under the command of LTC Duane L. May, directed and participated in an FTX during the period 19 to 21 April 1985. The joint service exercise involved the Tinker AFB Hospital Squadron (active-Air Force component), Air Force Reserve Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) personnel, and the Navy Reserve Hospital located in San Diego, California. Approximately 300 military personnel participated in this exercise, which allowed the participants the opportunity to understand their responsibilities for providing medical care to the wounded during a wartime or other situation involving many causalities. The exercise further developed procedures where interservice communication and teamwork maximized patient movement and care.



Field Training site of the 44th Evac Hospital in Oklahoma City.

Effective 1 July 1985, another effort to retain reserve members in the reserve components began with the implementation of the New GI Bill. This program was available for Selected Reserve (drilling reservists) members and Individual Mobilization Augmentees members who had completed 180 days of active service but were not eligible for the active component part of the New GI Bill. The education benefit allowed a benefit of $140 per month for full-time school enrollment while decreasing the amounts for part-time enrollment. The benefit was for a total thirty-six months of educational benefits for those participating in a four-year degree program and having a six-year enlistment or reenlistment after 1 July 1985.

The units of the 807th Medical Brigade continued to be actively involved in medical training opportunities and activities during the mid-1980s. The 94th General Hospital and the 44th EVAC Hospital participated in Joint Task Force-Bravo (JTF- B) in 1985. Originally established in 1984, JTF-B had the goal of countering the regional Soviet destabilization in Nicaragua. JTF-B's main mission was to coordinate the deployment of troops to the region who would be engaged in real-world MOS training benefiting the small countries in the region.



COL C.W. Hawkins and BG Robert Wick are briefed by COL Ralph Erdmann

COL Ralph R. Erdmann directed the first group of twenty-nine soldiers composed mainly of members from the 94th General Hospital, to actively train in Honduras from 14 to 28 July 1985. The mission of JTF-B was to provide realistic training in a tropical environment, working cohesively with active-duty Army counterparts to sharpen patient care skills. On completion of this first round of training, the dedication of the 94th General Hospital's was lauded by the Joint Task Force Commander, who stated, "the performance was the best I has ever seen from the reserve component." The Army Reserve doctors, dentists, nurses, x-ray and medical laboratory technicians, pharmacists and other medical

personnel received excellent hands-on training working under field conditions with limited resources, according to COL Erdmann. While at the Medical Element Hospital, the 94th General Hospital personnel assisted in the emergency delivery of a newborn child, the first of this type of event at the hospital. In addition to augmenting the Medical Element Hospital, the medical team provided medical care treatment for limited surgeries, sprains, fractures, and gastrointestinal disturbances. Medical and dental assistance was provided to US Embassy personnel while a veterinary field team conducted screening and vaccinated livestock in the area.

The 44th Evacuation Hospital provided a medical team composed of thirty soldiers under the direction of COL Robert Wang, to continue the medical mission of JTF-B. The 44th EVAC Hospital Team began their training in Central America on 16 August 1985, and returned to Tinker Air Force Base on 31 August. The medical team had the mission of providing medical care to the cadre of US Army and Air Force personnel supporting US training exercises in the region and moved into the remote regions to provide medical treatment to the rural residents. The efforts of the soldiers from both the 94th General and 44th Evacuation Hospitals provided the medical care for the US personnel participating in Central America and the care for several thousand civilians living in remote and isolated villages. The training provided soldiers with much needed medical-care training for those medical conditions seldom seen in the United States. The training event further demonstrated to the active components the commitment of the soldiers and the medical skills possessed in the Army Reserve medical community. COL Conner W. Hawkins, Executive Officer, 94th General Hospital, stated "All the people were highly motivated about going on this deployment. In fact, several have volunteered to go back."

Another major US Army exercise involving the members of the 807th Medical Brigade was LOGEX 1985. The thirteen-day logistics exercise, conducted at Fort Lee, Virginia in August 1985, was developed by the Army Logistics Center, and designed to train active and reserve component organizations in joint logistics command and staff procedures. The exercise consisted of 123 different player units to form a theater Army force structure while supporting units in a scenario set against a background of NATO troop formations. The player units represented all the support functions of a military force including field services, transportation, medical, personnel, engineers, etc. The combat service support personnel had the mission to provide and maintain material and equipment for the warfighters. The exercise involved units from thirty-two states and representatives from nine countries. MAJ Michael McGettrick, 807th Medical Brigade Adjutant, stated that the exercise "has enabled the soldiers to learn how to begin to work with subordinate units. It has been a very good exercise."



SFC Frances Johnson admires the latrine facilities at Camp Pickett, Virginia during LOGEX 1985.

On 2 August 1985, the 351st Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army) was activated in Albuquerque, New Mexico, with COL Marvin B. Hays assigned as the commander of the unit. BG Robert L. Wick,

Jr. welcomed the new unit to the 807th Medical Brigade and recognized COL Hays as the "driving force behind the establishment of the 351st MASH unit." The mission of the 351st MASH was to provide front-line surgical treatment to wounded soldiers. Since it was a mobile field unit, the personnel of the unit must always be ready to deploy and be fully operational at a new location within a few days. The 351st MASH's unit history dates back to the early 1940s, when it was constituted in the US Army as the 9th Portable Surgical Hospital. The unit was activated in July 1943 during World War II with service in Australia, and Papua, New Guinea.



SPC Ronald Robinson paints the new unit sign which he also designed for the 351st MASH.

The 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy conducted leadership training sessions at Fort Bliss, Texas, during the summer of 1985. The 807th NCO Academy's mission continued to be based upon the FORSCOM requirements and input from the senior NCOs of the brigade on what the soldiers needed in order to be more productive and effective leaders. The 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy continued to be developed, commanded and operated by NCOs. 807th Medical Brigade Command Sergeant Major, CSM Jimmy Carden, continued to serve as the academy commandant and SGM Joe Baker serving as the deputy commandant and senior instructor. SGM Baker recognized "In the US Army of today as well as the future, the soldier must be physically fit, disciplined and educated in all areas necessary for maximizing military proficiency." This session of the NCO Academy saw twenty-eight soldiers complete ANCOC, and sixty-three soldiers complete BNCOC.



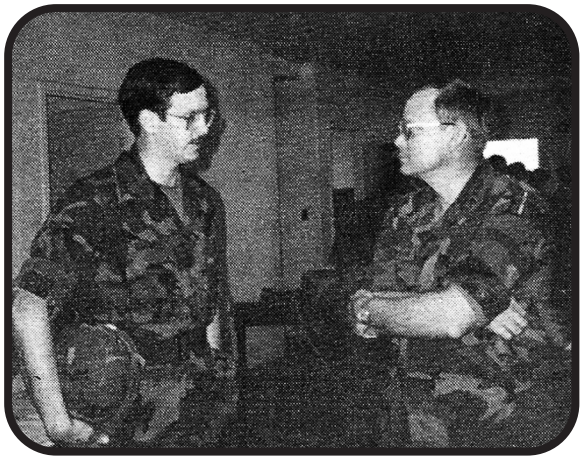
(l-r) CSM Jimmy L. Carden and SGM Josef L. Baker, Fort Bliss, Texas.

The 2nd annual Nursing Seminar was conducted on 29 September 1985, and hosted by the 4010th US Army Hospital. The seminar was conducted at Charity Hospital School of Nursing in New Orleans, Louisiana, with the purpose of addressing topics of interest pertinent to the professional and personal roles of the military nurse. The seminar utilized the available expertise among the Army Nurse Corps of the 4010th USA Hospital to share this resource with the nurse corps of the different military services based in the New Orleans area. The guest speaker at this seminar was LTC Maxine Johnson, Chief Nurse, 807th Medical Brigade. LTC Johnson spoke on the organization of the 807th Medical Brigade and its mission to provide Corps-level medical support during a wartime scenario, as well as the leadership roles and responsibilities of the Army nurse. CPT Aurora King gave a presentation on the physiologic responses and criteria for resuscitation during hypovolemic shock. LTC Margaret Texidor, Assistant to the Chief Nurse for Research, presented a paper to the attendees entitled "Perception of the Fathering Role among Black Fathers." LTC Texidor also conducted a one-day Professional Development

Institute, entitled "Wellness: A Commitment to your Future," which included a presentation on Guided Imagery. CPT Lani W. Smith presented some of her research findings on Myocardial B-Adrenergic Responsiveness in Early Sepsis. The seminar was attended by the nurses from the different military services in the area and the civilian nurses from the VA Medical Center.

On 1 October 1985, the enlisted ranks of specialist five and specialist six were eliminated, and soldiers possessing those ranks were converted to sergeant and staff sergeant respectively. The decision was made by Army Chief of Staff General John A. Wickham, Jr., to convert these two ranks, which had been used since the early 1950s. The specialist ranks were originally established to separate promotion guidelines for the sergeant ranks and specialist ranks. The specialist ranks were designed for those soldiers who possessed a technical MOS and wanted to advance in rank without having to serve in a position of leadership. The medical community had the highest numbers of soldiers possessing specialist rank because of a large number of technical MOSs. However, this change saw many soldiers who held a specialist rank now having to assume a leadership role. The image of the specialist wearing specialist rank with no leadership requirements was no longer practical in the future of the Army. The only specialist rank to remain was specialist 4.

In an effort to maintain the readiness of those soldiers assigned to the hospitals in their basic soldier skills, the commander of the 94th General Hospital, COL James Passmore and COL C. Wayne Hawkins, 94th executive officer, planned and implemented a multiphase program for the members of the 94th General Hospital and assigned subordinate units. The training exercise was conducted at North Fort Hood, Texas, from 18 to 20 October 1985 and consisted of weapons qualification, first aid, NBC, drill and ceremony and various other tasks necessary to enhance unit readiness. This training was one of many examples of the commitment of the hospital commanders to maintain a balance of the basic soldier skills as well as proficiency in the medical skills of their soldiers. BG Wick often related to the hospital commanders during unit visits, that the medical personnel assigned to the hospitals could perform all the medical tasks proficiently, but were often times deficient in their basic soldier skills that were necessary for survival in combat. The 807th Medical Brigade recognized that for soldiers in a medical unit to be successful, they must be proficient in both their medical skills and basic soldiering skills in order to successfully accomplish the mission. This theme would remain constant throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s.



(l-r) MAJ R. Roswell, 807th Medical Brigade discusses the training with COL James Passmore at N. Ft. Hood, Texas.

The 829th Station Hospital, began the new year by celebrating its tenth year in Lubbock, Texas, on 4 January 1986. The 829th Station Hospital was constituted in July 1923 in the Organized Reserves. The unit was ordered into active service in 1942 and served in England, Belgium, and as an occupational hospital in Germany. The unit was relocated from Florida

to Lubbock, Texas in December 1975. BG Wick, a previous commander of the 829th Station Hospital, attended the ceremony at the reserve center, where Mr. Alan Henry, Mayor of the City of Lubbock, Texas, proclaimed 6 January 1986, as 829th Station Hospital Day in the City of Lubbock, presenting the proclamation to the hospital commander, LTC Wally Marsh.

On 2 November 1985, COL James Duke, 807th Medical Brigade Dental Surgeon, passed the colors of the 831st Medical Detachment (DEN HQ) to COL William Brewer. LTC Robert Skoglund had been serving as the interim commander prior to COL Brewer's assumption of command. The 831st Medical Detachment exercises command and control over the 329th Medical Detachment and 565th Medical Detachment both located in Mesquite, Texas; 337th Medical Detachment located in New Orleans, Louisiana; 348th Medical Detachment and 425th Medical Detachment both located in San Antonio, Texas; 907th Medical Detachment located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the 4005th Medical Detachment located in Houston, Texas with approximately 290 soldiers serving in the aforementioned units.



(l-r) COL James Duke, 807th Medical Brigade Staff Dental Surgeon, passes the colors of the 831st Medical Det to COL William Brewer. LTC Skoglund (center) observes.

The 807th Medical Brigade obtained the first brigade monument in November 1985 with the arrival of an Armored Personnel Carrier - APC M113. The M113 was the most widely used armored vehicle of the U.S. Army in the Vietnam Conflict. The goal was to improve the appearance of the headquarters grounds and serve as a symbol of the 807th Medical Brigade's dedication to developing a positive public relations image for the Seagoville, Texas community and the soldiers associated with the 807th Medical Brigade.

The 807th Medical Brigade commander, BG Wick, closed out 1985 with a letter to all the soldiers of the brigade, citing the many great accomplishments of 1985. He cited the numerous overseas deployments of soldiers participating in training in Egypt and Honduras, and how the soldiers had greatly enhanced and polished the reputation of the 807th Medical Brigade. BG Wick emphasized how the 807th Medical Brigade and the reserve component were a vital part of the defense of the United States: "We're as ready to answer the call to arms as we've ever been." he wrote, going on to stress that the soldiers must make 1986 more notable than 1985 had been and must not rest on past accomplishments.



(l-r) BG Wick, LTC Wally Marsh and Mr. Alan Henry, Mayor of the City of Lubbock, Texas.

The 807th Medical Brigade had a personnel strength of 4,200 soldiers as of 31 December 1985. The soldiers were assigned to the following subordinate units of the 807th Medical Brigade.

94th General Hospital

Det 1, 94th General Hospital
328th Medical Detachment (Blood Coll)

328th Medical Battalion

355th Medical Company (Clearing)
361st Medical Detachment (Ground Amb)
409th Medical Company (Clearing)
354th Medical Company (Clearing)

351st Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army)

810th Station Hospital

145th Medical Unit (SOM)
(Supply, Optics & Maintenance)

HHC, 807th Medical Brigade

341st Medical Group

44th Evacuation Hospital
Detachment 1, 44th Evac Hospital
114th Evacuation Hospital
368th Medical Detachment (Neurology)
420th Medical Detachment (Orthopedics)
986th Medical Detachment (Surgery)
273rd Medical Detachment (Helicopter Amb)
374th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Amb)
972nd Medical Detachment (Helicopter Amb)
491st Medical Company (Clearing)
372nd Medical Detachment (Dispensary)

831st Medical Detachment (Hq, Dental Services)

329th Medical Detachment (Dental Svc)
337th Medical Detachment (Dental Pros)
384th Medical Detachment (Dental)
425th Medical Detachment (Dental Lab)
565th Medical Detachment (Dental Svc)
907th Medical Detachment (Dental)
4005th US Army Dental Service

406th Medical Detachment (Hq, Veterinary Services)

829th Station Hospital

3457th US Army Medical Training Center

4005th US Army Hospital
479th Medical Detachment (Orthopedics)

4010th US Army Hospital

The units of the 807th Medical Brigade continued to support the efforts of JTF-B Medical Element in February 1986. Members of the 114th Evacuation Hospital and the 384th Medical Detachment (DEN SVC), participated in a JTF-B Medical Element exercise from 10-24 February 1986 in Honduras, Central America. The deployed medical team, commanded by LTC John Holcomb and MAJ Oliver Simpson, provided medical support to the US Forces participating in medical training exercises. The 114th EVAC and 384th Medical Detachment also performed a humanitarian mission, by providing health care to the Honduran people in an effort to improve their health. COL Alonzo N. Diodene, Commander, 114th Evacuation Hospital, recognized the soldiers participating in this training exercise with the Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon. COL Diodene pointed out that the training

in Honduras provided an invaluable classroom for training in a field environment, where the reservists performed professionally and admirably under less than desirable conditions, resulting in the treatment of over 200 patients a day for immunization against cholera, cardiac evaluation, preventive medicine therapies, and extensive oral extractions.

The 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference was conducted from 21 to 23 February, 1986 at the Dallas/Fort Worth Marriott Hotel. Distinguished guests at this conference included LTG Quinn H. Becker, Surgeon General of the Army; MG James E. Harrell, Deputy Surgeon General for Mobilization and Reserve Affairs; COL William Fedorchko, Jr., Commander, 13th Support Command, Fort Hood, Texas; and Dr. Robert J.T. Joy, Professor, Academy of Health Sciences, US Army. During the conference, BG Wick was pleased to announce the personnel strength of the 807th Medical Brigade as being 102 percent. However, BG Wick reminded everyone that individual skills and training could be improved, that. "This additional progress would greatly improve our medical brigades' readiness posture."



MG James E. Harrell

Project Pride (Personnel Research Information Data Extract) commenced for the units of the 807th Medical Brigade during March 1986. This project involved a "cleanup" of the individual soldier's Military Personnel Records Jacket (DA Form 201) and the automated SIDPERS records. This project, according to CW2 Reba Gough, 807th Medical Brigade Project Officer, allowed individual soldiers the opportunity to review their records and update and correct entries in their personnel records. This action was necessary to establish current data, which was required for career progression and benefits, according to CW2 Gough. The project was divided into two phases with Phase 1 being in the classroom, with an explanation of the program and the completion of DEERS enrollment forms. Phase 2 consisted of an individual station concept, where a soldier had a one-on-one contact with a personnel specialist. Project Pride was completed for every unit of the brigade on 30 September 1986.

The Headquarters Company, 807th Medical Brigade, was again awarded the Superior Unit Certificate by the Secretary of the Army for the time frame of 1 October 1984 through 30 September 1985. The certificate recognized the unit's accomplishments of 95 percent of assigned personnel being MOS qualified; the unit maintaining 95 percent of authorized personnel strength; 90 percent attendance at training assemblies during the training year, and 95 percent attendance during annual training.

The members of the 384th Medical Detachment (Den Svcs) celebrated their first anniversary of activation in March 1986. Under the command of LTC Roger M. Weed, the unit has provided invaluable dental support to the active-duty soldier, retired military personnel and dependents of the Fort Sam Houston, Texas area. Despite the unit having a limited staff of various professional dental specialties, the 384th Medical Detachment provided twenty-five to thirty patients with the widest spectrum of dental care each day the unit was present for duty. The 384th Medical Detachment performed duty and dental

services at the Budge Dental Clinic located in Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The Army Medical Department (AMEDD) was activated into the Army Regimental System on 27 July 1986. The Academy of Health Sciences at Fort Sam Houston, Texas will serve as the regimental home station of the AMEDD Regiment. The Regiment was commanded by the Army Surgeon General and his staff would serve as the regiment staff. The AMEDD Regiment would be the source of the history, tradition, and lineage of the Army Medical Department.

AMEDD Regimental Crest



BG Ran L. Phillips, II

On 1 August 1986, COL (P) Ran L. Phillips II assumed command of the 807th Medical Brigade after serving as the Chief, COSCOM Surgeon Section, 807th Medical Brigade. COL Phillips began his military career in the US Army in May 1957 and served on active duty from May 1957 through September 1969. His assignments included Battalion Surgeon, 4th Battalion, 43rd Artillery; Chief, Department of Medicine, Department of Hospital Clinics; Division Surgeon, 101st Airborne Division, and Commander, 61st Medical Battalion. COL Phillips transferred to the US Army Reserve in September 1969 and was assigned as the Deputy Surgeon, Sixth US Army, then served as the Chief of Professional Services, Internist, and as the Commander, 114th Evacuation Hospital.

The increased role of the Army Reserve soldier to closely mirror the active-duty soldier in both training and soldier proficiency and the need to maintain a high level of physical fitness and readiness brought about an unexpected side-effect. The US Army found it necessary to implement an Over 40 Cardiovascular Screening Program for all personnel over the age of 40. This program became necessary because of numerous instances of soldiers experiencing heart attacks during physical training or during strenuous training events. The screening was conducted by units of the 807th Medical Brigade in conjunction with routine physical examinations. The intent of the screening was to identify soldiers with a high risk of developing heart disease or experiencing a heart attack. The screening consisted of an electrocardiogram, blood pressure measurement, determination of serum cholesterol and glucose levels, a cardiovascular examination and a cardiac risk history. The results were then forwarded to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, who made the final determination on a soldier's risk level. This placed an increased burden on the 807th Medical Brigade units conducting physical examinations, but the units and soldiers again stepped up to meet these new requirements.



James H. Webb, Jr.

The Department of Defense further acknowledged the importance of the reserve and National Guard as being responsible for more than 50 percent of all wartime medical capabilities. James H. Webb, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense

for Reserve Affairs, recognized that many of the reserve component medical units had early deployment dates and must be available in-theater to treat casualties expected in the first days of combat. Mr. Webb further recognized the reserve components had critical shortages in both manpower and equipment needed to perform the wartime mission. In an effort to assist in retention, recruitment, and the training of professional medical personnel and to better provide combat medical care in wartime, several new programs were initiated. Reserve medical units were located at selected medical schools to stimulate interest in military membership. This program had already been tried by the 807th Hospital Center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in the late 1940s with limited success, and again at Galveston, Texas in the 1950s and 1960s. Another effort was made with the initiation of the Reserve Flexibility Program, which provided flexible training and drill schedules to better accommodate the schedules of busy reserve health care specialists. The Wartime Alignment of Reserve and Active Medical Systems Program was another program initiated to allow reservists to conduct realistic wartime training side by side with their active-duty counterparts. The Department of Defense further changed policies to bring the benefits received by the reserve component soldier more in line with those received by the active component soldier. The surviving family members of a reserve soldier killed while on duty were now able to use the commissary, post exchange, and health care facilities. The Army Continuing Education System became available to TPU soldiers in an effort to provide quality educational opportunities for soldiers who were enrolled part-time and taking up to two courses a semester. The program paid 100 percent of the tuition costs for high school completion and 75-90 percent for college tuition costs.

COL Phillips closed 1986 with a message to the soldiers of the brigade challenging them with a renewed dedication to the Army's values as the 807th Medical Brigade continues its march to excellence as the best brigade in the Army.



The major training event for the 807th Medical Brigade in 1987, was the deployment to Germany for participation in REFORGER 87. III Corps deployed to Germany to participate in one of the largest NATO training exercises to date. The 807th Medical Brigade participated in this training exercise because of the CAPSTONE alignment with III Corps. The III Corps was designated in the war plans as one of the major combat elements should any conflict occur with the Warsaw Pact. The 807th Medical Brigade was designated in the war plans as the III Corps medical element and was able to participate because of this designation. The 13th Corps Sustainment Command, the major support element of III Corps, exercised command and control over the 807th Medical Brigade should a deployment of III Corps to Europe take place.

CSM Noberto Espitia recalls that the deployment and training for the 807th Medical Brigade was conducted in September 1987 and lasted for a period of thirty days. The staff of the 807th Medical Brigade spent much of the training time in the German cities of Hamm and Osnabruck. CSM Espitia remembers that the training placed a heavy emphasis on NBC warfare, with the majority of the training being conducted in MOPP 2 protective posture. The soldiers remained in MOPP 2 for a period of twenty days during the exercise. The members of

Headquarters, 807th Medical Brigade, participating in REFORGER 87 were BG Phillips, COL J. Penaloza, COL Ranzell Nickelson, MAJ Ralph Ortiz, SGT Ronnie Finney, MSG Alberto Baldonado, and SGM Noberto Espitia.

The 328th Medical Battalion also participated in REFORGER 87 and was deployed out of Fort Hood, Texas, via C-141 to Goose Bay, Labrador, and then on to Amsterdam. 1LT Michael McQueen remembers the 328th Medical Battalion spending four days in Rotterdam waiting for the unit's vehicles to arrive on a US Navy ship. The 328th Medical Battalion then convoyed to Lengerich, Germany, and trained at a Kaserne in Osnabruck and outside the small town of Lesse, Germany. 1LT McQueen remembers that the 807th Medical Brigade was located well south of the 328th Medical Battalion location and that there was little if any contact during REFORGER. The 328th Medical Battalion was represented by LTC Marquart, Commander, MAJ B. Lee Ware, Battalion XO, MAJ Klaus Koch and 1LT McQueen, Battalion Operations Officers, and CSM George King, Battalion CSM. 1LT McQueen recalls the unit had to wait at the redeployment area for seven days in an area that looked like a World War-II POW camp near Hannover, Germany. A military charter flight then flew the 328th Medical Battalion out of Hannover, with a refueling in Prestwick, Scotland, and Goose Bay, Labrador, en route to Fort Hood, Texas.



(l-r) SFC Betty Pinnell, unknown, CSM George King, and MAJ Lee Ware, 328th Med Bn, awaiting redeployment to the U.S.

REFORGER 87 was recognized as being the last major training exercise conducted by NATO in Europe. As the Cold War came to an end and the threat from the Warsaw Pact countries was decreased, the size and elements involved in REFORGER decreased, with the last REFORGER exercise occurring in 1993. The REFORGER training exercise further enhanced the abilities of the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units to become a major player in the medical arena should any type of military conflict arise in Europe. The 807th Medical Brigade further demonstrated the ability to function as a proficient command and control headquarters of the Army Medical Department.

The other significant events of the 807th Medical Brigade during 1987 were unavailable. Records and reports for this period of time could not be located.

The Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr. selected "Training" as the Army theme for 1988. The yearly theme program was created to focus attention on the continuing Army strengths of winning spirit, physical fitness, excellence, families, leadership, values, and the Constitution. The Army theme for 1988 sought to have training focus on the individual soldiers, Army units and their leaders. During 1988, the 807th Medical Brigade continued to focus on

the effective training of soldiers, units and leaders with continued realistic training directed toward accomplishing the wartime mission which remained the European war plans.



SPC Leslie L. McFarland

The 1988 Commander's Conference was conducted at the Marriott Hotel, Irving, Texas from 19 to 21 February 1988. The focus of the conference kept with the Army theme for 1988 and the continued training of the soldiers in the units of the 807th Medical Brigade. The major training event for 1988 was FTX Dusty Bull 88 at North Fort Hood, Texas. In addition to the preparation for Dusty Bull 88, the conference trained the unit commanders and their senior NCOs for the challenges of having a unit ready to perform the wartime mission effectively, and the continued application of the Army values. As in the years past, the 807th Medical Brigade commander presented the annual awards for 1987 which recognized the excellence and professionalism of the soldiers and units. The 1987 Soldier of the Year award went to SPC Leslie L. McFarland, 341st Medical Group; the Macario Garcia Award went to SSG Irish T. Bohannon, 810th Station Hospital; the Drechsel Award for best unit was received by the 810th Station Hospital; and the Arnulfo Alvarado Award for Best Field Mess was received by the 409th Medical Company.

The 114th EVAC Hospital, under the command of COL Alonzo Diodene, participated in a field training exercise with the Naval Reserve Combat Zone Fleet Hospital 21 under the command of Navy Captain Theodore J. Borgman from 8 to 10 April 1988 at Camp Bullis, Texas. The objective of the training exercise was to expose the Navy unit to field medical procedures in a field environment. COL Diodene stated, "This is a good chance for us to show what we know, for our people to share their expertise by helping the Navy in the field." Navy CPT Borgman explained "Much of it [the activities of this training exercise] we have talked about for years. We planned this training exercise because we both have the same training and readiness interests for our people." The training exercise exposed the sailors to conditions in the field which were experienced daily by the soldier delivering medical care in the field environment. The exercise had the additional benefit of preparing the sailors for a far more extensive and lengthy field medical training exercise during the summer of 1988 at Camp Pendelton, California. COL Diodene stated, "The most important purpose of this exercise is to show these sailors what it is like to live in the field."



(l-r) COL Alonzo N. Diodene, Jr. and U.S. Navy CPT Theodore J. Borgman

The 807th Medical Brigade conducted a "Dining Out" ceremony on 14 May 1988, at the Dallas-Fort Worth Marriott Hotel in Irving, Texas, to honor CSM Jimmy L. Carden. CSM Carden was to retire in June 1988 as the 807th Medical Brigade command sergeant major ending a thirty-five-year career with the US Army. BG Phillips, 807th Medical Brigade Commander, addressed the gathering, referring to CSM Carden as "simply a soldier. He's the personification of a caring leader," and relating that "one of the most graphic ways he demonstrated his care for soldiers is in the NCO academy he set up and ran." CSM Carden was the driving force for the creation of the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy which was conducted from 1982 through 1985 - two years at Camp Bullis, Texas and two years at Fort Bliss, Texas. CSM Carden was presented with a plaque stating that every 807th Medical Brigade Soldier of the Year will be henceforth named the "Jimmy L. Carden Soldier of the Year." CSM Carden after accepting his honors stated, "Taking care of soldiers: that's what our job is. When we do that, everything else takes care of itself."

The main training focus for the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units in 1988 was FTX Dusty Bull 88, conducted at North Fort Hood, Texas from 5 to 18 June 1988. This FTX was the third time the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units had conducted this type of field training exercise, which simulated the wartime conditions of a medical brigade deployed in support of a US Army Corps in a European Theater of Operations. Dusty Bull 88 was also the last time the 807th Medical Brigade conducted a field training exercise of this magnitude because of the huge cost of this exercise, the amount of logistical support required, and the huge amount of real estate required for the units to set up and function properly. Another factor was that the Cold War was coming to an end and the threat of the Warsaw Pact was diminishing.

FTX Dusty Bull 88 involved nearly every CAPSTONE aligned unit of the 807th Medical Brigade and included the 142nd RAOC (Rear Area Operations Center), a Texas Army National Guard unit from Abilene, Texas. The 142nd RAOC provided base defense liaison teams for the subordinate units to assist them in establishing perimeter defense during the exercise. The 410th Evacuation Hospital from Topeka, Kansas, participated in the exercise and provided training on DEPMEDS, which was the Army's newest approach to the standardization of field medical care.



The exercise was also designed to train and evaluate the ability of each unit to perform the wartime medical support mission and included often-overlooked tasks such as unit defense and survival in the rear area. An opposing force (OPFOR) under the direction of COL Murl Bailey, 406th Medical Detachment (Hqs, Vet Svc), was established and was staffed by soldiers

from the 406th Medical Detachment and 994th Medical Detachment, both from Austin, Texas. The members of the OPFOR had trained for the year prior to the exercise on Warsaw Pact tactics to add realism to the exercise play. SSG Arnold Rink, 406th Medical Detachment, described the training for the OPFOR as being centered on the activities of the crack Soviet Special Forces unit (Spetsnaz) which specialized in rear-area sabotage and assassinations. SSG Rink described the rear-area attacks as being subtle, covert tactics to make the damage from these attacks appear to be a freak accident rather than an overt attack.



SSG Arnold Rink, 406th Med Det, demonstrates the "six finger crawl" during Dusty Bull 88

To add increased realism to the training exercise, all the soldiers participating in the exercise were outfitted with MILES (multi-integrated laser engagement systems) equipment. This equipment provided real casualty data to the unit and headquarters commanders because, when a soldier was shot, the MILES equipment would sound with a loud beep. This loud beep could only be silenced and deactivated with a special key that was only in the possession of the exercise controllers. The use of MILES equipment enhanced and reinforced the basic soldier skills because it required the soldiers to properly aim their weapons when engaging a target. The importance of using cover and concealment and remaining a low profile was also reinforced with MILES. The disagreement on when a soldier was hit by the OPFOR or vice-versa was also stifled because of the accuracy of MILES equipment.

One of the mission objectives of Dusty Bull 88 was to provide training with the latest technology in the field health care systems for the hospital units of the 807th Medical Brigade. The 410th EVAC Hospital came to the exercise as a fully functional DEPMEDS hospital. LTC George G. Sheperd, XO of the 410th, stated, "The level of medical care that the DEPMEDS provides is very close to the level of care one can get at any hospital in the United States." PFC Richard C. Fulgium, a member of the 410th, stated, "It's a pretty good set up, with everything connected, I know exactly where everything is." Dusty Bull 88 enabled the staff of the 410th EVAC to learn the pros and cons of their new hospital system. In spite of the forced-air cooling, the Texas heat was a problem and affected the way the staff conducted their duties. PFC Fulgium stated, "We have to watch the patients closer because it is easy for them to get heat exhaustion." He further observed how each soldier had to watch themselves and remember to



PFC Richard C. Fulgium

drink enough water.



(l-r) BG Ran Phillips and LTC Paul A. Boensch discuss the procedures for the Natick Heat Study during Dusty Bull 88.

The 44th EVAC Hospital had the additional task during Dusty Bull 88 of participating in a Natick Heat Study as part of their duties. The Natick Study was one of many studies conducted in 1988 designed to measure the effects of climate on a soldier who was performing different tasks and duties in a field environment. The tasks and duties conducted by the 44th EVAC Hospital were designed to support the development of a new fluid replacement drink for soldiers for the prevention and treatment of heat injury.

The DENTAC units assigned to Fort Hood, Texas, also participated in Dusty Bull 88 and were integrated with the dental units of the 807th Medical Brigade. SGM John R. Byland, 831st Medical Detachment (Den Hq) explained how the DENTAC units were required to spend three days in the field annually. The benefit of DENTAC's participation aided both the active-duty and reserve soldiers. SFC Dorretta J. Ward, 565th Medical Detachment, stated "though the DENTAC personnel do not spend as much time in the field as most soldiers, they certainly proved themselves field ready. They taught us map reading and land navigation and even pulled guard duty." MAJ Harold G. Jones, 384th Medical Detachment (Den Svc) commented, how the DENTACs were able to provide the reserve dental units with clinical supplies, and in turn, the active-duty dental soldiers were given training on field dental equipment. COL Richard A. Foster, Commander of the USA DENTAC at Fort Hood stated, "It provided mutually beneficial training and it was a first of this magnitude in the AMEDD. In other words, it was the kind of success that promoters of the 'Total Army' love to hear about."



(l-r) LTC Ranzell Nickelson and LTG William H. Schneider, Commander, 5th Army discuss the training at Dusty Bull 88.

The 341st Medical Group under the command of LTC Ranzell Nickelson, had the opportunity during Dusty Bull 88 to perform its mission as a major command-and-control element of the 807th Medical Brigade. The 341st Medical Group coordinated medical evacuation and regulating, command and control of surgical teams, evacuation hospitals, and MASH units. The CAPSTONE aligned units of the 341st Medical Group consisted of active-duty, Army Reserve, and National Guard units from across the United States. MAJ David G. Alderson, S2-3 for the 341st Medical Group stated, "This exercise has been invaluable to training. You can't compare

it with peacetime training back in the garrison because here you're working in an actual field environment. It's as close as you can get to the real thing, and it allows us to work with those units that we would actually work with if we were to mobilize." MAJ Alderson commented how being a good group headquarters required you to have good security. To this end, the 341st Medical Group established the headquarters during Dusty Bull 88 atop an imposing hill with a well-guarded perimeter. In one of the many attacks by OPFOR against the 341st Medical Group, one of the most memorable was OPFOR attacking the 341st Medical Group with sixty ground troops, two Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and an Apache helicopter. The 341st Medical Group aggressively responded to the OPFOR with the end result of this engagement being decided as a draw. The training reinforced soldier skills and, unit defense skills, and as LTC Nickelson concluded, "It is excellent for troop morale and the soldiers loved this."

The conclusion of Dusty Bull 88 was marked with an awards ceremony in the field at Fort Hood, Texas on 16 June 1988. BG Phillips presented the Legion of Merit to CSM Jimmy L. Carden to recognize the clearly exceptional manner in which CSM Carden had performed his duties with the 807th Medical Brigade. SGM Noberto F. Espitia commented after the award to CSM Carden, "He's carried out his responsibilities throughout his career as if each day were his first day on the job. He's always had time to care."

One of the major hospital units of the 807th Medical Brigade which did not participate in Dusty Bull 88, was the 114th Evacuation Hospital of San Antonio, Texas. The reason for the non-participation was the DEPMEDS training originally scheduled for 1993 was moved to August 1988. In addition, the 114th EVAC was further tasked with supporting a Medical Deployment Readiness Exercise in the country of Honduras.



SGT Julio Rodriguez, 114th Evac Hosp, wraps a Honduran girl's ankle.

A total of twenty-six soldiers from the 114th Evac Hospital traveled to Honduras on 4 June 1988, and were stationed at Palmerola Air Base, Honduras, where they treated not only US soldiers training in Honduras, but also many Honduran civilians. The civilians had been referred to the US Army Hospital by Honduran doctors for medical problems ranging from orthopedic issues to those needing minor surgery. In addition to receiving patients at the hospital, many of the soldiers from the 114th EVAC traveled deep into the mountains to the isolated villages to provide medical care to Honduran citizens. SGT Dale Rutledge, 114th EVAC Hosp, stated, "It was an excellent actual field training experience where we worked on real patients, doing our job on a day-by-day basis in all situations." The soldiers of the 114th Evac Hosp returned to the United States on 18 June 1988.

The 114th EVAC Hospital had 200 soldiers participate in DEPMEDS training at Camp Bullis, Texas from 20 August to 3 September 1988. The 114th EVAC Hospital was the first hospital in the 807th Medical Brigade to receive DEPMEDS training. The first week of the annual training consisted of

training in how to set up the system, which was conducted by a New Equipment Training (NET) team from the Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The training was plagued with record-high temperatures at Camp Bullis, which tested the strength and endurance of all the soldiers. The second week of annual training was devoted to assembling a DEPMEDS. After the DEPMEDS hospital had been established, a training scenario was introduced where the DEPMEDS had been operating for twenty-one days and was largely demolished by a rear -area attack on day eighteen leaving few structures intact. The 114th EVAC Hospital utilized moulaged patients which were inputted into the DEPMEDS for treatment. This exercise, according to MAJ Judy Harger, Operations and Training Officer, 114th EVAC Hospital, "tested patient flow and the workability of the hospital itself." MAJ Harger added that the soldiers were so excited with the DEPMEDS "They generated their own activity."



1LT Ken Curll, 114th Evac makes adjustments to entry of a TEMPER tent.

The training for 1988 concluded with the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units conducting relevant and realistic training across the entire spectrum of military operations. The soldiers and their units strived for and attained excellence during 1988 further reinforcing the reputation of the 807th Medical Brigade as being a competent element within the Army Medical Department and the reserve components.

The 1989 Army theme was "The NCO," and CSM Joe Baker, 807th Medical Brigade Command Sergeant Major, quickly set the tone for the 1989 Army theme and explained the role of the NCO to the soldiers of the brigade. CSM Baker pointed out to the command how "We must capitalize on this opportunity to enhance the professional image of the noncommissioned officer." He went further to explain how the ability of the soldiers in the 807th Medical Brigade to fight, win and survive on the battlefield is determined by the training provided by the NCO. CSM Baker pointed out how soldiers within the command were proficient in their technical skills but fell short in basic soldier skills. Training must be planned based upon the unit's wartime mission and must be demanding, must be challenging, must meet standards and still be satisfying, according to CSM Baker. In conclusion, CSM Baker stated, "Above all, the NCO must be a leader and role model and we must reward our soldiers for jobs well done and take positive corrective action when necessary."

The 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference was conducted at the Marriott Hotel in San Antonio, Texas from 17 to 19 February 1989. The conference focused on CAPSTONE alignments for the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units; the formation of family support groups within the units of the brigade, and the role and duties of the NCO in the 807th Medical Brigade. BG Phillips recognized SSG David B. King, 328th Medical Battalion, with the Macario Garcia NCO of the Year Award; SPC Michael Mobley, 144th EVAC Hosp with the Jimmy L. Carden Soldier of the Year Award; the 94th General Hospital



SSG David B. King and wife Sharon.

with the Roland Dreschel, Jr., Outstanding Unit Award, and the 355th Medical Company with the Arnulfo Alvarado Best Field Mess Award. No other information was available on the other activities occurring at this conference.

The core mission of the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units continued to focus on quality leadership, training centered on accomplishing the wartime mission and enhancing basic soldier skills. The records and reports for 1989 indicate the subordinate units of the 807th Medical Brigade understood the training mandate as evidenced by the vast array of training events conducted during 1989.

The 354th Medical Company (Clearing) located in Harlingen, Texas, a unit organized around 1985, conducted a field training exercise from 19 to 21 May 1989. The exercise was conducted near an abandoned runway of the Harlingen Army Air Forces, a World War II training base. The goal of the training was to test the idea of scaling down a clearing company platoon to increase its mobility. The 354th Medical Company tested the idea by setting up and tearing down the platoon twice in two different locations. LTC Charles D. Fox, 354th Medical Company Commander, stated, "To move an entire clearing platoon requires a good eight to ten hours, exclusive of convoy time." LTC Fox and his soldiers discovered that when they scaled down a Section B type clearing platoon, consisting of an A&D (admission & discharge), OR (operating room), one patient ward, one x-ray, and one sleeping quarters, this resulted in a teardown and set -up time of three and a half to four hours. "In the forward edge of the battle area, we can move forward, backward, and sideways to meet the changing situations, to go where there are greater casualties" LTC Fox stated. In addition, LTC Fox said that scaling down a clearing platoon enabled it to be attached to a forward surgical team (FST) that did not have the capability to sustain itself on the battlefield, thereby providing a more robust surgical capability.



LTC Charles D. Fox

The 341st Medical Group conducted a change-of- command ceremony on 21 May 1989, at its headquarters in Seagoville, Texas. COL Robert Smith was presented the 341st Medical Group's unit flag by BG Phillips, 807th Medical Brigade Commander. COL Smith replaced LTC Jack Peebles, who had been serving as the interim commander since December 1988. The previous commander of the 341st Medical Group, LTC Ranzell Nickelson, assumed the duties of 807th Medical Brigade chief of staff upon the retirement of COL Joseph Penaloza.

The 829th Station Hospital, Lubbock, Texas, conducted a joint field training exercise from 2 to 4 June 1989 at Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas. The exercise placed its emphasis on military and medical training in an NBC field environment. The training had

sixty-five casualties triaged and treated during the two and a half day field training exercise. The training instruction was moved from the field training site to the base theater when rain, hail, and winds with gusts over forty-five mph developed in the field. When the severe weather passed, the training was returned to the field site. The training included the wearing of MOPP gear, casualty decontamination, litter transportation, litter/motor vehicle transfers, triage and treatment in the field. 1LT Scott Buchanan remarked that despite his experiences in Vietnam, he needed this training as a refresher on triage and field medicine. COL Ralph Erdmann, Commander, 829th Station Hospital, stated, "Our differences are few organizationally. In terms of health care provision, we are identical. Working together is a must for training, as it would be in the event of war or similar military action."



Members of the 829th Station Hospital and Reese Air Force Base Hospital airmen receiving training in litter transportation.

The implementation of DEPMEDS within the Army Medical Department resulted in the need for training on the use and care of this equipment. A total of 203 soldiers from the 94th General Hospital, Mesquite, Texas, and Det 1, 94th General Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, received training on the DEPMEDS at Camp Bullis, Texas from 4 to 17 June 1989. The 94th General Hospital plans to set up a DEPMEDS equipment site in the field training area behind the Seagoville USAR Center when the new equipment arrives. The goal is to have a training site readily available to train the soldiers in the units of the 807th Medical Brigade on the use and care of this equipment and to maintain the skills of the 94th on an ongoing basis. The 94th General Hospital had 200 additional soldiers scheduled to receive training on DEPMEDS at Camp Bullis, Texas from 29 August to 9 September 1989.

The 5th US Army and the 13th COSCOM's CAPSTONE units which included the 807th Medical Brigade and 341st Medical Group, participated in LOGEX 89 from 4 to 16 June 1989 at Camp Pickett, Virginia. This annual joint logistical CPX was developed by the Army Logistics Center with the purpose of testing the integration of combat support and combat service support functions in the logistical concepts in support of Air-Land Battle doctrine. The 807th Medical Brigade had participated in this annual exercise since its redesignation as a medical brigade in the 1970s. LOGEX 89 had participation from nearly 1800 Army players of which 75 percent were from the reserve component, including the Navy's Military Sealift Command and the Coast Guard, 16 theater headquarters, and 19 allied nations.

The 807th Medical Brigade conducted a Medical Supply School for fourteen soldiers from 5 to 16 June 1989. The course was taught by the Academy of Health Sciences and supported with equipment from the 145th Medical Unit (SOM). The course which ordinarily

required eight weeks to complete, was packed into a two-week block of instruction. The after action report on the course revealed that, despite the accelerated schedule, the soldiers attending the course scored higher than the soldiers attending the eight-week course according to course instructor SFC Joe Wright, Academy of Health Sciences. SSG Jennie M. Montgomery, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade was recognized as the Honor Graduate, and SSG Augustin Salgado, Jr., 355th Medical Company, was presented with the Excellent Scholastic Rating.

During the period from 21 to 29 July 1989, the 341st Medical Group conducted a Detachment NCO Course at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The course was developed by SGM Edward J. Brown, Operations and Training NCO, 341st Medical Group, with the support and approval of CSM Josef Baker, 807th Medical Brigade CSM. SGM Brown identified that many of the detachment size medical units within the 807th Medical Brigade had an NCO at the grade of sergeant first class identified as the detachment sergeant. The NCO serving in this position had the same duties and responsibilities as a unit first sergeant but was unable at that time to attend the First Sergeant Course. In an effort to provide the detachment sergeants with the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their duties in an optimum manner, a lesson plan was developed for the Detachment Sergeant Course. The lesson plan was designed to give the soldiers a basic knowledge of the tasks and responsibilities of a detachment sergeant coupled with hands-on training activities to reinforce the learning. The course was sixty-four hours in length and twelve senior NCOs from the units of the 807th Medical Brigade successfully completed the course.

MG James E. Harrell, who served as the commander of the 807th Medical Brigade, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal on 31 October 1989, at a meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in San Antonio, Texas. MG Harrell was one of a few reserve soldiers to receive the Distinguished Service Medal and was the first Army Reserve Officer in the Army Medical Department to attain the rank of major general. The citation for the award recognized MG Harrell's contribution to the increased readiness of the Army Reserve through his efforts on improving the recruitment, training, and retention of military physicians. In addition, MG Harrell was also commended for reaching and maintaining the full authorized strength of personnel while he commanded the 807th Medical Brigade from 1979 to 1983.

At the close of 1989, the 807th Medical Brigade exercised command and control of forty-one Army Reserve medical units located in five states. The units of the 807th Medical Brigade on 31 December 1989, were as follows:

UNIT	**STATION**
HHC, 807th Medical Brigade 341st Medical Group	Seagoville, Texas
328th Medical Battalion 406th Medical Detachment (VET SVC HQ) 994th Medical Detachment (VET SVC, LG)	Austin, Texas

UNIT	STATION
273rd Medical Detachment (HEL AMB)	Conroe, Texas
Det 1, 44th Evacuation Hospital 355th Medical Company (CLR) 353rd Medical Detachment (BLD COL) 361st Medical Detachment (FLD AMB)	El Paso, Texas
354th Medical Company (CLR)	Harlingen, Texas
3457th U.S. Army Medical Training Center 4005th U.S. Army Hospital (AUGM) 1000 bed 4005th U.S. Army Dental Service Detachment 372nd Medical Detachment (DISP) 479th Medical Detachment (ORTHO) 491st Medical Company (CLR)	Houston, Texas
829th Station Hospital	Lubbock, Texas
94th General Hospital 325th Medical Detachment (BLD COL) 329th Medical Detachment (DENT SVC) 565th Medical Detachment (DENT SVC) 831st Medical Detachment (HQ DENT SVC)	Mesquite, Texas
Det 1, 94th General Hospital 114th Evacuation Hospital 368th Medical Detachment (NEURO) 384th Medical Detachment (DENT SVC) 420th Medical Detachment (ORTHO)	San Antonio, Texas
425th Medical Detachment (CEN DEN LAB) 786th Medical Detachment (SURG)	San Antonio, Texas
145th Medical Unit (SOM)	Texarkana, Texas
810th Station Hospital 374th Medical Detachment (HEL AMB)	Little Rock, Arkansas

UNIT	STATION
44th Evacuation Hospital	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
409th Medical Company (CLR)	Bossier City, Louisiana
872nd Medical Detachment (HEL AMB) 990th Medical Detachment	Lafayette, Louisiana
4010th U.S. Army Hospital (AUGM) 1000 bed 337th Medical Detachment (DENT SVC)	New Orleans, Louisiana
351st Surgical Hospital (MASH) 907th Medical Detachment (DENT SVC)	Albuquerque, New Mexico

Sources: The information contained in this chapter was compiled from the records and reports of the 807th Medical Brigade, interviews with soldiers who served during the period of time described, and the stories and articles contained in the 807th Medical Brigade quarterly newspapers.



SP5 Jennie Montgomery & SFC Reba Gough,
S1 section, 807th Medical Brigade - 1980



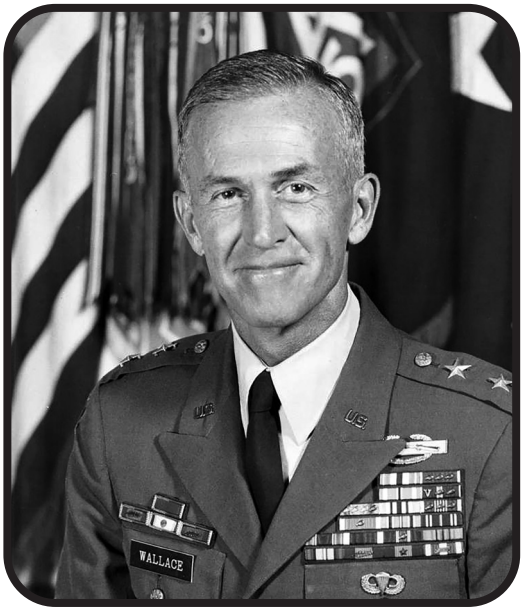
COL James Blackmon



MSG Arnulfo Alvarado



BG Harrell and COL Hawkins in Holland
during REFORGER - March 1981



MG George Wallace
5th Army Readiness Group - 1980



CPT Ben Adamcik and PV2 Frances Johnson sit in a German Gasthaus during Exercise REFORGER 1981.



BG Harrell awards the Army Commendation Medal to MAJ Wesley Vernon - 1980



CSM Jimmy L. Carden, Command Sergeant Major, 807th Medical Brigade -1981



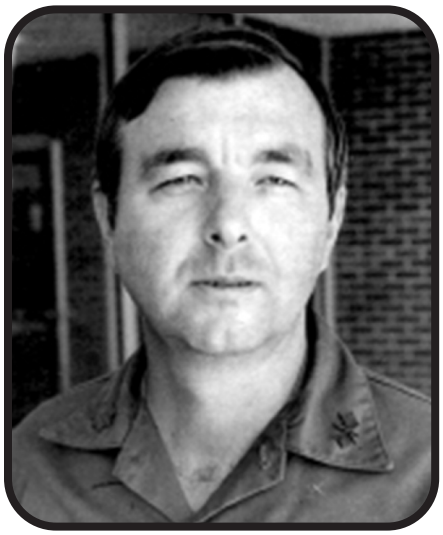
A member of the Dallas Parachute Association completes parachute demonstration during dedication of Seagoville Reserve Center - 1980



(l-r) LT Reginald Aslett, CPT Chuck Choate and PV2 Frances Johnson - REFORGER Exercise 1981 in Germany.



SP5 Jean Murrell and PV2 Frances Johnson at German Gasthaus - Exercise REFORGER 1981.



MAJ Arnold Cox
Communications Officer
807th Medical Bde - 1981



COL Bobby Kennemur, 807th Medical Brigade Dental Surgeon -1981



COL Conner W. Hawkins, Chief of Staff, 807th Medical Brigade prepares for the dedication ceremony of Seagoville Reserve Center - April 1980.



BG James E. Harrell introduces U.S. Representative Jim Mattox, 5th Congressional District of Texas to the staff during USAR Center dedication - April 1980.



(l-r) MAJ Ray Jasper and COL William Burgin, III Corps Surgeon's Office at Dusty Bull 1981.



BG Harrell and COL Hawkins confer during Dusty Bull 81 at N. Ft. Hood, Texas



LTC Max King and SP5 Peggy Teaff, 4005th Dental Detachment - 1981



BG Harrell promotes SSG Ron Byland, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade to Sergeant First Class - 1981



Colonel Charles Webb
Senior Army Advisor to 807th Medical Brigade 1981



Private 2 Denise Williams, 94th General Hospital - Dusty Bull 81



SGM Clarence Page, Fifth Army Enlisted Advisor receives the Legion of Merit from BG Harrell during a retirement ceremony - 1981



CW3 Bill Wallis, Personnel Officer, 807th Medical Brigade.



BG Harrell pay homage to the U.S. soldiers buried in a cemetery in The Netherlands near Maastricht - March 1981.



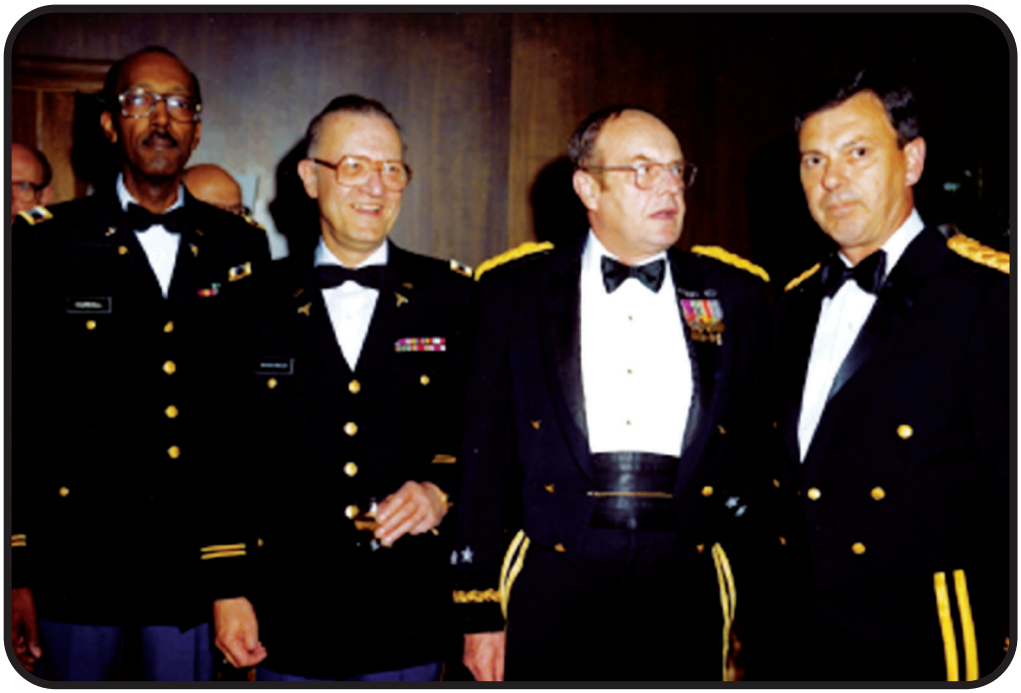
U.S. Air Force C-130 aircraft receives patients for medical evacuation at Longhorn Airstrip, Fort Hood, Texas during Dusty Bull 81.



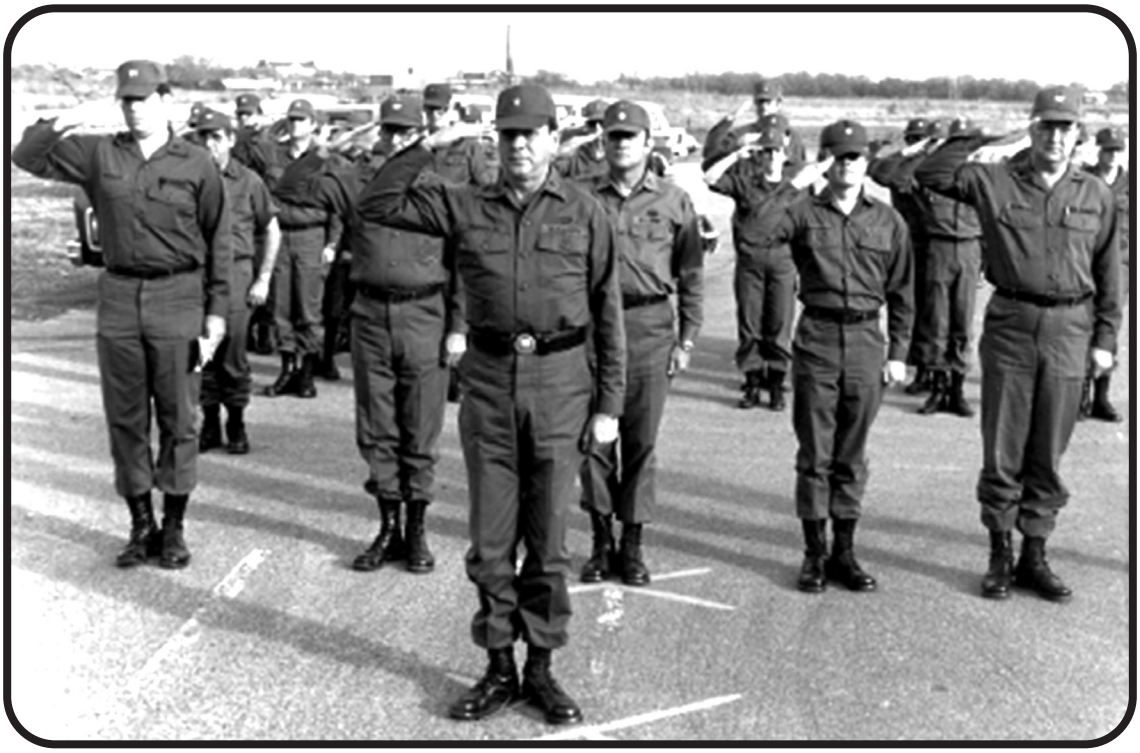
MAJ Glenn Phillips, DCS - Logistics, 807th Medical Brigade



CW2 Robert N. Young, Medical Equipment Maintenance Officer, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) COL Oscar Carroll, BG Brauschreider, LTG Charles C. Pixley, and BG James E. Harrell during a break at the U.S. Army Surgeon Generals' Advisory Council - circa 1980.



(l-r) CPT Weinert, S-1; COL James T. Blackmon, COSCOM Surgeon; BG James E. Harrell, Brigade Commander; MAJ Glenn A. Phillips, S-4; LTC William E. McLaughlin, S2/3; COL Conner W. Hawkins, Chief of Staff - circa December 1981.



The 21st Evacuation Hospital in field set-up mode and ready to receive patients during Dusty Bull 81 at North Fort Hood, Texas.



Members of the 94th General Hospital receive a briefing on their duties and roles as mock patients for FTX Dusty Bull 81 at Fort Hood, Texas.



BG Harrell awards the Army Commendation Medal to SGM L.D. Montgomery, circa 1982.



MSG Donald O. Starr, NCOIC, Comptrollers Section, 807th Medical Brigade



LTC William E. McLaughlin, Chief, Security, Plans, and Operations, cira 1983.



CW4 Nolan Fox



MAJ William C. Duke, Jr.



Unit Sign - New Orleans, Louisiana



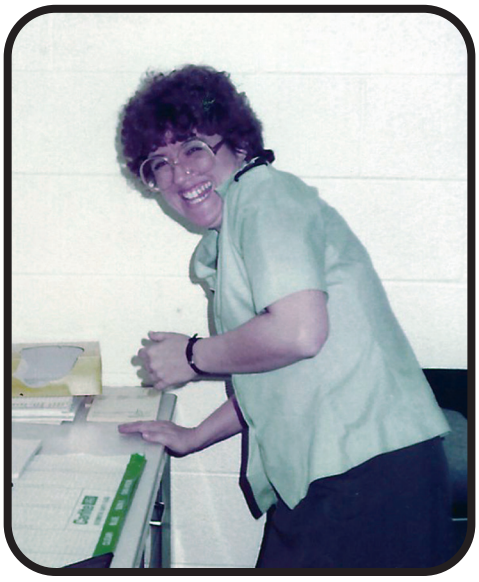
1LT Bryan Couch, 565th Medical Detachment explains the functioning of the M-16 rifle while BG John E. Rodgers, 5th Army Chief of Staff looks on during field training.



CPT Judy Cook and SSG Ronald Cook at Annual Training, Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC), June 1980.



(l-r) COL John R. Coe, COL Charles Webb and MG Joe Owens, 5th US Army Readiness Region VII - circa 1983.



SSG Karen Hempling, HHC, 807th Medical Bde - circa 1983.



SSG Heinrich Fischer, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade Motor Sergeant.



(l-r-front) CPT Ben Adamcik, BG James E. Harrell, BG John E. Rodgers, COL Guy Favaloro, COL Charles Webb, and SGM Jack Blackshear, tour the field training site at Seagoville USAR Center - circa 1982.



SGM Joe Baker, 807th Medical Bde, evaluates the performance of soldiers on an individual training task, Seagoville field training site - circa 1982.



MG Joe Owens, Commander, ARMR VII visits the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy.



LTC William "Ray" Jasper III Corps Surgeon Section



BG James E. Harrell congratulates MSG Fred Bright during his retirement ceremony on 5 December 1982 recognizing his 38 years of military service.



(front kneeling) SSG Jennie B. Montgomery, MSG Gene A. Ingram. (standing) SP5 Charlotte A. Braswell, MSG Jerry C. Jones, CW2 Reba Gough, MAJ Michael McGettrick, and SSG Richard A. Michaels - The S-1 Section, 807th Medical Brigade .



SP5 Bigay, 94th General Hospital, annual training 81, dressing a simulated wound.



(l-r) CPT Sue Starnes and COL James Duke, Camp Bullis, Texas - circa 1983.



1st Row - MAJ Walter VanArsdale, CW2 Nolan Fox, SFC Charles Baird, WO1 Robert Young, SFC Ivan Horton, MAJ Glenn Phillips, PVT Betty Long.

2nd Row - SGM Rickey Wilson, MSG Rex McDonald, SP4 Spencer, MSG Billy Harris, CW2 Gerald Shreve, SFC Hollice Bell.

Seagoville USAR Center - December 1982



The first class of the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy march past their billeting to training at Camp Bullis, Texas - circa 1982.



SFC Rosita Gonzales explains the fitting procedures for the chemical protective mask to soldiers during weekend training - circa 1982.



(l-r) CW2 Gerald Shreve, 807th Medical Brigade Food Service Chief, discusses a field mess matter with CPT Wanda Dyke, 44th Evac Hosp, circa 1982.



MAJ ElCentro Coffey and the 807th Medical Brigade Color Guard.



(l-r) BG James E. Harrell and MAJ William T. Clayton participate in the graduation ceremony for the Medical Logistics Management Course, Ft. Sam Houston, TX - circa Sept 1982



The senior NCOs of the 807th Medical Brigade lead the way to training sessions at the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy - circa 1982.



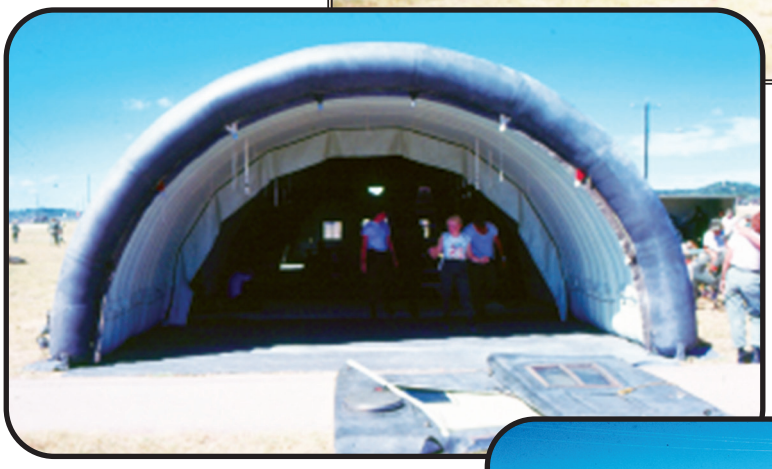
(l-r) LTG Edward Partain, 5th Army Commander is escorted through the EDRE encampment at Camp Bullis, Texas by COL (P) Robert Wick, and LTC Herchel Lynch, 145th MEDSOM Commander - circa 1983.



The General Staff listens while COL (P) Wick addresses the troops during a Brigade Muster at EDRE, Camp Bullis, Texas - circa 1983.









114th Evacuation Hospital soldiers set up a MUST Hospital during annual training 1982 at North Fort Hood, Texas.



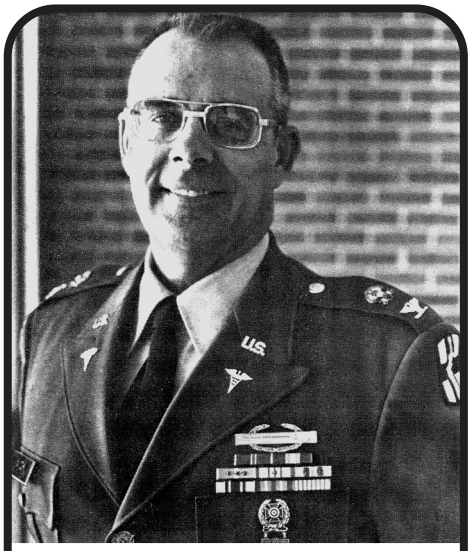
NCO Academy students participate in field training in the New Mexico desert.



CPT Glen Britt, 831st Med Det speaks with a reporter from KRLD radio upon returning from Honduran Deployment.



MSG Jerry Holton, 341st Medical Group - circa 1983.



COL (P) Robert L. Wick, Jr., Commander, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) BG James E. Harrell and 807th Medical Bde Staff Chaplain LTC Gil Stricklin.



MSG Noberto Espitia, 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy First Sergeant - circa 1983



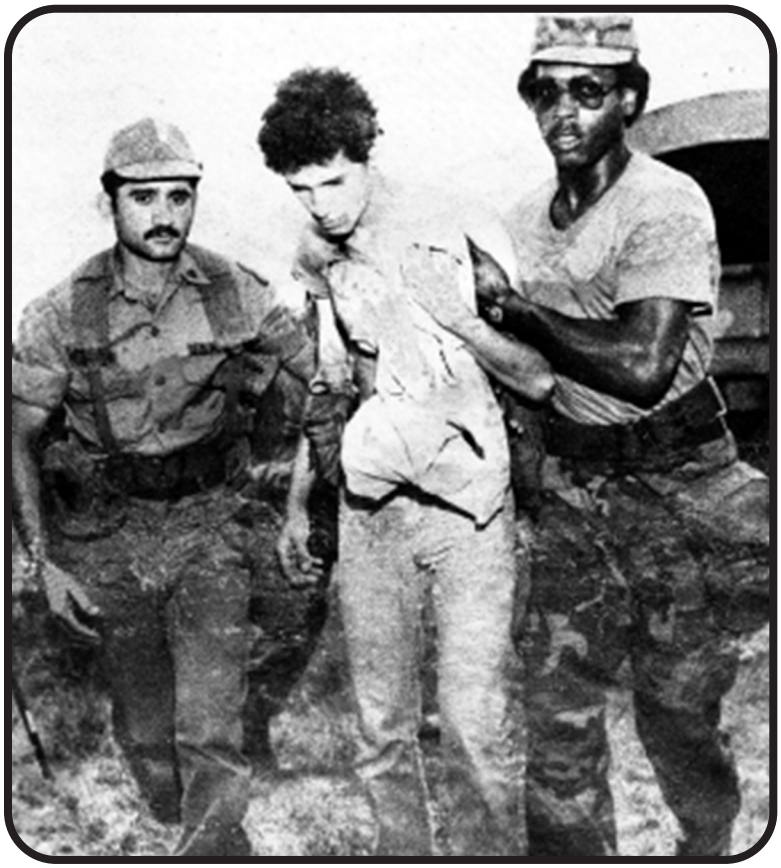
(l-r) 1SG Luis Lopez, 355th Medical Company, and MSG Gene Ingram, 807th Medical Brigade, study coursework at 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy - circa 1982.



(l-r) CSM Jimmy L. Carden, Academy Commandant gives instructions to SFC Richard Klitch, 4164th USAR School; 1SG Edward Brown, HHC 807th Medical Brigade; SFC Marvin McQueen, 341st Med Gp; MSG Mitchell Wiggins, 337th Med Det; MSG Charlie Sneed, 4010 US Army Hospital; and SGM James Morehead, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade during the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy - circa 1982.



(l-r) COL Bobbie Kennemur and SFC Mark Taylor, 831st Med Det exhibit SFC Taylor's accomplishments at the Dental Specialist Course - circa 1982.



Two unidentified soldiers of the 114th Evac Hospital escort Danny Martinez, an Explorer Scout of Post 830 , San Antonio, Texas playing the role of a patient from the triage area during EDRE 1983, Camp Bullis, Texas.



SFC Myra Adamcik, Personnel NCO, 831st Med Det - circa 1983.



SFC Virginia L. Warren, HHC 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1983



(l-r) BG James E, Harrell and CW4 Manford Vaughan, 807th Medical Brigade -circa 1982.



COL Joseph Penaloza, 341st Med Gp talks with his daughter, 1LT Lisa Penaloza during a training exercise at Fort Sill, Oklahoma - circa 1982.



(l-r) BG James E. Harrell and COL Nancy Begley, 94th General Hospital.



1LT Terrance J. Wickman, 325th Med Det accepts an award on behalf of his unit.



MSG Rex McDonald, 807th Medical Brigade Medical Supply NCO addresses the soldiers at the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy as CSM Jimmy Carden looks on - circa 1983.



SP6 Clarence S. Eugene, Jr., 4010th US Army Hospital, presents a session on land navigation at a BTMS workshop during training in New Orleans, Louisiana - circa 1983.



(l-r front row) CPT Kendra Kattelman, PFC Sandra Thomas, SSG Alan Keith, SP4 Allene Higgins, and CPT Gwendolyn Howze. (l-r back row) SSG Charles Smith, SSG Dennis Cochran, SSG John Poole and PV2 David Friend. The soldiers are members of the 810th Station Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas who managed and operated the dining facility at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas during EDRE, 1983.



CSM Jimmy L. Carden marches the soldiers attending the 2nd session of the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy to a training session at Camp Bullis, Texas - circa 1983.



MSG Carl T. Wilkerson, 807th Medical Brigade at Dusty Bull 1984, Fort Hood, Texas - circa 1984.



(l-r) SFC Virginia Warren, SFC Carl Anderson, SSG Lee O. Stovall, SSG Jean Murrell, and MAJ ElCentro Coffey - 807th Medical Brigade Color Guard.



BG Robert L. Wick, Jr., Commander, 807th Medical Brigade stands beside an Abrams tank at Fort Hood, Texas - circa 1984.



MAJ Jack Peebles - Dusty Bull 1984 at Fort Hood, Texas.



(l-r) SGT Wanda Taylor and SSG Lee Stovall, 807th Medical Brigade at Dusty Bull 1984, Fort Hood, Texas.



SP5 Charlotte Braswell, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1984



SSG Brenda E. Kiel, HHC 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1984.



SGT Jerelene George, HHC 807th Medical Brigade, Dusty Bull 84, Fort Hood, Texas



BG Robert L. Wick, Jr., 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1985



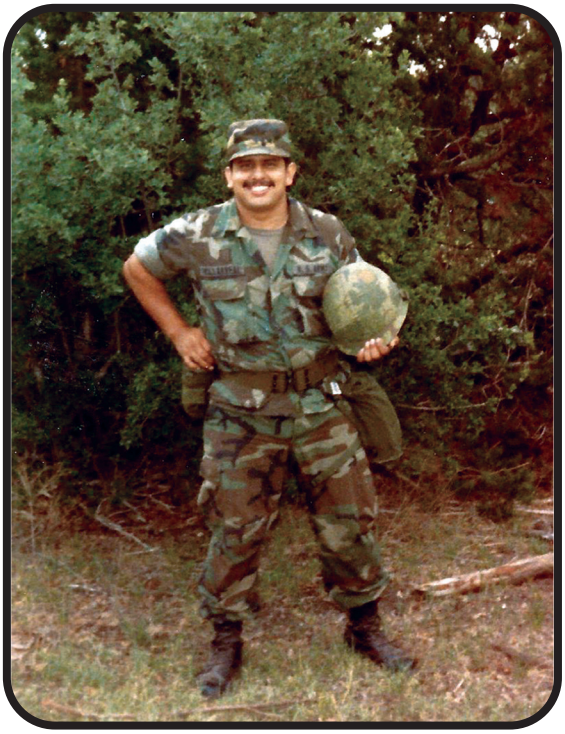
MAJ Michael Kennemer



The 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy Staff, Fort Bliss, Texas - circa 1984



(l-r) SFC Carl G. Anderson, SSG Lee O. Stovall, and SGM James Morehead, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade.



SP4 Robert Villarreal, Jr., HHC 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1984.



SP5 Jesus Esparza, Jr. and SP5 Charlotte Braswell, HHC 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1985.



(l-r) COL L.W. Battle, COL J. Duke, MAJ R. Weed, and SPC R. Rodriguez during activation of the 384th Medical Detachment - 1985



SP4 Judy K. Warren, HHC 807th Medical Brigade performs "Kitchen Police" (KP) in the unit mess hall - circa 1985.



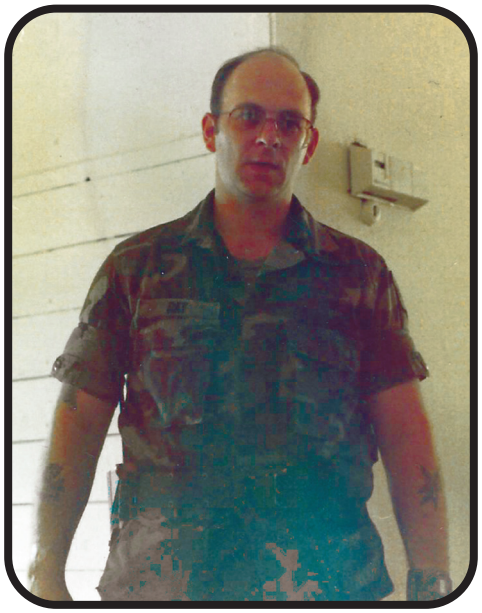
SFC Ron Byland, HHC 807th Medical Brigade posts the situation map during Dusty Bull 84 at Fort Hood, Texas.



(l-r) LTC Wally Marsh, congratulates LTC Mike Kennemer, on his promotion to LTC - 829th Station Hospital, August 1985.



LTC Mike Kennemer and CPT Bob Strange, 829th Station Hospital, Lubbock, Texas - circa 1985.



SFC John R. Ray, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1985.



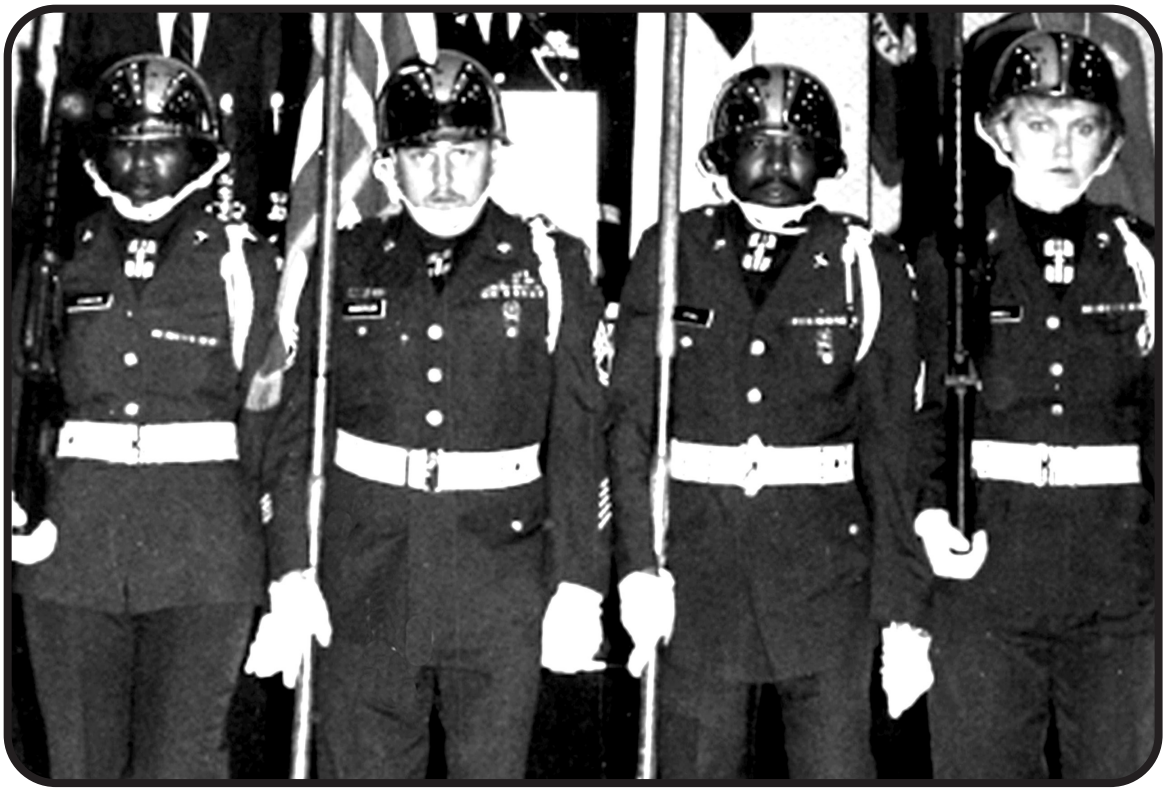
SP5 Carlist R. Brinkley and SSG Frances Johnson in background, HHC 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1985.



SSG David C. Currie, HHC 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1985.



(l-r) CSM Ralph L. Phillips, 5th Army Command Sergeant Major; SP4 Mark J. Chudy of Fayetteville, Arkansas, representing the 807th Medical Brigade, and SSG Ronald L. Allee, of Goddard, Kansas, representing the 89th Army Reserve Command, are congratulated by CSM Phillips for being the Fifth Army's Soldiers of the Year, 1986.



(l-r) SGT Frances L. Johnson, SFC Carl G. Anderson, SGT Lee O. Stovall, and SGT Jean Murrell, the 807th Medical Brigade Color Guard, circa 1985.



SGT R. Clark, 831st Medical Det - circa 1986



CPT Harold Butchart, 807th Medical Brigade Chemical Officer



(l-r) CPT Sherdeana Bell and MAJ Will Duke, at Fort Hood, Texas.



SFC Jay Dial, Personnel Staff NCO, 807th Medical Brigade.



Soldiers march to training session - 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas



LTC Jim Marquart, 328th Medical Battalion at REFORGER 87.



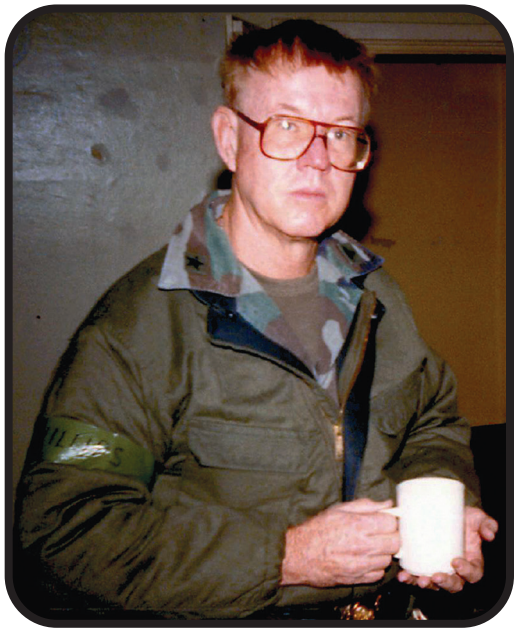
MAJ Don Mellor, 807th Medical Brigade at REFORGER 87.



(l-r) facing camera SSG Carlist Brinkley and MAJ Mark A. Cox at Camp Pickett, Virginia for LOGEX 85. SSG Susan Brenneman (standing) listens.



(l-r) MSG Alberto Baldonado, MSG Don Randall, and LTC Michael Kennemer, 807th Medical Brigade conduct a logistics assistance visit with the 409th Medical Company (CLR), Bossier City, Louisiana - circa May 1986.



BG Ran Phillips at REFORGER 87



MAJ Herbert Ziefel, Adjutant, 807th Medical Brigade (sitting) and MSG Gamez at Dusty Calf FTX, Ft. Bliss, Texas - circa 1986.



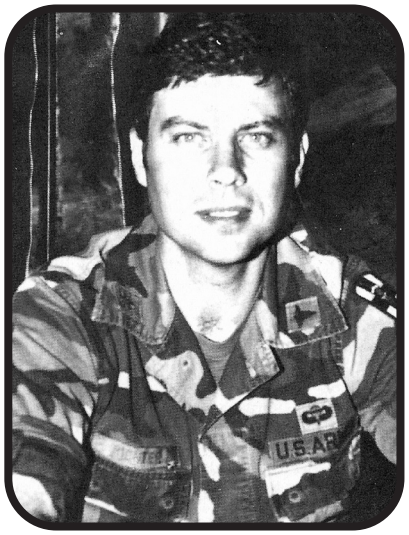
CPT Robert E. McMillan administers the re-enlistment oath to SGM Rickey Wilson - circa 1987.

MAJ Ralph Ortiz and CW2 Reba Gough at Commander's Conference - circa 1988.

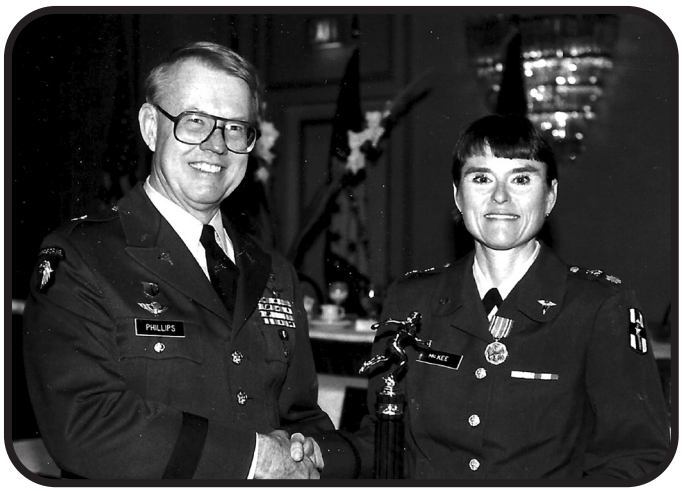




(l-r) BG Ran Phillips congratulates SSG Irish T. Bohannon, 810th Station Hospital on being awarded the Macario Garcia Award for 1987.



MAJ Randy C. Richter, Commander, 409th Medical Company - circa 1989.



(l-r) BG Ran Phillips congratulates MAJ Susan G. McKee on receiving the 807th Medical Brigade Physical Fitness Award for 1987.



CPT Walter Davis, 410th Evac Hospital during Dusty Bull 1988, Fort Hood, Texas.



COL Edward C. Murphy, Commander, 114th Evac Hospital circa 1989.



(l-r) SSG Preston Crawford, SGT Gerald Pickett and SSG Lee Stovall - circa 1987.



Beth Hyde and CW4 Manny Vaughan at Commander's Conference - circa 1988.



Beth Hyde and MAJ Ralph Ortiz at Commander's Conference - circa 1988.



MSG Stanton N. Laraway, Commo Chief, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1989.



MAJ King Moss, II, and spouse - circa 1988.



(l-r) COL Joseph Penaloza, 807th Medical Brigade Chief of Staff awards the Army Commendation Medal to MAJ Don Mellor. MAJ Reginald Aslett (center) - circa 1987.



COL Robert Wang, 44th Evac Hospital examines a device collecting weather data from satellites as part of the Natick Heat Studies during Dusty Bull 88, Fort Hood, Texas.



(l-r) CW4 Manny Vaughan accepts award from MG Robert L. Wick, Jr.. circa 1988.



(l-r) SGM Joe Baker, SSG Carlist Brinkley and MSG Noberto Espitia, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1988.



SFC Johnny R. Sands, 807th Medical Brigade NBC NCO - circa 1989.



(l-r) SPC Sharon Vallier and SPC Annett D. Deaton, 44th Evac Hospital complete paperwork during the Natick Heat Study conducted during Dusty Bull 1988 at Fort Hood, Texas.



PV2 Alex J. Schwan, 114th Evac Hospital - circa 1989.



(l-r) BG Ran L. Phillips, CSM Jimmy L. Carden, SGM Josef L. Baker, Mrs. Joseph M. Penaloza, and COL Joseph M. Penaloza - Dining Out 1988.



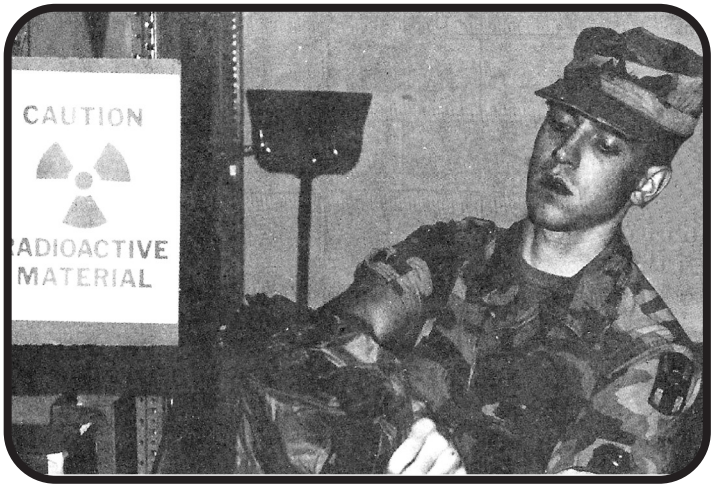
MAJ John H. Luke, Jr. and spouse - circa 1989.



PFC Katherine L. Webb, HHC, 807th Medical Bde - circa 1989.



CW2 Gerald Shreve, Food Service Technician, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1987.



SGT James B. Peterson, NBC NCO, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade, examines a protective mask - circa 1989.



SGT Gayla Cummings, HHC 807th Medical Bde - circa 1989.



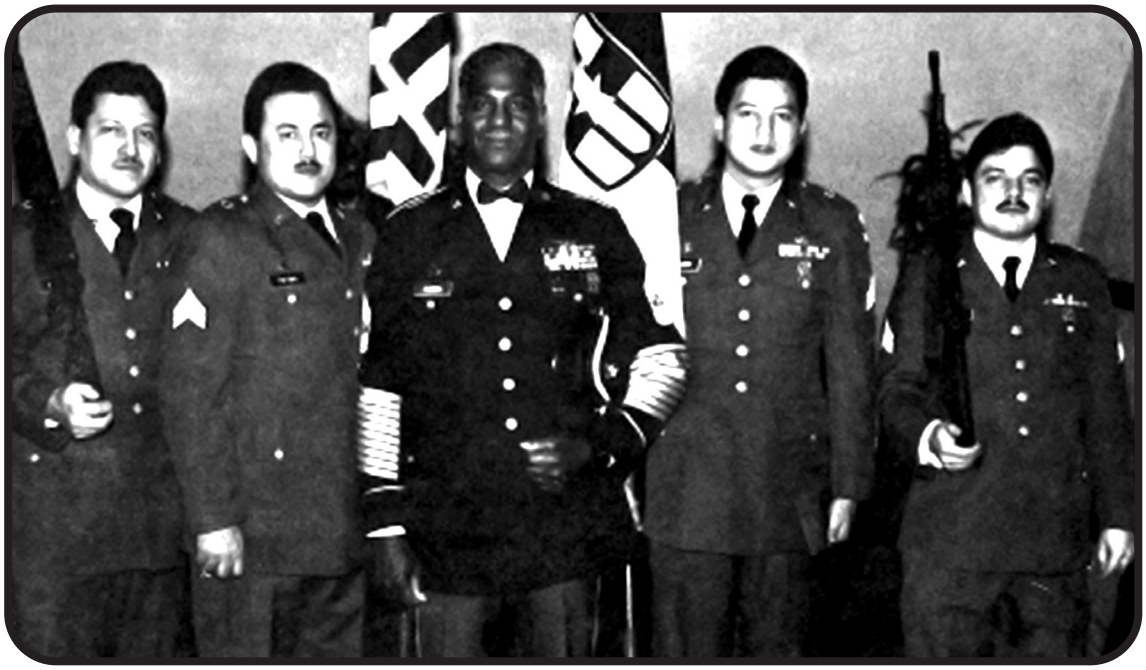
(l-r) MSG Roger Carranza, Chemical NCO, and MSG Juan Perez, Dental NCO, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1989



SGT Wanda Taylor, HHC, 807th Medical Bde -circa 1989.



MAJ David O. Fallert, Hqs, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1989.



(l-r) SPC Miguel Herrera, SGT Edward Trevino, CSM Carlton D. Baker, SGT Jose Salazar and SGT Gregorio Almenida, serve as the 114th Evacuation Hospital, San Antonio, Texas honor guard - circa 1989.



(l-r) CSM Josef Baker confers with BG Ran l. Phillips - circa 1989.



COL Jerry M. Poteet, Hqs, 807th Medical Brigade Chaplain - circa 1989.



BG Ran Phillips presents award to MAJ Ralph Ortiz while MSG Billie Harris observes - circa 1988.



2LT Karen Knebel, Aide de Camp to BG Ran L. Phillips circa 1988.



Chaplain (LTC) Jerry Poteet and spouse.



(l-r) SSG Frances Johnson, SGT Ronnie Finnie, SPC Les McFarland, SGT James Peterson, and SPC C. Lockett served as the Brigade Color Guard.



SGM David A. Goff, 341st Medical Group Operations NCO and SPC Valarie Mitchell - circa 1988.



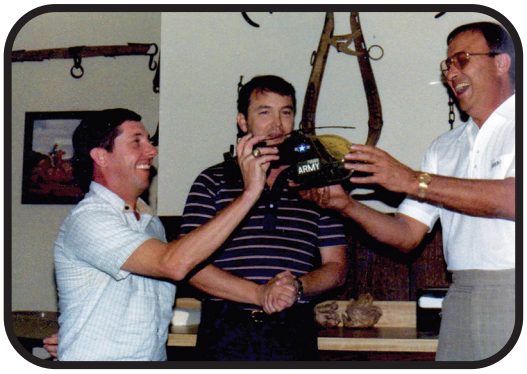
SP4 William C. Strutton, HHC, 807th Medical Bde - circa 1989.



MAJ John V. James, briefs soldiers of the 807th Medical Brigade during a conference - circa 1989.



SGT Gail Steen, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1989.



(l-r) LT Mike McQueen, Ed Cook, and COL Joseph Penaloza, 341st Medical Group.

(l-r) Lt Mike McQueen and SGM Jerry Holton speak with an unknown officer, 341st Medical Group.





LTC Leo Bell, 341st Medical Group, Seagoville, Texas 1982- 1986.



MAJ James R. Lloyd, Hqs, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1989.



MSG Kevin N. Morehead, U.S. Army Green Beret, member of the 810th Station Hospital in 1988 - 1989. MSG Morehead was KIA - Iraq - September 2003.



MSG Don Randall, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade is awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by BG Ran Phillips circa 1989.



MAJ John V. James, 807th Medical Brigade



(l-r) MAJ John H. Luke - S-1, LTC B. Lee Ware - S2/3, CPT Michael J. Kraemer - S4, CSM Josef L. Baker, Command Sgt Major, and COL Ranzell L. Nickelson, II - Chief of Staff. The 807th Medical Brigade General Staff - circa 1989.



MG Robert L. Wick, Deputy Surgeon General for Mobilization and Reserve Affairs, and past commander of the 807th Medical Brigade, accepts a token of appreciation for his service to the 807th Medical Brigade - April 1983 to August 1986.

Chapter 8
Medical Brigade to Medical Command
1990 – 2002

The 1990s saw many changes to the operations and organization of the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units. The most significant events of the 1990s were Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield; force reductions resulting in fewer Medical units and personnel; and the restructuring of the Army Medical System with the introduction and implementation of Medical Force 2000 (MF2K). During this period, the units of the 807th Medical Brigade continued to aggressively participate in numerous command-and-control exercises with the active components, participate in Medical readiness training exercises throughout the world, and become involved in any training that enhanced the skills of the soldiers assigned to the units of the brigade.

The 3457th US Army Medical Training Center (USAMTC), Houston, Texas completed the first locally conducted class by a reserve unit for EMT. The training was held from 30 April through 13 May 1990, at San Jacinto Junior College, Pasadena, Texas. The course graduated thirty-one soldiers from the 3457th USAMTC who took the comprehensive EMT national examination for certification as EMTs. These soldiers were now qualified instructors for the 91B30 (Combat Medic) MOS-producing course to be conducted by the 3457th USAMTC from August 1990 through June 1991.

In June 1990, FTX Becerro Mugroso (BM) 90, loosely translated "Dusty Calf" took place at Camp Bullis, Texas. This realistic field training exercise was designed to accomplish three goals: to give the 341st Medical Group the opportunity to plan, execute, and evaluate a major field training exercise; to give the 351st Surgical Hospital (MASH) and 409th Medical Company (Clearing) the opportunity to perform their wartime mission of treating causalities in a simulated combat environment; and to allow the evaluation of the ability of the 341st Medical Group to deploy a Forward Airborne Surgical Team (FAST) in a simulated combat environment. FTX BM 90 further permitted the 807th Medical Brigade to implement the philosophy of LTG George R. Stotser, Commander, 5th US Army, on how he wanted units to train for wartime missions in a smaller combat environment.



LTG George Stotser
5th US Army Commander

The chief controller for the exercise, MAJ Norman Lentenbrink, 341st Medical Group, set the tempo for the training, stating, "Smaller-scale training allows for more flexibility as far as the schedule of events is concerned. In a smaller environment you can get the same training as you would on a larger scale, and if you 'get it' faster, then we can speed things

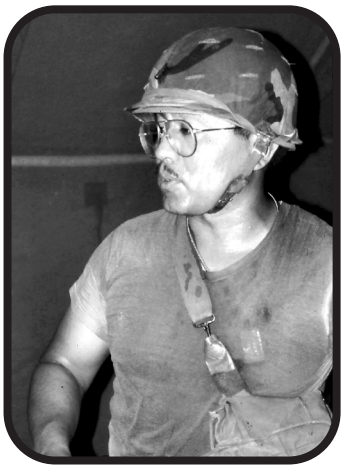


MSG Carlos Correa

along." Scheduled activities and events for the seventy-two hour field exercise were in a cross-referenced timeline that had the flexibility to allow for other training activities to be conducted when the daytime ambient temperatures soared to dangerous levels at Camp Bullis, Texas. MSG Carlos Correa and SGM Edward J. Brown were the NCOs in charge of the exercise play and the imputing of scheduled events throughout the exercise.

The major units participating in FTX BM 90 were the 328th Medical Battalion, Austin, Texas; 351st Surgical Hospital (MASH), Albuquerque, New Mexico; 409th Medical Company (CLR), Bossier City, Louisiana; 273rd Medical Detachment (Air Amb), Conroe, Texas; 368th Medical Detachment (NEURO), 420th Medical Detachment (ORTHO), and 786th Medical Detachment (SURG), all from San Antonio, Texas; and the 831st and 565th Medical Detachments, Mesquite, Texas. The units providing support elements for the exercise were the 807th Medical Brigade, Seagoville, Texas; 114th Evacuation Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, 44th Evacuation Hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 2nd Battalion, 507th Medical Company, an active-duty air ambulance element from Fort Bliss, Texas; 872nd Medical Detachment (Air Amb), Lafayette, Louisiana; 205th Medical Battalion (MOANG), Mountain Grove, Missouri; and Company C, 2nd Battalion, 158th Aviation Regiment, Olathe, Kansas.

One of the highlights of FTX Dusty Calf was the validation of the FAST for the soldiers of the 351st Surgical Hospital, 420th Medical Detachment, and 786th Medical Detachment. The FAST mission was to deploy by air to a location requiring forward surgical support. On 10 June 1990, the Commander, 5th US Army and the Commander, 807th Medical Brigade observed the actual deployment of the FAST. The FAST departed from its location at Camp Bullis, Texas in a CH47-Chinook flown by a crew from the 158th Aviation Regiment. The aircraft carried the fifteen member surgical team and 1½ ton truck inside the aircraft, and a trailer slung underneath the helicopter. Upon arrival at the training site, the surgical team took a total of eight minutes to unload their bundled equipment, erect a general purpose medium tent, install surgical equipment, and be operationally ready to accept surgical patients. The efficiency and effectiveness of the FAST team earned them a T+ rating, meaning "trained to the point of outstanding performance."



SSG Raul Martinez
786th Med Det.

The members of the FAST at Dusty Calf 1990 were LTC David Cohen, thoracic surgeon, 786th Medical Detachment; LTC Robert L. Morrow, Jr., orthopedic surgeon, 420th Medical Detachment; MAJ William Lemons, Team OIC, CPT Bruce Warwick, OR Nurse, and CPT Karen Church, nurse, all from the 351st SURG Hosp; 1LT Mark Clark, anesthesiologist, 420th Medical Detachment, 1LT Ann Wilhoite, anesthesiologist, 786th Medical Detachment. Enlisted soldiers were SSG Raul Martinez, Team NCOIC and OR Tech, 786th Medical Detachment, SGT Christopher Rankin, Combat Medic, SPC

Gregg McCracken, Landing Zone NCO and Patient Admin Specialist, SPC Gary Matthews, Combat Medic, PFC James Harvey, OR Tech, and PFC Bud Warnack, OR Tech, all from the 351st Surgical Hospital.

On 2 August 1990, the country of Iraq invaded the country of Kuwait with 100,000 soldiers and 700 tanks. The UN Security Council met in an emergency session and called for the "immediate and unconditional" withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, ignored this warning. On 9 August 1990, the UN Security Council voted 15-0 to declare Iraq's annexation of Kuwait null and void. During the next three months, units of the 807th Medical Brigade mobilized for deployment to the Middle East as part of Operation Desert Shield.



BG Frank M. Brown

During a ceremony conducted at the 807th Medical Brigade headquarters on 18 August 1990, COL(P) Frank M. Brown succeeded BG Ran L. Phillips, II as the commander of the 807th Medical Brigade. Upon assuming command, COL Brown stressed to the soldiers present "The brigade is all about the ability to deliver quality health care in a field environment. Currently, we should realize the state of flux the world is in; the decrease of the threat on the European theater and the obviously escalating and imminent threat the Middle East presents and the possibility we may have to Medically support the military effort there."

On 23 August 1990, President George Bush authorized up to 200,000 men and women to be called for active duty in support of the Persian Gulf operation. The Persian Gulf operations that became known as Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm marked the first involuntary call-up of the Army Reserve and National Guard since the introduction of the 1973 Total Force Policy.

The first 807th Medical Brigade unit called to mobilization on 28 August 1990, was the 4005th US Army Hospital, Houston, Texas. The 872nd Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance), Lafayette, Louisiana mobilized on 20 September 1990. The 4005th USA Hospital mobilized to Fort Hood, Texas, and the 872nd Medical Detachment mobilized to Fort Polk, Louisiana. The members of the 4005th USA Hospital received assurances from the active-duty mobilization authority that unit cohesiveness would be maintained during the mobilization period. However, this was not the case, and the soldiers of the 4005th USA Hospital became backfill personnel for the undermanned active-duty Medical units in the United States. No other 807th Medical Brigade units mobilized for active duty until November 1990.

On 14 November 1990, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney called for an additional 72,500 selected Army Reserve members to serve ninety day tours. On 15 November 1990, the 374th Medical Detachment was called to active service for duty in Saudi Arabia. On 17 November 1990, the 341st Medical Group and 273rd Medical Detachment mobilized for

active service for duty in Saudi Arabia. On 21 November 1990, the 44th Evacuation Hospital, the 114th Evacuation Hospital, the 368th Medical Detachment, 420th Medical Detachment, and the 786th Medical Detachment mobilized for active service duty in Saudi Arabia. On 29 November 1990, the 328th Medical Battalion mobilized for active service in Saudi Arabia.

On 6 December 1990, the 145th MEDSOM and the 325th Medical Detachment mobilized for active service. The 145th MEDSOM was for duty in Saudi Arabia and the 325th Medical Detachment for duty in Europe. On 9 December 1990, the 4010th US Army Hospital was called to active service for duty at several different US installations. The mobilization occurred in two parts with a second contingent of the 4010th called to active-duty mobilization on 4 February 1991.

During a change-of-command ceremony conducted at the 94th General Hospital on 16 December 1990, COL Jon F. Bergstrom assumed command of the 94th General Hospital from COL James E. Farr. In his change-of-command address, COL Bergstrom quoted from the biblical book of Ecclesiastes: "There is a time for war and a time for peace. I'm not sure if it's a time of war or a time of peace. I'm not sure if the 94th will be mobilized or not." On 8 January 1991, the 94th General Hospital mobilized to active service with duty in Germany. The 94th General Hospital, was the largest unit of the 807th Medical Brigade, with a staff of 800 soldiers - 600 at the Mesquite, Texas, location and another 200 at the San Antonio location. On 23 January 1991, the 4005th Dental Service Detachment was called to active service for duty at various US installations. On 25 January 1991, the 353rd Medical Detachment mobilized to active service for duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.



COL Jon F. Bergstrom

The 807th Medical Brigade conducted the annual Commander's Conference Workshop from 12 to 14 April 1991 at the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Harvey Hotel, Irving, Texas. The theme of this conference focused on the lessons learned from Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Presentations at this conference included the Vision of the AMEDD Future; Desert Shield/Storm Mobilization and the Medical Management of Chemical Casualties. The guest speaker was MG Raymond Bonnabeau, Deputy Surgeon General for Mobilization and Reserve Affairs.



MG Raymond Bonnabeau

During the Commander's Conference, the question was raised "Did they really need us?" for Desert Shield/Storm. COL Brown pointed out to the attendees that "Twenty-seven percent of activated reservists were Medical. Of the nearly 12,000 reservists that 5th Army activated, 24 percent were from the 807th Medical Brigade." COL Brown concluded "We sent a disproportionate number" as the 807th Medical Brigade sent 68 percent of 5th Army's

mobilized Medical personnel. The questions presented at the conference centered on whether the mobilization for Desert Shield could have been handled better. COL Brown stated "We did not plan for a partial mobilization" further explaining that a full mobilization would have gone smoother. COL Brown further said: "They did the best they could, but they made a lot of people unhappy."

Despite the fact the Headquarters, 807th Medical Brigade was not mobilized with its subordinate units for Desert Shield, a 5th Army directive tasked the headquarters with the training and fielding of a funeral honor guard. The funeral honor guard was to be responsible for the military funerals of any Desert Storm casualty from the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Also, COL Brown further ordered that the funeral honor guard was to be available for any potential casualty from any 807th Medical Brigade unit regardless of the unit's location in the five-state area which encompassed Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The funeral honor guard comprised of seventeen members trained by SFC Clifford McFate and MSG John R. Ray. Also, SFC McFate oversaw the training of a team for the 90th ARCOM at the Dallas Naval Air Station. MAJ Mark E. Glandon, officer in charge of the funeral honor guard, stated that because the ground war resulted in so few US causalities, the honor guard had never conducted a ceremony. MAJ Glandon said the honor guard would remain on call and would perform refresher training every other month.

On 1 June 1991, the 807th Medical Brigade dedicated the new headquarters building to house the headquarters of the 807th Medical Brigade. The building occupied by the 807th Medical Brigade before this dedication had originally been built for the 94th General Hospital. The 807th Medical Brigade occupied the building instead because they were still utilizing leased space in an office park. The 807th Medical Brigade moved into the long-awaited headquarters building enabling the 94th General Hospital to move from the Mesquite USAR Center to the building that was originally built for the unit. This ceremony also had the purpose of recognizing the 807th Medical Brigade units deployed during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and to acknowledge the many employers for their support of Operations Desert Shield/Storm. The distinguished guests were LTG Richard G. Graves, Commander, III Corps and Fort Hood, Texas; BG Stanley Genega, Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers; and Mr. Timothy P. Hartman, Chairman of the Board, NCNB Texas Corporation. The 5th US Army Band under the direction of CWO Donald E. Barton provided the music for this dedication and recognition ceremony. Mr. Hartman delivered the keynote address stating, "The 807th Medical Brigade, forty-one units in five South Central states, played a critical role in what's been billed as the most rapid deployment of troops in our nation's history." He explained to the audience of over one-hundred guests that US corporate thinking has adapted to take into account the changing needs of its



Mr. Timothy P. Hartman delivers the keynote address during a ceremony at the 807th Medical Brigade, 1 June 1991.

employees, “Gone are the days of June and Ward Cleaver when dad was the family’s sole breadwinner and mom stayed home with the kids.” Mr. Hartman stated today’s employer has to be far broader-minded when it comes to identifying and meeting the needs of the employees. Mr. Hartman concluded his address stating, “companies have to be flexible enough to back up their teammates in their role as reservists.” LTG Graves and COL Brown presented framed certificates of appreciation to the thirty-eight area employers who had employees participating in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

The following units of the 807th Medical Brigade were mobilized and participated in Operation Desert Shield, Desert Storm, or both.

807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE UNITS MOBILIZED
OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM
August 1990 through February 1991

UNIT MOBILIZED	**COMMANDER/SENIOR NCO**
44th Evacuation Hospital Command Sergeant Major:	Commander: COL James A. Passmore CSM William D. Hall
94th General Hospital Command Sergeant Major:	Commander: COL Jon F. Bergstrom CSM Jerry N. Holton
94th General Hospital Detachment 1	Officer-in-Charge: LTC Ramon M. Rubio
114th Evacuation Hospital	Commander: COL Edward C. Murphy Command Sergeant Major: CSM Carlton Baker
145th Medical Supply, Optical & Maintenance (MEDSOM)	Commander: LTC Gene R. Johnson Command Sergeant Major: CSM James T. Cook
273rd Medical Detachment (AA)	Commander: MAJ Michael P. Stewart Senior NCO: SSG Melvin D. Fowler
325th Medical Detachment	Commander: MAJ Michael D. Abbiatti Senior NCO: SGT Craig Yarborough
328th Medical Battalion	Commander: LTC James C. Marquart Command Sergeant Major: CSM George M. King
341st Medical Group	Commander: COL Robert G. Smith Command Sergeant Major: CSM William R. Adkins

UNIT MOBILIZED	COMMANDER/SENIOR NCO
353rd Medical Detachment	Commander: 1LT Martha S. Bell
368th Medical Detachment	Officer-in-Charge: COL Donald R. Smith
374th Medical Detachment	Commander: MAJ Darrell L. Bright Senior NCO: SSG Phillip B. Cowger
420th Medical Detachment	Officer-in-Charge: LTC Robert L. Morrow
786th Medical Detachment	Officer-in-Charge: LTC David J. Cohen
872nd Medical Detachment	Commander: COL Camile P. Gaspard Senior NCO: SFC Russell A. Foti
4005th US Army Hospital	Commander: COL Gurney F. Pearsall Senior NCO: MSG Louia J. Wagner
4005th Dental Service Detachment	Commander: COL Tommy Roebuck
4010th US Army Hospital	Commander: COL James A. Mobley Senior NCO: SFC Melvina C. Keller

On 10 June 1991, COL Frank M. Brown was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in a ceremony conducted in the office of LTG George Stotser, Commander, 5th US Army. LTG Stotser stated that "This promotion was long overdue" as he pinned the brigadier general stars on BG Brown.

On 20 June 1991, the City of Dallas hosted the "Southwest Stars and Stripes Salute Parade" and celebration for the soldiers recently returned home from the Persian Gulf and Europe. The three units of the 807th Medical Brigade who participated in the parade were the 341st Medical Group, the 94th General Hospital, and the 325th Medical Detachment. The 341st Medical Group led the way, as it was the only unit of the three to spend a majority of its active-duty tour in the Persian Gulf. The 94th General Hospital and the 325th Medical Detachment followed the 341st Medical Group. The 94th General Hospital was the largest Army Reserve hospital unit to be deployed in support of Operation Desert Storm. The 94th General Hospital and the 325th Medical Detachment were stationed in Europe to replace the active component Medical professionals deployed to the Persian Gulf.

During the summer of 1991, the 994th Medical Detachment (Vet Svc) participated in an MEDRETE (Medical Readiness Training Exercise) in the country of Honduras. The mission of the 994th Medical Detachment was to perform public health work as part of their annual training period that included the immunization of farm animals in the remote mountain

villages of Honduras. Under the command of COL E. Murl Bailey, unit members treated and vaccinated various Honduran animals. "This is realistic training. Back in the States we only treat US Government animals and rarely vaccinate them, since the government owns so few. But, here we can treat and vaccinate various Honduran animals because they own a lot of livestock" COL Bailey stated. Since agriculture is a big part of Honduran life, the unit treated a wide variety of domestic animals such as horses, cows, pigs, and chickens, in the village of San Jose de Playon.



COL E. Murl Bailey administers vaccine as unidentified soldiers hold the Honduran cow.

In another part of the village of San Jose de Playon, members of the 94th General Hospital conducted dental care to the many for the villagers of San Jose de Playon. Under the command of MAJ W. Scott Hudelson, the dental care provided by MAJ Hudelson and his soldiers was the only source for dental care. MAJ Hudelson recalls that in a one-day period, his team extracted 350 teeth. MAJ Hudelson stated, "Their teeth rot until they either fall out, or become loose enough to be pulled by relatives, or we arrive and extract them." At Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras, SPC Norma A Kenyon, Detachment 1, 94th General Hospital, and her fellow unit members assisted the doctors of the 94th at a Medical clinic in treating the Honduran citizens and their children with a variety of Medical problems. SPC Kenyon stated, "We are exposed to exotic Medical problems rarely seen in the United States," and this training exposes her to Medical issues she could only read about before training in Honduras.



MAJ W. Scott Hudelson

Commanders and other key personnel of 807th Medical Brigade units mobilized during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm met at the 807th Medical Brigade headquarters on 7 and 8 September 1991. The meeting was called to discuss lessons learned from the Gulf War and the future goals for the US military forces. MG Max Baratz, Deputy Commander of the US Army Reserve Command, was present along with BG Frank M. Brown, Commander, 807th Medical Brigade. The meeting began with BG Brown giving an overview of military strategy in the wake of the Gulf War. BG Brown pointed out how the end of the Cold War and reduction of Soviet forces had permitted a fundamental re-alignment in the focus of US Security Strategy. "The focus of national Medical strategy and national military strategy has shifted away from the containment of the Soviet



MG Max Baratz

Union. For forty years, our whole focus was on containing Soviet adventurism around the world. With the Berlin Wall falling, that is no longer our strategy. Our strategy is now power projection."

BG Brown pointed out the evolution of strategy had major implications for the Army, "requiring both the reshaping and the adjustment of Army strategic roles." The reserve medical role in the Gulf War was indispensable, according to BG Brown. He pointed out that 54 percent of the Medical personnel in the Gulf were reservists. BG Brown concluded the US military could not have accomplished Operations Desert Shield/Storm without the Army Reserve Medical forces.

On 14 September 1991, LTC Jack L. Peebles assumed command of the 328th Medical Battalion located in Austin, Texas. LTC Peebles replaced COL James C. Marquart who assumed the duties of executive officer, 94th General Hospital. COL Marquart commanded the 328th Medical Battalion during its deployment to the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Desert Shield/Storm from 1990 to 1991.

During the 1992 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference, SPC Laura Rowley, 114th Evacuation Hospital, was recognized as the FORSCOM Soldier of the Year. SPC Rowley had previously competed and been selected as the 807th Medical Brigade and 5th US Army Soldier of the Year. SPC Rowley served as a Medical Laboratory Specialist with the 114th Evacuation Hospital. After completing three years of active-duty military service, SPC Rowley left active-duty service to attend the University of Texas at San Antonio. The 807th Medical Brigade Macario Garcia Soldier of the year was SSG Nancy Bernardi, 329th Medical Detachment.



SPC Laura Rowley

Several units of the 807th Medical Brigade participated in a one-week communications training exercise at Fort Hood, Texas as part of annual training for 1992. The focus of this one-week field training exercise was to offer the soldiers assigned to communications positions within the subordinate units of the 807th Medical Brigade training on several types of communications equipment. The soldiers learned the proper procedures for installing the SB22 switch board and the field phones (TA-312) and connecting the WD-1 wire for the system. The training provided radio training on both the FM and AM military radios, and the radio procedures associated with the use of this equipment. The training further provided the soldiers information on the new technologies which were becoming a part of the military communications systems, such as Digital Nonsecure Voice Telephone (DNVT) and Mobile Secure Radio Telephone (MSRT) equipment. MSG Stanton Laraway, 807th Medical Brigade Communications Chief NCO, stated, "Everyone learned a lot, and the soldiers' performance was outstanding." Unit personnel participating in this exercise included the 409th Medical Company, 990th Medical Detachment, 829th Station Hospital, 145th MEDSOM,



PVT Otis Thompson, 44th EVAC Hospital

351st MASH, 810th Station Hospital, 872nd Medical Detachment, 114th Evacuation Hospital, 94th General Hospital, 491st Medical Company, and the 44th Evacuation Hospital.

Annual training in July 1992 for the 273rd Medical Detachment took place at the home station in Conroe, Texas. The training focused on the primary wartime mission of the unit - medical evacuation. The 273rd Medical Detachment had the distinction of being the first Army Reserve aviation unit to be fully qualified on night vision goggles (NVGs) and had served as a support unit of the 1st Calvary Division during Operation Desert Storm. The 273rd Medical Detachment spent the annual training period training and qualifying the flight crews on the use of the NVGs. The second part of annual training consisted of training and qualification of the flight crews on the utilization of the hoist. This essential skill was required when a Medivac was unable to land the aircraft, and the only way to retrieve an individual or supplies on the ground was by using the hoist. This very critical task required every flight crew to be suitably qualified because the lack of proper training endangered the flight crew, aircraft, and the person needing help.



An unidentified flight crew member, 273rd Medical Detachment, trains with a hoist during annual training.

The 4005 Dental Detachment, Houston, Texas conducted annual training 1992 from June through September at the Gorgas Army Community Hospital, Panama City, Panama. The commander, LTC Richard Collins, stated, "When we began planning for this annual training we looked at several options. However, none offered a real-world mission like Gorgas." The Gorgas Army Community Hospital is a major US military facility in the Republic of Panama. The patients consist of active-duty military and their dependents as well as retired personnel from the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force and Coast Guard. The 4005th Dental Detachment deployed four dental teams of six soldiers beginning in June 1992 and concluding in September 1992. The dental team's makeup was based on the needs of the dental clinic and the vacancies created by the dental personnel assigned to the clinic going on leave. The 4005th Dental Detachment filled in these vacant positions, enabling the dental clinic to continue operations and maintain the appointments schedule. The soldiers of the 4005th Dental Detachment were able to provide quality dental care to the patients, and as stated by LTC Collins, "Working in Panama is almost like a vacation. You get to really help people and enjoy the beautiful country at the same time."



MAJ Jimmy Johnson, 4005th Dental Detachment, is assisted by Mrs. Norma Bethancort, during oral surgery on a soldier.

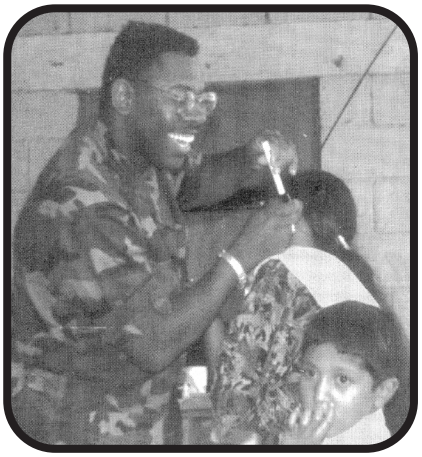
On 15 September 1992, the 328th Medical Battalion, Austin, Texas, was inactivated

and the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC), Fort McPherson, Georgia, assumed command and control of the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units on 1 October 1992.

During 22 October 1992, through 30 October 1992, twenty-four soldiers from the 807th Medical Brigade and the 341st Medical Group participated in III Corps Phantom Saber exercise. This Corps-level CPX provided training for commanders and their staffs for combat operations. The soldiers from the 807th Medical Brigade manned computers in the Battle Simulation Center at Fort Hood, Texas, which replicated a wartime scenario in the European theater.

Significant changes occurred in the structure of the 807th Medical Brigade during 1993 as a result of Medical Force 2000 (MF2K) doctrine. MF2K impacted the 807th Medical Brigade with several MTOE units reclassified as TDA (Table of Distribution and Allowance) units. The 114th Evacuation Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, was transferred to the 88th ARCOM, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and reclassified as a TDA unit. The 5501st US Army Hospital (TDA) transferred to the 807th Medical Brigade from the 88th ARCOM. The 2291st US Army Hospital (TDA) was relocated from the 83rd ARCOM, Columbus, Ohio, to El Paso, Texas, with a separate Detachment from the hospital stationed at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The 2291st USA Hospital then absorbed the assets of the 351st Surgical Hospital (MASH) (MTOE) which was inactivated.

The 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units participated in Fuertes Caminos 93-North (FC-93) from 3 January to 27 June 1993, by providing routine emergency health service support to this operation in Central America. FC-93 was a Central American construction project of the US government. A total of 363 soldiers were sent to JTF Jaguar to operate the Troop Medical Clinics (TMC) in the countries of Belize and Guatemala. The units participating in this operation were the 44th Evacuation Hospital, 94th General Hospital, 114th Evacuation Hospital, 273rd Medical Detachment, 355th Medical Company, 384th Medical Detachment, 565th Medical Detachment, and the 994th Medical Detachment.



SSG Gregory McFadden, 810th Station Hospital, treats the ear of a patient in Suchitan, Guatemala.

The 409th Medical Company, Bossier City, Louisiana, deployed during the month of February 1993 to Rhaunen, Germany, to conduct training in the wartime mission of the 409th Medical Company of reconstituting a German Army hospital. The first phase of the training centered on learning the equipment used by the German Army. The soldiers of the 409th learned the differences in the NBC equipment, vehicles, and different styles of field tents. The next phase of training centered on Medical tasks. The soldiers learned the German Army rules for performing CPR which were different than the rules used by the US Army. The soldiers then moved into the hospital and learned how to use the various types of hospital equipment, such as X-rays, autoclaves, IV equipment, etc. The final phase of the training involved patient play where the soldiers of the 409th Medical Company flew to a German

field hospital where they put into play the skills they had learned over the past week. The 409th Medical Company demonstrated their ability to effectively reconstitute a German Army hospital utilizing German medical equipment and facilities.

The 807th Medical Brigade provided exercise support for the Army Medical Exercise (AMEDDEX) at Camp Bullis, Texas from 3 April to 13 April 1993. The 175th Medical Brigade, California Army National Guard, was the player unit in the exercise, which replicated a wartime scenario on the Korean peninsula. The exercise was controlled by the Academy of Heath Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was based on a Combat Service Support Training Simulation. The units participating in this training was 341st Medical Group, 44th EVAC Hospital, 114th EVAC Hospital, 351st MASH, 831st Medical Detachment, 406th Medical Detachment, 872nd Medical Detachment and the 361st Medical Detachment.

The 94th General Hospital conducted an MEDRETE from 17 April 1993 to 1 May 1993, in the country of Ecuador. The 807th Medical Brigade deployed a Logistics Training Team (LTT) to the country of Paraguay from 29 May through 12 June 1993. The LTT consisted of ten biomedical maintenance specialists sent to repair medical equipment in eight civilian hospitals in Paraguay.

The 1st Medical Group, Fort Hood, Texas, conducted a CPX at Fort Hood, Texas, from 14 to 18 June 1993 called Desert Medic II. The 807th Medical Brigade participated in this exercise by providing a controller cell to evaluate a subordinate active-duty element of the 1st Medical Group during the seventy-two hour CPX at Fort Hood, Texas.

On 18 September 1993, the 831st Medical Detachment was inactivated, and their personnel and equipment were absorbed by the 436th Dental Battalion activated at Mesquite, Texas on 18 September 1993. Several other units of the 807th Medical Brigade scheduled for inactivation were delayed pending action by the US Congress and a review by the Department of the Army. The total authorized strength of the 807th Medical Brigade on 30 September 1993 was 5,366 personnel.

The fiscal year 1994 funding (1 Oct 1993 – 30 Sep 1994) for the 807th Medical Brigade was reduced by one million dollars, resulting in a reduction of the annual training budget by nearly 10 percent.

The 807th Medical Brigade deployed fifty soldiers to Fort Hood, Texas from 29 October through 11 November 1993, to participate in a III Corps Phantom Saber exercise. This Corps CPX was designed to be a training exercise in preparation for a III Corps Warfighter Exercise. The 807th Medical Brigade provided several soldiers to the III Corps Battle Simulation Center to function as the staff of two medical groups in the simulation center. The remaining 807th Medical Brigade soldiers set-up a Brigade Tactical Operations Center (BTOC) in the field on the west edge of Fort Hood, Texas. The same 807th Medical Brigade soldiers returned to Fort Hood, Texas on 29 November 1993, to participate in the III Corps Warfighter Exercise. The exercise began on 29 November 1993, and concluded on 11 December 1993. This Corps level training required fourteen soldiers to be deployed to the Battle Simulation Center to play the part of two medical groups; six soldiers to function as a COSCOM Surgeon Section,

and the remaining thirty soldiers to operate the 807th Medical Brigade TOC. This intensive exercise, designed to train corps, divisions and major subordinate commands in the command and control of combat operations, consisted of the CAPSTONE aligned units of the III Corps and 807th Medical Brigade. Superior results were achieved under the Total Army concept for training.

The 807th Medical Brigade as of December 30, 1993.

Unit	**Location**
807th Medical Brigade	Seagoville, Texas
341st Medical Battalion	Mesquite, Texas
872nd Medical Company	Lafayette, Louisiana
273rd Medical Detachment	Conroe, Texas
374th Medical Detachment	Little Rock, Arkansas
409th Medical Company	Bossier City, Louisiana
354th Medical Company	Harlingen, Texas
355th Medical Company	El Paso, Texas
491st Medical Company	Houston, Texas
372nd Medical Detachment	Houston, Texas
436th Medical Battalion	Mesquite, Texas
329th Medical Detachment	Mesquite, Texas
337th Medical Detachment	New Orleans, Louisiana
565th Medical Detachment	Mesquite, Texas
907th Medical Detachment	Albuquerque, New Mexico
4005th Medical Detachment	Houston, Texas
384th Medical Detachment	San Antonio, Texas
425th Medical Detachment	San Antonio, Texas
810th Field Hospital (HUB)	Little Rock, Arkansas
810th Field Hospital (HUH)	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
94th General Hospital	Seagoville, Texas
Detachment 1, 94th General Hospital	San Antonio, Texas
Detachment 2, 94th General Hospital	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
325th Medical Detachment	Seagoville, Texas
145th MEDSOM	Seagoville, Texas
406th Medical Detachment	Austin, Texas

Unit	Location
994th Medical Detachment	Austin, Texas
3457th US Army Medical Training Ctr (USAMTC)	Houston, Texas
5501st US Army Hospital	San Antonio, Texas
4010th US Army Hospital	New Orleans, Louisiana
44th Evacuation Hospital	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Detachment 1, 44th Evac Hospital	El Paso, Texas
4005th US Army Hospital – Section 1	Lubbock, Texas
4005th US Army Hospital – Section 2	Houston, Texas
2291st US Army Hospital – Section 1	El Paso, Texas
2291st US Army Hospital – Section 2	Albuquerque, New Mexico
353rd Medical Detachment	El Paso, Texas
361st Medical Detachment	El Paso, Texas

The efforts to increase the knowledge and skills of the soldiers 807th Medical Brigade in the area of field sanitation was enhanced with the establishment of a Field Sanitation Training Site at the Seagoville Field Training area beginning in 1994. The members of the Preventive Medicine Section, 807th Medical Brigade, constructed a Field Sanitation Team Training site, providing hands-on training in the construction of field latrines, showers, and soakage pits. Army Regulation 40-5 required Field Sanitation Teams for all field units. SSG William Biggs, Brigade Preventive Medicine NCO, obtained a course of instruction from the AMEDD Center and School and would conduct the first training session beginning on 29 April 1994. The 40-hour course would provide training on medically important arthropods, water chlorination equipment, pesticide sprayers and dusters, rodent traps, and mock-ups of latrines, showers, grease traps and incinerators.



(l-r) SSG William Biggs and COL James D. Jones constructing a training aid for field sanitation site.

The 94th General Hospital conducted a field Medical exercise from 28 May through 11 June 1994, at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, with the purpose of establishing a fully operational DEPMEDS field hospital in a simulated wartime environment. The training required the 94th General Hospital to establish the hospital which consisted of ten temper tents, thirty-two general purpose medium canvas tents, and eight general purpose large canvas tents, and several different tents for the headquarters staff. The soldiers of the 94th set-up seven ISO containers for the OR, pharmacy, laboratory, and X-ray in support of a 100-bed field hospital. The scenario for this training exercise was to Medically support Army elements of an airborne corps and infantry divisions overseas. This exercise was the largest and most ambitious peacetime exercise undertaken in the history of the 94th General Hospital. The regional training team liaison officer evaluating the exercise stated, "This unit pulled together for a mission and did as good a job or better than any unit I've ever seen."



An unidentified dentist from the 907th Medical Detachment, fits a partial plate in the mouth of a 103 year old Navajo women.

During the annual training period 1994 for the 907th Medical Detachment, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and several members of Section 2, 2291st US Army Hospital, was a deployment to the Kayenta Service Unit of the Navajo Indian Nation in Utah, with the mission of providing dental services to approximately 150 Navajo locals. The training began with a thirteen hour vehicle convoy to Najavo Mountain into the arroyos and canyons of the Navajo Nation. The deployment to Navajo Mountain served as part of the US Public Health Service and Department of Defense Reserve Component Health Professionals Program initiated in 1988. During the two-week annual training period, the unit housed in GP medium tents; the meals were prepared in a field mess tent by the members of the 2291st US Army Hospital; and all the dental equipment was provided electrical power from field generators. Navajo translators explained the dental procedures to the patients and attempted to ease the nervousness of those waiting to see the dentist. The patients ranged from 103-year-old Navajo women receiving a partial plate to a four-year-old girl receiving her first tooth extraction.



BG Robert L. Lennon

On 20 August 1994, BG Robert L. Lennon assumed command of the 807th Medical Brigade from BG Frank Brown, in a change-of-command ceremony conducted at the 807th Medical Brigade, Seagoville, Texas. The ceremony was attended by MG Max Baratz, Commander, US Army Reserve Command and Chief, Army Reserve, who passed the brigade colors from BG Frank Brown to BG Lennon. BG (Ret.) Ran L. Phillips and MG Ralph Doughty, Commander, 90th ARCOM, were also in attendance at the ceremony attended by the commanders and soldiers of the subordinate units of the brigade. Prior to his assumption of

command, BG Lennon served as the commander, 5501st USA Hospital, and during Operation Desert Storm, he served as the commander, 13th Evacuation Hospital in Saudi Arabia.

On 10 September 1994, the 44th Evacuation Hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, folded their colors, marking the closure of the hospital. The 44th Evacuation Hospital had seen its members on 19 June 1944, wade through the water at Omaha Beach, Normandy, France during World War II. Fifty years, three wars, and countless numbers of soldiers later, the members of the 44th Evacuation Hospital conducted a final pass in review before the unit colors were folded making the deactivation of the unit. The deactivation of the 44th Evacuation Hospital was the result of force structure realignments that had caused the closure of many active-duty military bases and force reductions during the 1990s.

In recalling the highlights of his tenure as commanding general, 807th Medical Brigade, BG Robert L. Lennon stated that during his command tenure from 1994 through 1997, his chief of staff was Colonel B. Lee Ware, and his command sergeant major was CSM Noberto Espitia. The 807th Medical Brigade was a Major USAR Command (MUSARC) reporting directly to the USAR Command at the beginning of his tenure. The 807th Medical Brigade consisted of twenty-nine subordinate units with a total of 4500 soldiers dispersed over five states. The units within the command consisted of both TDA and TOE units. BG Lennon said the primary mission of the TDA units was to augment Army hospitals, while the TOE units had CAPSTONE (Wartrace) alignments with III Corps and I Corps. Command readiness and unit training were focused toward supporting these wartime missions. The units of the 807th Medical Brigade participated in many exercises with the CAPSTONE units which were designed to enhance both staff and unit readiness. BG Lennon recalls how the readiness of the 807th Medical Brigade and the subordinate units was at a very high level during this period. The strength and retention of Medical Corps, Army Nurse Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, and Medical Staff Corps were maintained at required levels in the 807th Medical Brigade during this period.

BG Lennon tasked CSM Espitia with supervising the individual training for enlisted soldiers and their esprit-de-corps within the command. Enlisted training primarily focused on the basic soldier and technical skills directly tied to their wartime duties. One of the lessons learned from Desert Storm was that TDA soldiers would be cross-leveled into field TOE units during mobilization, and BG Lennon determined it was imperative that all soldiers be proficient in these core soldiers' skills. The efforts of CSM Espitia in the area of enlisted training programs, his demand for high standards of military bearing, and programs to recognize excellence within the enlisted corps resulted in a highly professional NCO and enlisted corps throughout the 807th Medical Brigade command.

Some of the significant events recalled by BG Lennon during his tenure as brigade commander was the reorganization of headquarters. One of the challenges the 807th Medical Brigade Command Group faced during this period was the transition from a MUSARC to a major subordinate command (MSC) of the 90th Regional Support Command (RSC). This complex task saw many staff functions transferred to the 90th RSC including all financial resources. The 807th headquarters staff met this challenge and accomplished the transition without degrading the readiness of the command. BG Lennon stated another significant change

during his tenure was the restructuring of units in the 807th Medical Brigade. All brigade aviation units (Air Amb) transferred to the Army National Guard, and the 3457th Medical Training Center (USAMTC) moved to the 95th Training Division. Modernized DEPMEDS equipment was fielded to TOE hospitals during this period, and the communications systems within the 807th Medical Brigade saw the phasing in of SINCGARS equipment.

During his tenure as 807th Medical Brigade Commander, BG Lennon stated that the command had individual soldiers and small medical teams mobilized and deployed in support of the Bosnia-Herzegovina ethnic war. Major medical and Corps field exercises occurred on a regular basis which maintained the proficiency of the Brigade staff and the soldiers of the many units of the command. The MEDRETS continued in Central and South America, which maintained the medical proficiency and skills of the troops in the hospitals and detachments of the command. BG Lennon concluded, "It was a great honor for me to have commanded the 807th Medical Brigade and to have served with the officers and soldiers of this elite Army Reserve Medical Command." "Soldiers First"

The 807th Medical Brigade received recognition as the safest major subordinate command of the 90th RSC for 1996. This selection was made by the Safety Committee, 90th RSC, which looked at criteria such as accident rates and documentation of safety training to determine the winner for 1996.



BG Kenneth D. Herbst

On 5 October 1997, the 807th Medical Brigade conducted a change-of-command ceremony and COL(P) Kenneth Herbst assumed command of the 807th Medical Brigade from BG Robert L. Lennon. During his tenure as the commanding general, 807th Medical Brigade, from 1997 through 2001, COL Dennis Shingleton served as the chief of staff, CSM Ed Holmes and CSM Charles Albritton served as the brigade command sergeants major, and Mr. Josef L. Baker served as the civilian command executive officer.

MG Herbst stated that the 807th Medical Brigade was a major subordinate command and direct reporting unit of the 90th RSC, headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas. The 807th Medical Brigade consisted of twenty-seven subordinate units dispersed over the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. The personnel strength of the 807th Medical Brigade was approximately 5000 soldiers. The units within the command consisted of both TDA and TOE units.

MG Herbst recalls that the primary focus of the 807th Medical Brigade was reconstituting Medical units and restoring unit readiness following the Gulf War which ended in 1991. The command experienced a critical shortage of professional medical personnel and the degradation of equipment that adversely affected command readiness. The large medical exercises of the prior years were curtailed in order to give the medical units an opportunity to upgrade individual readiness. This was accomplished through hospital experiences and numerous medical deployments to Central America.

MG Herbst stated that he and the staff of the 807th Medical Brigade conducted numerous staff visits to subordinate units during their IDT and annual training sessions. The focus was on the unit and individual soldier readiness and was reinforced with readiness assistance visits and inspections to subordinate units of the command. The brigade command sergeant major was tasked with ensuring NCO education, individual readiness and basic soldier skills for all enlisted personnel, a constantly reinforced unit priority. The brigade staff participated in several exercises with III Corps and I Corps at Fort Hood and in South Korea to reinforce their wartime tactical skills. The 807th Medical Brigade validated the skills and abilities of the 807th Medical Brigade and its subordinate units with an Army Medical Exercise (AMEDDEX) conducted at Camp Bullis, Texas in 2000.

MG Herbst stated that by the end of his tenure as the 807th Medical Brigade Commander, the 807th Medical Brigade had achieved high levels of unit and individual readiness because of the commitment and tenacity of the officers, NCOs, soldiers, and civilians in the subordinate units of the command.

MG Herbst recalls the lessons learned following the Gulf War and the decreased readiness of all medical units exposed the need for a restructure of AMEDD within the USAR. The proposal to the USARC Commander and the Army Surgeon General was to reorganize the medical command structure to allow for direct medical to medical command and control within the USAR. This resulted in a restructuring of medical C2 within the USAR. The 807th was reorganized as one of two one-star medical commands, medical brigades were now commanded by a colonel, and the Army Reserve Medical Command (ARMEDCOM) was activated as a two-star command under the command of MG Kenneth Herbst. CSM Josef Baker would serve as the command sergeant major. The creation of the ARMEDCOM provided the medical units of the US Army Reserve with a defined medical chain of command, rather than a chain of command consisting of administrative headquarters unfamiliar with the issues and requirements of medical units in the Army Reserve.

MG Herbst stated that he greatly appreciated the opportunity to have commanded and served with the finest medical brigade in the Army. The dedication and professionalism of all the officers and enlisted personnel within the command are a tribute to America's military.

On 9 June 2001, a change-of-command ceremony was conducted at the 807th Medical Brigade headquarters, Seagoville, Texas. COL(P) James A. Mobley assumed command of the 807th Medical Brigade from BG Kenneth D. Herbst. The distinguished guest was MG David R. Bockel, Commander, 90th RSC.



BG James A. Mobley

BG Mobley's tenure as 807th Medical Brigade saw him as the last commander of the 807th Medical Brigade. On 16 September 2002, the 807th Medical Brigade was redesignated as the 807th Medical Command. On 5 October 2002, a reorganization and redesignation ceremony was

conducted at the Seagoville USAR Center as the 807th Medical Brigade was inactivated and the 807th Medical Command was activated, with BG Mobley serving as the first commander. In attendance at this ceremony was MG Kenneth D. Herbst, Office of the Army Surgeon General, Headquarters, DA, and MG David R. Bockel, Commander, 90th RSC.

The next significant event of BG Mobley's tenure was the call to mobilization of the 807th Medical Command on 2 February 2003 to support Operation Enduring Freedom which had began on 7 October 2001. The 807th Medical Command was mobilized to Fort Hood, Texas, with the eventual mission to support the movement of US and coalition forces through Turkey into Northern Iraq. The 807th Medical Command and other US forces were never deployed to the Middle East because of opposition by the government of Turkey to the presence of US forces moving through Turkey. The 807th Medical Command began working diligently to develop another deployable mission without success. The 807th Medical Command chief of staff, COL Robert McMillan, with the assistance of LTC Anne Guevara and LTC Klaus Koch in the plans and operations cell, were unable to develop a viable mission. The 807th Medical Command was de-mobilized in June 2003 and returned to the home base at Seagoville, Texas.

This concludes the history of the 807th Hospital Center and Medical Brigade. There exists many periods with little or no information, but this book does document the history which could be verified through personal interviews, records and reports, and various other sources of information.

Sources: The information contained in this chapter was compiled from the records and reports of the 807th Medical Brigade, interviews with soldiers who served in the 807th Medical Brigade during this period of time, and the stories and articles contained in the 807th Medical Brigade quarterly newspapers.



MAJ Maureen Brown, 94th General Hosp. creates an amputation using paper napkins and straw - circa 1990.



BG Frank Brown bestows the Bronze Star Medal on SGT Joe L. Barnes, HHC 807th Medical Brigade, for service with the 341st Medical Group during Operation Desert Storm - 1992.



SPC Daniel K. Miller, 384th Med Det, prepares to treat a patient at Dusty Calf 1990.



SPC Kenneth Martinsky, 44th Evac Hospital checks controls on a refrigerator unit - Dusty Calf 1990.



SPC Herman Goff, 44th Evac Hospital -Dusty Calf 1990.



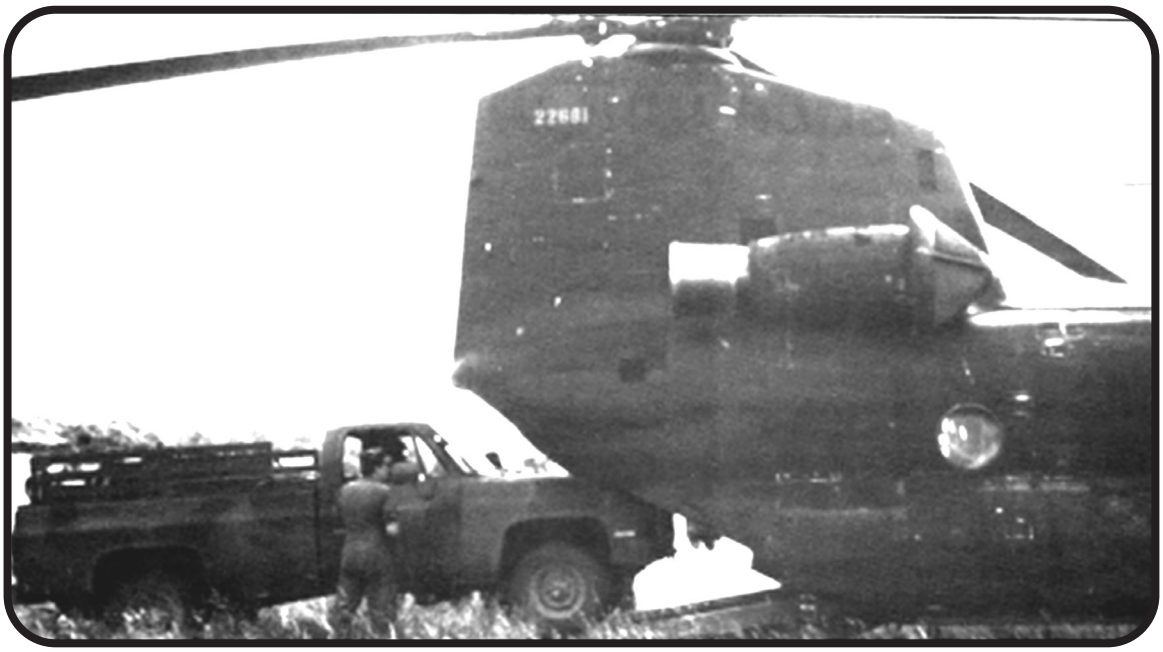
SGT Chris Rankin, 351st Surgical Hosp. carries the 1st patient into OR during FAST deployment - Dusty Calf 1990.



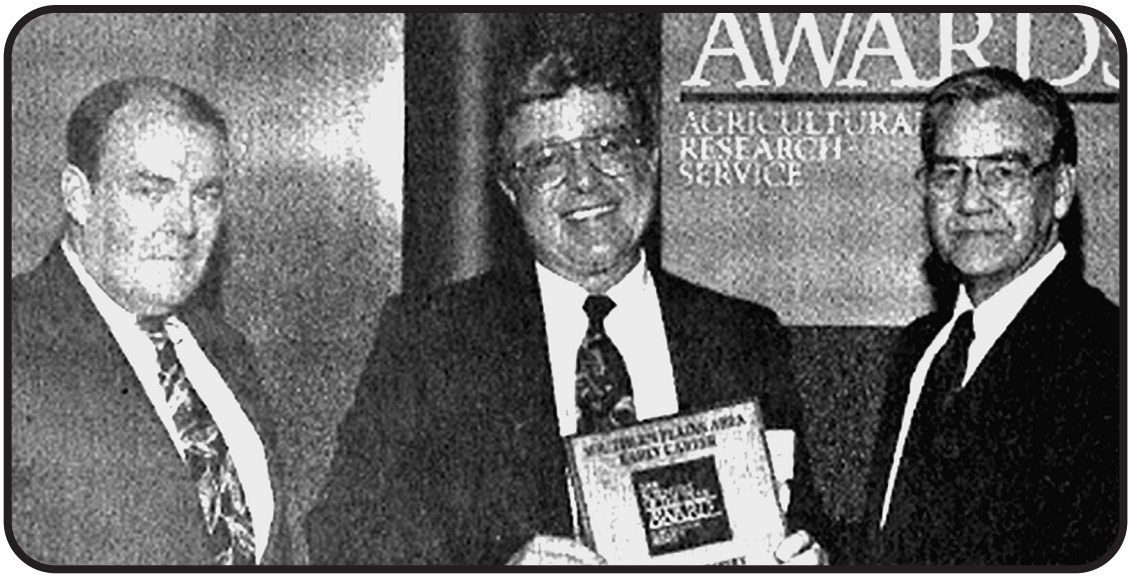
CPT Karen Church, 351st Surg Hosp assembles a field handwashing station as part of the FAST - Dusty Calf 1990.



SPC Suzanne Obrenovic, 384th Med Det - Dusty Calf 1990.



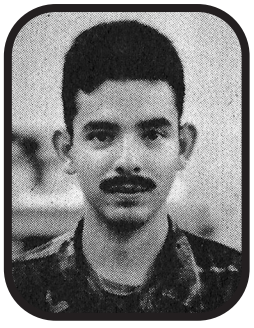
The FAST loads equipment into a CH47-Chinook helicopter in preparation for movement at Dusty Calf 1990.



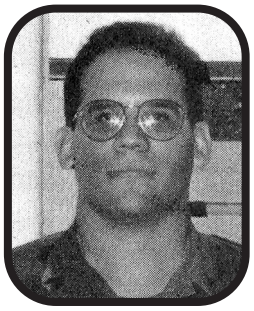
(l-r) Dr. Frank Horn, COL Roger B. Harvey, and Dr. Dean Plowman, present COL Harvey with the Dr. Daniel E. Salmon Award naming him the early Career Research Scientist of 1991. COL Harvey is assigned as the Training Officer at the 994th Medical Detachment.



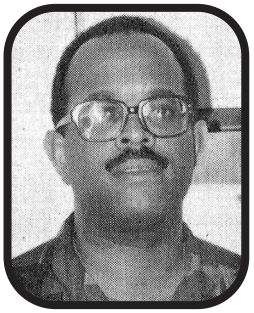
SSG Roselyn Montgomery



SPC Robert Solano



SGT Hugh Zamora



SFC Emmett P. Hackett

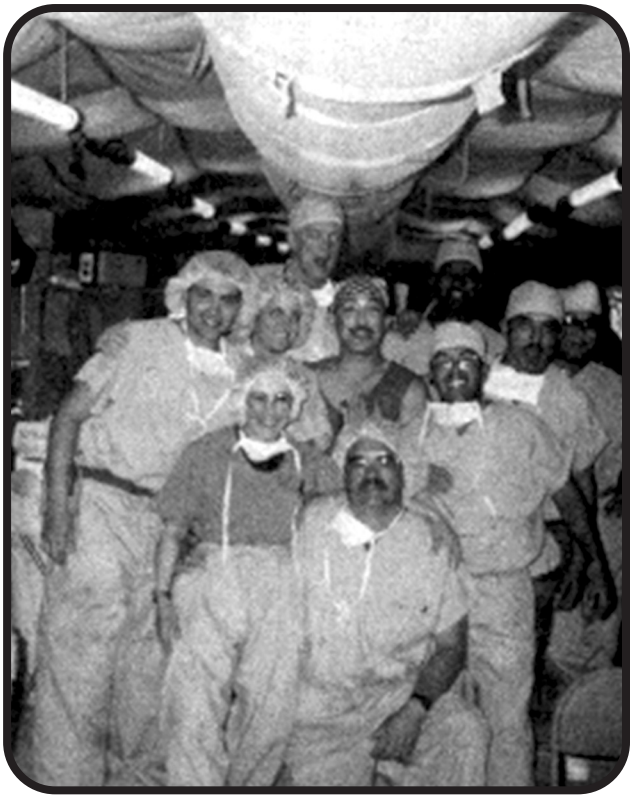


SPC Monica Martinez



SPC Anthony Tanner

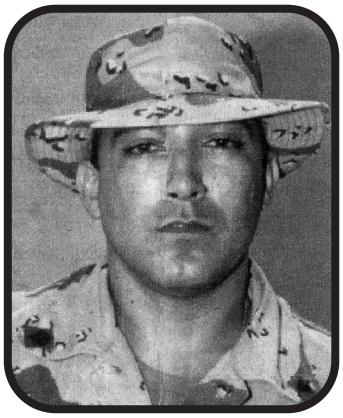
The above soldiers, members of Detachment 1, 94th General Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, were assigned to various military hospitals in western Europe during Operations Desert Shield/Storm.



114th Evacuation Hospital, day shift surgical team, Operation Desert Storm - 1991, bottom row - 1LT Diane Matty, 1LT Joe Perez; middle row - SPC Scot Caballero, MAJ Susan Mahelek, SPC John Cervantes, SPC Andy Zuniga, and SGT Bobby Guerra; top row - SPC Robert Donohue, SSG James McKinney and SPC Brian Cho.



SPC Robert Donohue, 114th Evacuation Hospital, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



SPC John Cervantes, 114th Evacuation Hospital, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



COL Robert Smith, Commander, 341st Medical Group, Operation Desert Storm, 1991



MAJ Robert McMillan, 328th Medical Battalion, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



The 328th Medical Battalion enters Iraq during Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



LTC James Marquart, Commander, 328th Medical Battalion, Operation Desert Storm, stands in the desert with the burning oil wells of Kuwait in the background, 1991.



MAJ Edgar Parrott, 328th Medical Battalion, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



CPT Becky Love, Assistant Operations Officer, 341st Medical Group, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



LTC Shirley Beck, Chief Nurse, 44th Evacuation Hospital, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



SGT Harold Jackson, 114th Evacuation Hospital, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



SPC Deborah Molnar, 328th Medical Battalion, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



SPC Robert Valadez, 114th Evacuation Hospital, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



LTC Shirley Beck, Chief Nurse, 44th Evac Hospital, 1991.



SFC David King, 328th Medical Battalion, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



SGT Pilar Gomez, 328th Medical Battalion, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



(l-r) MSG Sid Bigham and SGT William Biggs, 341st Medical Group, Operation Desert Shield, Saudi Arabia, December 1990.



(l-r) CW4 Suarez, MAJ Holmes, MAJ McMillan, LTC Marquart and CSM King, 328th Medical Battalion, Kuwait, March 1991.



(l-r) Unknown, MAJ Norm Lentenbrink, Operations Officer, and SGM Edward Brown, Operations NCO, 341st Medical Group, Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



(l-r) SGT James B. Peterson and SGT William H. Biggs, 341st Medical Group, convoy into Iraq during Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



LTC Jack Peebles, Commander, 328th Medical Battalion, Austin, Texas, receives the furled organizational colors at the unit's deactivation ceremony - March 1992.



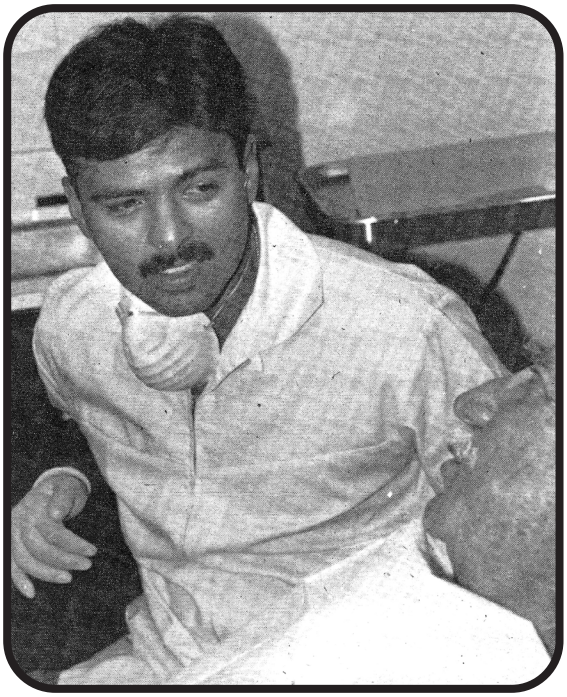
SSG John Morton and 1LT Melba Aceves, 94th General Hospital, review medical records for required inoculations - 1992.



SSG Donald Brooks, 4005th Dental Detachment, prepares the moulds for crown and bridge work during MEDRET, at Gorgas Army Community Hospital, Panama City, Panama - 1992.



Chaplain (LTC) Sidney Marceaux, Staff Chaplain, 807th Medical Brigade, shakes hands with GEN Colin Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, at Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba - 1992.



CPT Anthony Nieto, 907th Medical Detachment, Albuquerque, New Mexico, discusses treatment options with a patient during MEDRET, Gorgas Army Medical Center, Panama City, Panama - circa 1992.



COL Jack Shropshire, 807th Medical Brigade Dental Surgeon, running the 2-mile event in 11:47 at age 56 - 1992.



SGT Nash (center) uses a field telephone while SFC Salazar looks on. (l-r) SPC Kelson and SPC Fauver utilize the SB-22 switchboard during Communications Training exercise, Fort Hood, Texas - circa 1992.



CSM Joe Baker, 807th Medical Brigade and SSG Nancy Bernardi, 329th Medical Detachment, displays the NCO of the Year Award - 1992.



SPC Adam Perry, 94th General Hospital assists during a dental procedure during MEDRET in San Cristobal, Ecuador - circa 1993.



SSG William Biggs, Preventive Medicine NCO, 807th Medical Brigade participates in an FTX as a simulated head injury casualty - circa 1993



BG Frank Brown, Commander, 807th Medical Brigade arrives at FTX - 1993.



COL William George, 94th General Hospital, extracts a tooth from a women during MEDRET training, in San Cristobal, Ecuador - circa 1993.



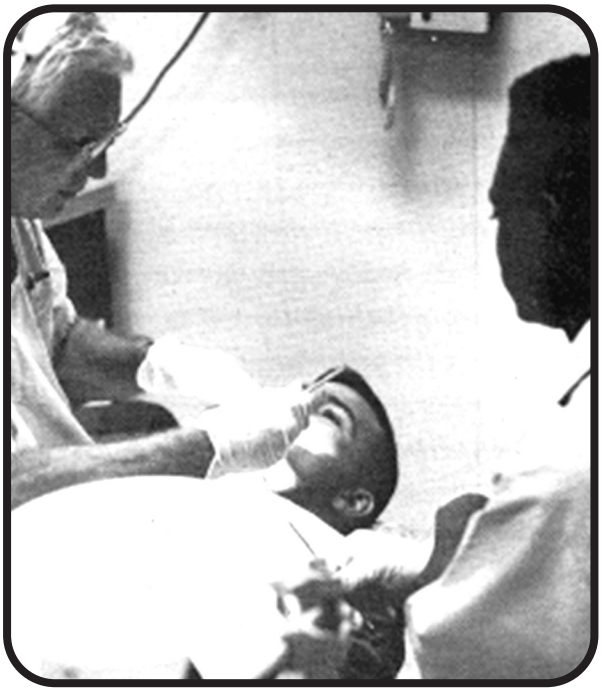
SFC Richard Pulliam, 94th General Hospital examines a patient during MEDRET in Ecuador - circa 1994.



(l-r) SSG Gerald Pickett briefs the 807th Medical Brigade Commander, BG Brown, on the maintenance of the field water trailer - circa 1993.



MAJ Jerry Jones is awarded the Bronze Star Medal from BG Frank Brown. MAJ Jones served as the Signal Officer, 341st Medical Group, during Operations Desert Shield & Desert Storm. circa 1992.



LTC Ray Allen Ashcraft, assisted by SGT Thomas Coleman, both assigned to the 565th Medical Detachment, conduct a dental examination at the Gorgas Dental Clinic, Panama - 1992.



CPT Lindberg Clark, 337th Medical Detachment, discusses treatment options with a patient during annual training at Fort Clayton Dental Clinic, Panama - 1992.



CW4 Nolan Fox, 807th Medical Brigade, conducts a training session on proper preventive maintenance procedures - 1992.



COL Walter Skeistaitis, Senior Army Advisor to the 807th Medical Brigade - 1992



The selection board for the 807th Medical Brigade annual awards. (bottom row l-r) CSM Johnson, 3457th USAMTC; SGM Nancy Reutner, 807th Med Bde; CSM Jerry Holton, 94th General Hosp; (standing l-r) CSM Noberto Espitia, 807th Med Bde, and CSM William Hall, 44th Evac Hosp - 1993.



SSG Stanley Edgar HHC, 807th Med Bde, 1993



SPC Heather Brockway, 994th Medical Detachment - 1993



SGT Georgette Barlow, 44th Evac Hospital



SSG James Dean, 3457 USA Medical Training Center, 1993.



SPC Brian Davis, 351st MASH



SPC Mark J. Tatu, 810th Station Hosp.



SSG Angela Foster, 810 Station Hosp.



BG Brown returns the salute of SGM James Morehead, 807th Medical Brigade, after decorating him with the Army Commendation Medal - circa 1994.



BG Frank Brown presents a certificate to SGT Thomas Floyd, 807th Medical Brigade newsletter editor.



BG Frank Brown returns the salute of COL Harold Solomon, 807th Medical Brigade, upon promoting him to colonel with the assistance of COL Sandra Solomon, spouse of COL Harold Solomon.



BG Frank Brown awards the Army Commendation Medal to SFC Robert F. Burns, Chemical Staff NCO, 807th Medical Brigade.



CSM Josef Baker, CSM, 807th Medical Brigade - 1994



CWO Glen Reese, 94th General Hospital with spouse.



SFC Myrna Magapan, 807th Medical Brigade - 1993.



MAJ Margaret Burcie, Training Officer, 44th Evac Hospital.

CW4 Paul Grmela, Military Technician and Maintenance Officer, 341st Medical Group - 1993.





BG Lennon presents LTC George E. Richardson, Executive Officer, 4010th US Army Hospital with an excellence in leadership award - 1994.



COL James D. Jones, 807th Medical Brigade.



CPT Anne Guevara, Operations Officer, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1995.



CW3 Reba Gough and LTC Ben Adamcik, 807th Medical Brigade, 1996.



COL B. Lee Ware Chief of Staff, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1994



(l-r) LTC Robert Strange, LTC Daniel Dire, LTC Joseph Hely, and COL E. Murl Bailey attending a 807th Medical Brigade conference - 1996.



LTC Alan J. Fitzpatrick, 807th Medical Brigade is presented an award by BG Lennon .



LTC Robert Strange administers the oath of reenlistment to SFC Ruthie Gomez, 807th Medical Brigade.



CPT Keith L. Daviston, 807th Medical Brigade.



SFC Gayla L. Cummings, 807th Medical Brigade, G1 section.



(l-r) CPT Olga Martinez, MAJ Marco A. Marin, and Ms. Esther Mazzei, 807th Medical Brigade - 1996.



(l-r) SGT Tam Tran and LTC Robert Strange, 807th Medical Brigade - 1996.



COL Marshall S. Scantlin, Senior Army Advisor, 807th Medical Brigade - circa 1994.



(l-r) COL Jack Shropshire and CSM Doretta Ward, 436th Medical Battalion (Dental Services), accept the Superior Unit Award from BG Lennon.



The 807th Medical Brigade general staff officers stand beside the newest brigade monument, UH-1 (Huey) helicopter. center: COL B. Lee Ware, Chief of Staff; (l-r) LTC Klaus Koch, G-3 SPO, LTC Louis Walker, COSCOM Surgeon, LTC Benjamin Adamcik, G-4 Logistics - 1996.



(l-r) COL B. Lee Ware and BG Robert L. Lennon. BG Lennon congratulates COL Ware on his award and service to the 807th Medical Brigade.



1SG Clarence S. Eugene, Jr., and spouse, 4010 US Army Hospital.



CPT Nicole M.A. Keesee is promoted to the rank of major by COL B. Lee Ware, Chief of Staff, 807th Medical Brigade .



COL B. Lee Ware promotes CW3 Dennis Surrells to the rank of CW4.



BG Robert L. Lennon and CPT Amy Connelly, 807th Medical Brigade.



SSG Tommy D. Sosbee, Supply Sergeant, 807th Medical Brigade, recites the re-enlistment oath being administered by CPT George Barido.



COL Matthew Hayes, 4005 US Army Hospital, and his spouse, Mary Beth.



COL Larry Lance, 829th Station Hospital, Lubbock, Texas.



CSM John Castro and COL Larry Fane, 4005th US Army Hospital, Lubbock, Texas, accept the Best USAR Center award from BG Lennon.



1SG Frank E. Medina, 807th Medical Brigade.



SGT Heidi C, Madsen, 1997 Macario Garcia award recipient.



(l-r) COL James Marquart, CSM Joe McCall, BG Lennon and COL William F. Blankenship, 810th Field Hospital, North Little Rock, Arkansas.



CSM Joe McCall, 810th Field Hospital receives an award from BG Lennon.



SGM Mark Taylor, 807th Medical Brigade, cleans his mess kit during a field training exercise.



CSM William D. Hall, 44th Evacuation Hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and BG Robert L. Lennon.



CPT Olga Martinez, 807th Medical Brigade with 90th RSC Safety Award - 1997.



SFC Joe Kelly, Personnel Section, 807th Medical Brigade, is presented with the Meritorious Service Medal by COL B. Lee Ware, Chief of Staff.



SFC Frances Johnson, 807th Medical Brigade, checks for sanitation issues at the field mess site during a field training exercise.



LTC Randy C. Richter and MSG James P. Okey receive excellence in leadership awards for best company commander and best senior NCO - 1997.



(center) LTC David Feil, 807th Medical Brigade, prepares to serve as Mr. Vice at the 807th Medical Brigade Physician's Conference Dining Out - 1997.



COL Edward Murphy



(l-r) LTC David Feil, SPC Reginald Clark, MAJ Stephen Lent, MAJ Jerry Jochum, and MAJ John Bautch, 807th Medical Brigade.



MAJ Jerry Jochum, Operations Officer, 807th Medical Brigade with his spouse.



COL Dennis P. Shingleton, Chief of Staff, 807th Medical Brigade addresses military retirees.



(l-r) BG Kenneth D. Herbst, 807th Medical Brigade, MSG Joseph Considine, 2291st US Army Hospital, and CSM Charles Allbritton, 807th Medical Brigade CSM.



BG Herbst presents the Jimmy L. Carden Award for 1998 to SPC Mary L. Burke.



MAJ Boyd E. Chester, 807th Medical Brigade, Logistics Section, and his spouse.



(l-r) LTC Christine A. Howard and BG Kenneth Herbst, 807th Medical Brigade.



COL Roger Weed and CSM Doretta Ward accept a Certificate of Accomplishment for the 436th Medical Battalion (Dental Services) .



MSG Flora Locker, 807th Medical Brigade Retention NCO, receives the Army Commendation Medal from BG Kenneth D. Herbst.



BG Kenneth Herbst and SSG Carmen Runyan.



BG Herbst returns the salute of CW2 Louis Blount, Information Management Office, 807th Medical Brigade, after promoting him to CW2.



BG Kenneth D. Herbst, bestows the Meritorious Service Medal on MAJ Jane H. Kass-Wolff, 807th Medical Brigade.



1LT Jeffrey Metcalf, 807th Medical Brigade, is awarded a military decoration by COL Dennis Shingleton, Chief of Staff, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) BG Kenneth D. Herbst, 807th Medical Brigade Commander, SGM Glen Laughlin, 406th Medical Detachment, and CSM Charles E. Allbritton, 807th Medical Brigade Command Sergeant Major.



(l-r) CSM Peter T. Trotter and LTC Phillip R. Townsend, 145th Medical Battalion.



COL Dennis Shingleton, Chief of Staff, awards the Meritorious Service Medal to MSG John H. Johnson, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) MSG Thomas Aldrich, SGM Lisa Childress and SSG Christopher McGinnis, 807th Medical Brigade, operations section members. 2000.



(l-r) MSG Lisa Childress, SGM Edward J. Brown, and SPC Ricardo R. Lopez, at the 807th Medical Brigade tactical operations center during AMEDDEX 2000.



COL Chris Cartwright, Staff Dental Surgeon, 807th Medical Brigade, receives a bottle of hot sauce as a token of the success of FTX AMEDDEX 2000.



PFC Jeffrey Sprague, 807th Medical Brigade Commo Section.



(l-r) MSG Benjamin Turner, MSG John H. Johnson, and MSG Tyrone Bell, 807th Medical Brigade receive a certificate of appreciation for their service during a AMEDDEX 2000.



MAJ Danny Tye, 807th Medical Brigade, is awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by BG Mobley, 807th Medical Brigade Commander.



(l-r) CSM Joe Baker, SFC Perry Ward, and COL Dennis Shingleton, 807th Medical Brigade. SFC Ward was presented with the Legion of Merit - 2001.



LTC Randy Richter is awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by COL Robert L. Morrow, Jr., Deputy Commander, 807th Medical Brigade.



MSG Rosario Decker, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to the rank of sergeant major.



(seated) Mary Wilson, R.N., (l-r) MAJ Gwendolyn Lemaire, and spouse Dave, 4010th US Army Hospital, and COL Janet Hale, Chief Nurse, 807th Medical Brigade and COL Lani Smith, 4010th US Army Hospital. Mary Wilson is recognized with a lifetime achievement award as a US Army Reserve Nurse. Ms. Wilson was the first women awarded the Silver Star for heroic actions in Anzio, Italy, during World War II. In addition, she served as a chief nurse at the 94th General Hospital - 1998.



COL Robert L. Morrow, Jr., Deputy Commander, awards the Army Commendation Medal to SFC Tommy J. Vaughan, 807th Medical Brigade.



BG Herbst promotes SGT Christopher McGinnis to SSG during a promotion ceremony at the 807th Medical Brigade.



COL Robert L. Morrow, Jr., Deputy Commander, bestows Army Achievement Medals on (l-r) MAJ Keith Reagan and SPC Michael D. Pierce, 807th Medical Brigade.

Chapter 9
The Alumni

In January 1980, retired COL James Harrison and COL Roy Holmes, made a proposal at the 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference, for the creation of the 807th Medical Brigade Association. The association would be open to all former unit members dating back to hospital center days. The purpose of the association was to maintain a continuing relationship between the retired and active members of the 807th Medical Brigade. The proposal was presented again at the 1981 807th Medical Brigade Commander's Conference by COL Joseph Luten. There is no information available the association was ever formed.

The 807th Medical Brigade Alumni Association was formally organized on 1 October 2005, with the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the 807th Medical Brigade, promoting the welfare of the members of the alumni association, and preserving the bonds of friendship and assuring the legacy of the 807th Medical Brigade.

The membership in the 807th Medical Brigade Alumni Association was open to any service member who had served in the 807th Medical Brigade or the subordinate units since 1944.

The first meeting of the alumni association was held on 1 October 2005 at the Seagoville USAR Center, the headquarters for the 807th Medical Brigade. The meeting was called to order by COL Dennis Shingleton with fifty-seven of the eighty-six members present. The following officers were elected to serve for a one-year term in the alumni association.

BG Robert Lennon, President.

COL Dennis Shingleton, Vice President.

Ms. Beth Hyde, Secretary.

CSM Joe Baker, Treasurer.

SGM E. J. Brown, Historian.

LTC Terry Wickman, Public Affairs Officer.

COL Jay Breland, Chaplain.

The proposed by-laws for the association were reviewed and some changes were suggested and accepted. There was a moment of silence for COL Lee Ware who was hospitalized for cancer and unable to attend the first meeting of the association.

The alumni association voted in 2009 to construct a memorial site at the Joe Baker Lake park area to commemorate the distinguished history of the 807 Medical Brigade and

depict the leadership of the Brigade from 1976 to 2002. Approval of the memorial site was received from the 90th Regional Support Command and the 63rd Regional Support Command in 2010.

The memorial site consists of three flag poles, memorial benches, and a memorial monument. The apron in front of the monument consists of inscribed bricks purchased by past and present soldiers of the 807th Medical Brigade. The alumni association continues to meet annually at the memorial site where an annual business meeting is conducted.



The 807th Medical Brigade Memorial - 2010



Joe Baker Lake and Memorial Park, Seagoville, Texas.



Joe Baker, BG Herbst, and Beth Hyde at the dedication of the monument - 2010.



BG J Royston Brown, first commander of the 807th Medical Brigade in 1976, thanks the alumni for the plaque and the work on the memorial site - 2010.







Joe Baker Lake monument and marble benches dedicated to the honor of COL B. Lee Ware and CW4 Reba N. Gough.



Front of monument



Back of monument



MG (ret) James E. Harrell, addresses the alumni during 807th memorial dedication - 2010.



BG (ret) Ran L. Phillips, II, addresses the alumni during 807th memorial dedication - 2010.



MG (ret) Kenneth D. Herbst, addresses the alumni during 807th memorial dedication - 2010.



(l-r) Harold Solomon, Ranzell Nickelson, Dennis Shingleton, Joe Baker, and Billy Harris - 2010 reunion.



(upper left - l-r) Bill Wallis and Ron Byland (center - l-r) Mike Kennemer, Elsie Penaloza, Joseph Penaloza, Albert Baldonado, Linda Weston. Rickey Wilson seated in lower right - 2010 reunion.



(l-r) Janet Hale, Robert McMillan and Betty Holms - 2010 reunion.



(l-r) Marla Anderson, Beth Hyde, CW3 Rex McDonald, Kim Johnson (McDonald's daughter), Becky Magee, and Linda Weston.



(l-r) James E. Duke, Maxine Johnson, and Joe Baker - reunion 2010.



(l-r) Rex McDonald, Gerald Shreve, Dennis Surrells and Ricky Wilson - reunion 2010

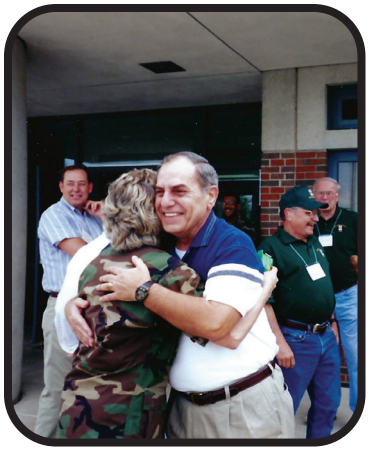




1999 807th Medical Brigade reunion hosted by BG Herbst at Joe Baker Lake. Pictured are past 807th Medical Brigade commanders, (l-r) BG Robert L. Lennon, MG James E. Harrell, BG Kenneth D. Herbst, BG Frank M. Brown, and BG JRoyston Brown.



(l-r) Beth Hyde, Ivan Horton, and Reba Gough - 1999.



Mike McGettrick receives a welcome hug from unknown soldier - 1999.



(l-r) Joe Baker, Klaus Peter Renk and Billie Harris - 2010.



Group photo - Joe Baker Lake, 1999, retired members of the 807th Medical Brigade



(l-r) front row: BG (ret) Robert L. Lennon, MG (ret) James E. Harrell, BG (ret) J Royston Brown, and MG Daniel Dire. back row: CSM (ret) Noberto Espitia, CSM (ret) Charles Allbritton, CSM (ret) Josef L. Baker, and CSM (ret) Jimmy L. Carden - 2012 reunion.



(l-r) Sarah Shigley and Pat Patrick - reunion 2012.



COL (ret) Sybil Weir-McNeely and spouse, 2012 reunion.



(l-r) Klaus Koch and Beth Hyde, 2012 reunion.



BG JRoyston Brown and wife, Susie - 2012 reunion.



(l-r) 807th Medical Brigade commanders and chief nurses (l-r) BG Lennon, COL Maxine Johnson, MG Harrell, COL Janet Hale, BG JRoyston Brown and BG Dire - 2012.



2014 Alumni Reunion



Ted Holton and Cynthia Dire



(l-r) Ted Holton, James Duke, and Ron Byland.



Manny Vaughan



John Morgan



David Fallert



Linda Weston



Gerald Shreve





(l-r) Noberto Espitia, Joe Baker, and Robert L. Lennon.



Danny Tye and Lisa Childress



2015 Alumni Reunion



MG Daniel Dire and BG (ret) Robert L. Lennon.



COL (ret) Johan T. Zwaan



(l-r) Klaus Koch and Edward (EJ) Brown.



(l-r) Rex McDonald and Weldon Griffith.



Dedication of brick for MSG Kevin Morehead.



Billie Harris watches over the food.



(l-r) Anna Bell Harvey, Johnny Sands, James Morehead, James Duke, and Roger Harvey.



Jack Peebles and Leo Bell.



Noberto Espitia and Beth Hyde.



807th Medical Brigade Memorial - 2017



Frances Johnson-Myles and William Biggs - 2017.



(l-r) Manny Vaughan, Ted Holton, Jack Peebles and Jerry Holton - 2017.



(l-r) Manny Vaughan, Nick Nickelson and Jimmy Carden - tribute to Manny Vaughan, 2017.



Carl Taylor talks with Shirley Beck - 2017



MSG (ret) Peter Renk - 2017.



(l-r) Joey Buchheit, Ted Holton, and Jerry Holton - 2017.



(l-r) Jerry Holton and Tommy Davidson - 2017.



(l-r) MSG (ret) Harry Haynes and wife Ann, and COL (ret) Sandra and Harold Solomon - 2017.



E. Murl Bailey and Michael Kennemer - 2017.



SFC (ret) Darrell Pilgrim - 2017.



(l-r) Robert McMillan, Robert L. Morrow, and wife Margaret - 2017.



(l-r) Joe Baker and Nick Nickelson - 2017.



(l-r) Beverly Vaughan, Dorothy Jean and Jimmy Carden, and Susan Brenneman - 2017.

Chapter 10
The Back of the Book

The final chapter contains photographs and other items pertaining to the history of the 807th Hospital Center and Medical Brigade. Many of the photographs show soldiers assigned to the headquarters company of the hospital center or brigade, or to one of the many subordinate units. The names and the activities are unknown and cannot be identified in some instances. They have been placed in this area for preservation and as a resource to those individuals who may be able to identify the soldier or activity.

Additionally, the photographs that have been identified are placed in this chapter because no room was available in the chapters they represent.

Each item is arranged according to the decade the photograph or event occurred, but there will be instances where they may be out of order or in the wrong decade. I apologize for this oversight. Every effort was made to present the information in an accurate manner in developing a written history of this medical unit.



Colonel Kubin, Hospital Chief Leaves For Far Eastern Duty

Col. Milford T. Kubir, commanding officer of the U. S. Army Hospital, will be leaving Fort Hood next week for a new assignment in the Far East.

During the three years he has been at this station Colonel Kubin has served as Post and III Corps Surgeon in addition to commanding the hospital.

He will be replaced by Col. James D. Gardner who is returning to Fort Hood for his second tour as hospital commander. Saturday night there will be a "hello and goodbye" party for Colonel Kubin and Colonel Gardner at the Officers' Club.

Colonel Kubin, after graduation from medical school, interned in the Army at what is now known as Brooke Army Hospital. He had tours at various stations in the continental U. S. and foreign service in the Phillipines.

WW II Duty

During World War II he commanded the 160th General Hospital and the 807th Hospital Center in the European theater. From 1946 to 1949 he was Chief of Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government for Germany, and he served as Preventive Medicine Officer, Sixth Army, from Sept. 1949 to February 1952.

Since coming to Fort Hood, Colonel and Mrs. Kubin have lived at 31 Circle Drive. They have one daughter, Nancy, who graduated from Killeen High School this year, and a son, Robert, who is a senior at the University of California in Berkeley.

COL. MILFORD KUBIN

Article, Armored Sentinel, Temple, Texas, February 3, 1955, vol. 9,pg. 5, edition 1.



The enlisted soldiers of the 807th Hospital Center - Annual Training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 1967.



(l-r) BG Reigler, CW2 Vaughan present an award to an unidentified civilian employee of the 807th Hospital Center.



MAJ Margie D. Burt, 4010th US Army Hospital, holds the George Washington Honor Medal she won from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge - 1972.



SP4 Richard Weber, PVT John Blakeney, and SP5 Douglas Robichaux, 4010th US Army Hospital assist a Boy Scout attending a Louisiana Scouting jamboree at the first aid tent, 1972.



COL Mansell G. Piper passes the unit colors of the 3457th USAMTC to the CSM, who passes the unit colors to the new commander, COL James W. Harrison, 1972.



CPT Maxine Johnson, 114th Evac Hospital, and Dr. Peggy Ledbetter, dean of the College of Nursing at Northwestern State University, pin the rank of captain on Miss Callie Mintor, as she is commissioned into the Army Nurse Corps. COL Frederick Grover, Commander, 114th Evac Hospital officiates, 1973.



(front row, l-r) BG Donn R. Driver, BG Leo R. Weinshel, BG Aureliano Rivas-Flores, Jr., BG Jon M. Zumsteg. (back row, l-r) BG Charles L. Easterday, BG Nicholas W. Riegler, Jr., BG Ripon W. LaRoche, BG James R. Compton. Members of the Surgeon General's Advisory Council for Reserve Affairs - 11 December 1972.



COL G. C. Brown, Executive Officer, 807th Hospital Center presides over 1972 Commander's Conference.



COL Mary L. Regus, 4010th US Army Hospital, receives the Meritorious Service Medal, from BG Nicholas W. Riegler, Jr., commander, 807th Hospital Center, 1974.



BG Reigler, Commander, 807th Hospital Center, promotes LTC Dudley V. Powell, 94th General Hospital.



Color Guard, 3457th US Army Medical Training Center (USAMTC), Commander's Conference, 807th Hospital Center, 1975.



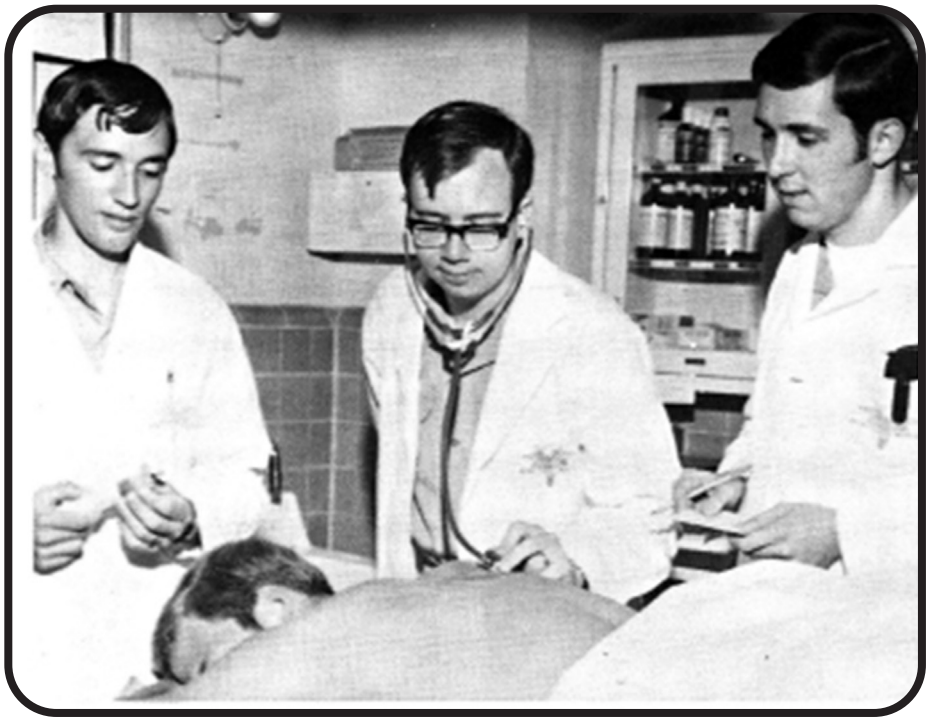
LTC Joseph Miller, 4010th US Army Hospital, is promoted to colonel by BG J Royston Brown, 807th Medical Brigade commander.



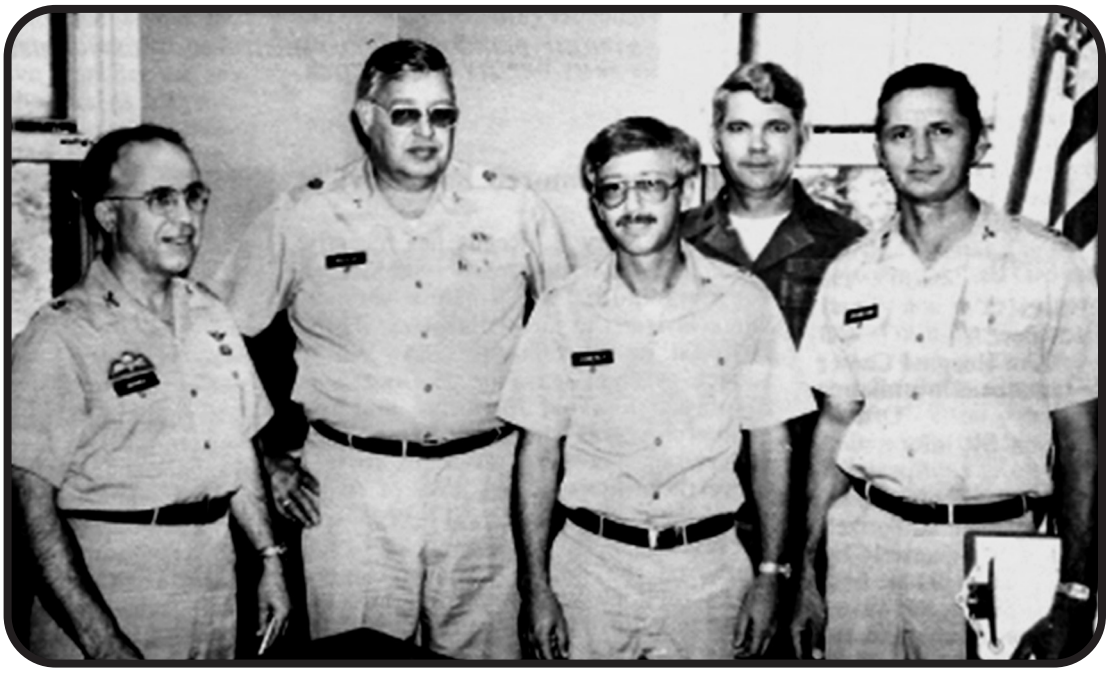
Former commanders, 4010th US Army Hospital, met during a reunion on 24 January 1976. (l-r) COL Louis Ochs, Jr., COL Jorge Martinez-Lopez, COL A. Seldon Mann, and COL Ralph J. McDonough.



(l-r) WO John E. Tucker and MAJ James White, 114th Evacuation Hospital, Bossier City, Louisiana. COL Frederick W. Grover promotes MAJ White, and presents WO Tucker with an Outstanding Performance for Civilian Employees certificate, 1973.



(l-r) CPT Philip J. Scurria, Jr., CPT Charles T. Womack, and CPT Robert E. Dilworth, 114th Evacuation Hospital, examine a patient at Barksdale Air Force Base Hospital, 1973.



(l-r) COL Frederick W. Grover, commander, 114th Evac Hospital; BG Nicholas Riegler, commander, 807th Hospital Center; MAJ James Conerly, executive officer; MAJ Verlon Freeman, supply officer; and CPT Gene Johnson, training officer, 114th Evac Hospital staff, 1974.



LTC James H. Thomas, pins first lieutenant bars on 1LT Beulah F. Chapman, 114th Evacuation Hospital - 1975.



(l-r) COL Elbert A. McCracken, commander, 44th Evacuation Hospital talks with CWO David Cole, R.N., US Army Hospital,Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 1975.



Chaplains assigned to the various units of the 807th Medical Brigade. The 807th Medical Brigade staff chaplain is sitting front row, center, LTC Gil Stricklin.



The command sergeant majors, detachment sergeants, and NCOICs of the subordinate units of the 807th Medical Brigade. The 807th Medical Brigade CSM, CSM Jimmy Carden is in the front row, second from left.



LTC Russell J. Carves, chaplain, and COL Thomas J. Frank, commander, both assigned to the 94th General Hospital.



CW4 Joseph C. Kettles, 872nd Medical Detachment (Hel Amb), named Army Reserve Aviator of the Year for 1976.



MAJ Victor Harvill, commander, 810th Station Hospital - 1976.



MSG Fred Oakley, 810th Station Hospital.



(l-r) SP4 David Bernake is prepared by SGT Joe Brock, audiologist, 829th Station Hospital, for a hearing test, 1976.



(l-r) LTC Richard Allen and MAJ Loy Barber, 807th Hospital Center, receive the Army Commendation Medal from BG J Royston Brown, 807th Hospital Center Commander, 1976.



MAJ James J. Hawkins, 810th Station Hospital



A helicopter from the 872nd Medical Detachment (Hel Amb), provides indoctrination rides to members of the 114th Evacuation Hospital. This exercise during AT, 1978, was to instruct hospital staff on blade safety and loading procedures, 1978.



COL Clara Bresnahan, chief nurse, 114th Evacuation Hospital, 1978.



(l-r) MAJ Gary Ackerman, and MAJ Phillip Bandel, 94th General Hospital, 1978.



SP4 Reba Gough prepares to don her protective mask during CBR (NBC) training at Annual Training - circa 1976



SP5 Bobbie Powlett, assistant wardmaster, 829th Station Hospital, 1976.



SSG Virginia Warren, 807th Medical Brigade, applies make-up to simulate a head wound on 1LT Gregory Linden. They were participating in a medical training exercise with the 355th Medical Company, 1979.



COL Raymond B. Wait, Commander, 4005th US Army Hospital, congratulates LTC Charles J. Opersteny on his promotion to LTC.



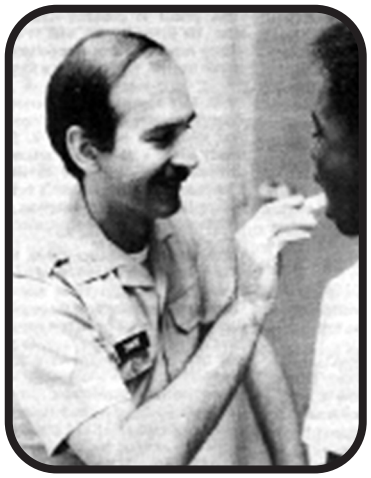
MAJ John Barnett, 94th General Hospital, 1978.



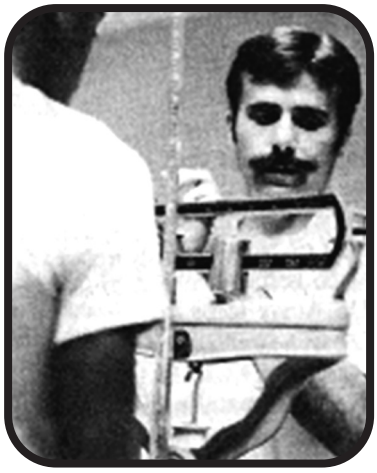
COL James Thomas, 114th Evacuation Hospital commander, 1978.



COL Joseph Miller, 4010th Station Hospital, 1978.



LTC Robert Shaye, 4010th US Army Hospital, conducts a dental examination, 1979.



SP5 Mark Miranda, 4010th US Army Hospital, conducts a height and weight check, 1979.



SP5 Gail Jackson, 4010th US Army Hospital, conducts a blood pressure screening, 1978.



SP4 Robert James, 114th Evac Hospital, gives a class on the SB-22, 1978.



CPT Rod Tank, 829th Station Hospital, examines the knee of a patient during annual training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 1979.



COL Thomas Frank, 94th General Hospital commander, awards the Legion of Merit to COL Dudley V. Powell, upon his retirement from the 94th General Hospital and the Army Reserve.



COL Robert Schroeder, commander, 425th Medical Detachment (Den Svc) - 1980.



(l-r) CPT Norman Patrick and SP4 Maurice Cherry, 4005 US Army Hospital, evaluate an EKG strip during annual training at Fitzsimonds Army Medical Center - 1980.



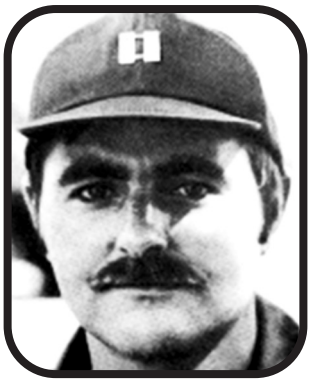
COL Kenneth Tucker, 807th Medical Brigade receiving the Meritorious Service Medal - 1980.



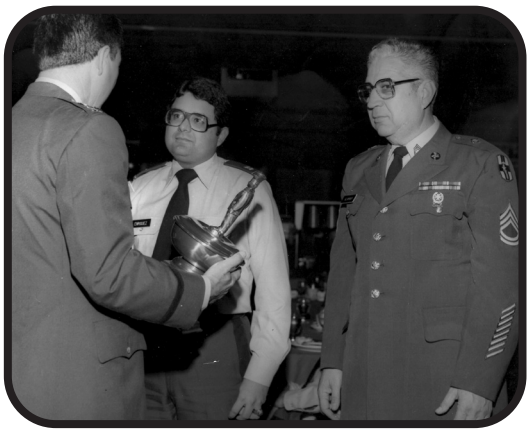
MSG Jay Prestenberg, Senior Medical Supply Sergeant, 94th General Hospital - 1981.



SP4 Adrienne Benson-Ruiz, Detachment 1, 94th General Hospital, Dusty Bull 1981.



CPT Charles Harvey, Detachment 1, 94th General Hospital, Dusty Bull - 1981.



BG James E. Harrell, 807th Medical Brigade commander, presents CPT David Enriquez, 355th Medical Company (CLR) with the Phillip Connelly Award for distinguished achievement in food service - 1980.



LTC Jimmy Carter, 5th US Army Advisor



1LT Charles Henry, Detachment 1, 94th General Hospital, Dusty Bull 1981.



SP4 Greg McFadden, 810th Station Hospital 1983



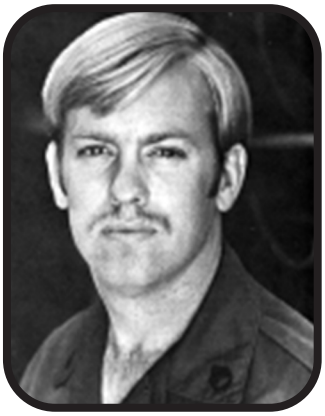
SFC Carolyn Lydstone,Chief Wardmaster, 114th Evacuation Hospital - Dusty Bull 1981.



SP4 Rafael Tuburan, 372nd Medical Detachment (DISP) is pictured after receiving the Humanitarian Service Medal for work with Cuban refugees, 1981.



LTC Edwin Gayagas, US Army Medical Material Agency (USAMMA), assists with mobilization issues - 807th Medical Brigade - 1981.



SSG Michael Whitfield, 355th Medical Company, 1981.



SP6 Diana Seabrook, 4005th US Army Hospital, adjusts an IV in the surgery intensive care unit at Fitzsimonds Army Medical Center during annual training - 1980.



SSG James P. Farley, 44th Evacuation Hospital, and his wife Bunny, receive the Soldier of the Year Award from BG James E. Harrell, 807th Medical Brigade Commander, 1983.



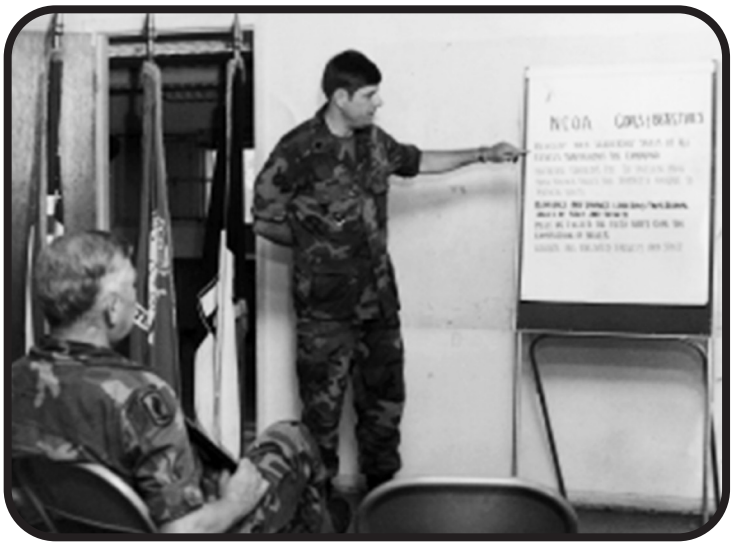
(l-r) PV2 Smith and COL William VanWart, 4005th US Army Hospital, perform a routine dental examination during annual training at Fitzsimonds Army Medical Center - 1980.



(l-r) SFC Mary Cooke and PVT Stanley Holloway, 4010th US Army Hospital, 1981.



SFC Jose Holguin identifies a plot on a Fort Hood map for MAJ Ray Jasper, Planning Officer, II Corps Surgeon's Office - Dusty Bull 1981.



SGM Joe Baker, Senior Operations Sergeant Major, 807th Medical Brigade, briefs LTG Edward A. Partain, Commander, 5th US Army, on the 807th Medical Brigade NCO Academy - 1983.



MSG Noberto F. Espitia, 328th Medical Battalion, 1985.



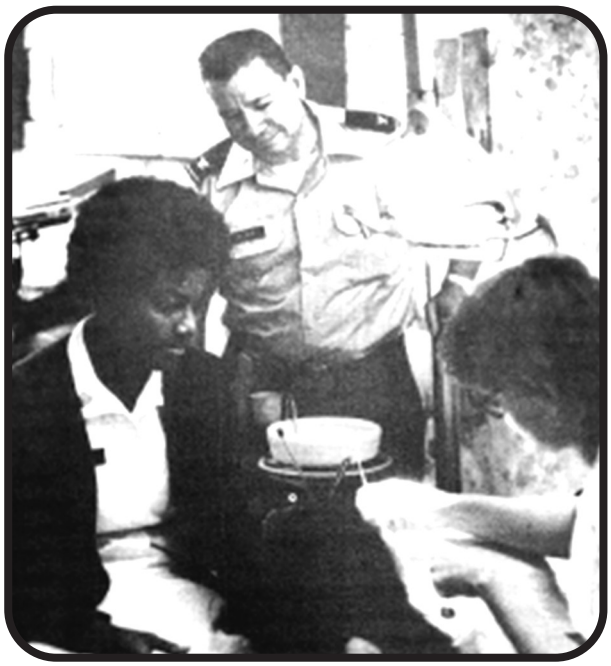
(l-r) LTC James J. Guiberteau, OIC, 4005th Dental Detachment; COL J. R. Luten, 807th Medical Brigade; and LTC James E. Duke, 810th Station Hospital. These officers were awarded the coveted Fellowship in Academy of General Dentistry, San Diego, CA. - 1980.



SP4 Sandra D. Beeler, 341st Medical Group, 1985.



PFC Delgigante, 4005th US Army Hospital, monitors a recent open heart surgery patient during annual training at Fitzsimonds Army Medical Center - 1980.



COL James Duke, 4005th Dental Detachment commander observes (l-r) SP5 Virginie Simon and SP5 Peggy Teaff, 4005th Dental Detachment perform a preliminary examination on a patient - 1981.



MSG Louia J. Wagner, 4005th US Army Hospital.



(l-r) CSM Jimmy Carden, CSM, 807th Medical Brigade, participates in NBC training and is evaluated by SSG Becky Magee, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade, on skin decontamination - 1982.



SGM Rickey Wilson, Senior Logistics NCO, 807th Medical Brigade.



PFC Tonya R. Bryant, 810th Station Hospital, 1986.



Staff and soldiers at the 807th Medical Brigade Trauma Workshop, conducted at the Northwestern Louisiana University's College of Nursing - 1983.



The HHC, 807th Medical Brigade arrives at the field site, Camp Bullis, Texas to set up the tents for the EDRE. - 1983.



SSG Bartolo E. Vega, 829th Station Hospital, receives the 807th Medical Brigade's Soldier of the Year award from BG James E. Harrell, 807th Medical Brigade commander - 1982.



CSM Ron Goodson, 3457th US Army Medical Training Center.



CPT Noel Thomas, 341st Medical Group - 1982.





(l-r) SPC Robert Villarreal, Jr, SSG Johnny R. Sands, and SFC William C. Crossland, 807th Medical Brigade, attend a unit party at the conclusion to Dusty Bull 1984.



1SG Edward J. Brown, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade First Sergeant.



(l-r) SGT Frances Johnson and SGT Edward Vargas, 807th Medical Brigade, 1985.



SFC C. Ensminger, 341st Medical Group.



LTC Ranzell Nickelson and SGM Josef Baker, MAPEX - Germany, 1986.



(l-r) MSG John R. Byland, SSG Susan Brenneman, and SFC William Short, 807th Medical Brigade.



Sign, unknown town in Germany, 1986, during a MAPEX training exercise.



CPL Wilton L. Parker



LTC Maxine Johnson, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to the rank of colonel.



CW2 Louis Wu, 372nd Medical Detachment (DISP).



(l-r) SGT Moore, SSG Christopher McGinnis, SGT Raul Flores, SGT Leslie Teeples, and SGT Francisco Mata, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) MSG Raul D. Carmona and COL John B. Martin, 425th Medical Detachment.





The 807th Medical Brigade arrives at REFORGER 1987 - Germany.



SSG Richard A. Michaels, 807th Medical Brigade, evaluates two soldiers during NBC training at the Seagoville USAR field training site - 1987.



(l-r) SPC Marders and SGT Judy Warren, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) COL Ranzell Nickelson, Chief of Staff, CSM Josef L. Baker, Command Sergeant Major, 807th Medical Brigade - 1987.



(l-r) BG Rhoss Lomax, 5th US Army Chief of Staff, presents the 5th US Army Excellence in Training Award to CPT Robert McMillan, Commander, HHC, 807th Medical Brigade - 1987



(l-r) COL J. Timberlake, Army Advisor, observes as COL Barbara Lust, Det 1, 94th General Hospital, BG Ran L. Phillips, Commander, 807th Medical Brigade, and COL Jim Gay, Det 1, 94th General Hospital, discuss the potential layout for a DEPMEDS hospital - 1988.



MSG Jerry C. Jones, 807th Medical Brigade.



PFC Martha P. Esparza, 354th Medical Company - 1989.



(l-r) unknown, LTC Ranzell Nickelson, 341st Medical Group Commander, COL Duane May, 44th Evac Hospital Commander, and SFC Johnny Sands, 807th Medical Brigade - Dusty Bull 1988 - North Fort Hood, Texas.



LTC Jack Peebles, 341st Medical Group, Dusty Bull 1988, North Fort Hood, Texas.



(l-r) COL Ranzell Nickelson, Chief of Staff, and CSM Josef L. Baker, Command Sergeant Major, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) SGT Gerald Pickett, SSG Ronnie Finnie, SPC Les McFarland, and SSG Frances Johnson, 807th Medical Brigade Color Guard - 1988.



Ceremony for the presentation of the second 5th US Army Training Award to HHC, 807th Medical Brigade - 1988. (l-r) MAJ Herbert Ziefel, CSM Jimmy Carden, LTG William H. Schneider, Commander, 5th US Army, and BG Ran L. Phillips.



The 114th Evacuation Hospital soldiers instruct Navy Reservists from Naval Reserve Combat Zone Field Hospital 21 in basic ambulance loading techniques -1988.



PFC Dawness Adams, 94th General Hospital - 1989.



PFC Michael M. Nino, 114th Evacuation Hospital, prepares an injection for a patient during a MEDRET in Honduras - 1989.



MSG Stanton Laraway, Commo Chief, 807th Medical Brigade.



PFC Laura L. Rodgers (Ray), 807th Medical Brigade, with children Jennifer and Thomas, Jr., during Family Day - 1989.



(l) BG Ran Phillips, 807th Medical Brigade commander, passes the unit colors of the 341st Medical Group to COL Robert Smith, incoming commander - 1989.



COL Ranzell Nickelson, 807th Medical Brigade, presents outgoing chief of staff, COL Joseph M. Penaloza, an award commemorating his motto and service to his country, "We Do Windows" - 1989.



**SGT Erik Bullock,
355th Medical Co.**



**SPC Kristopher Lindsey,
273rd Medical Det.**



(l-r) COL Joseph M. Penaloza, COL Ranzell Nickelson-II, COL James Marquart, 807th Medical Brigade.



LTC Leland Taylor, 145th Medical Battalion.



SSG James D. Easter, 907th Medical Detachment.



1SG Gilbert Soto, and his spouse, 829th Station Hospital.



CWO Reba Gough, SFC Becky Magee, and Ms. Beth Hyde, 807th Medical Brigade.



BG Ran Phillips passes the 807th Medical Brigade flag to LTG Stotser, 5th Army Commander, to be passed to the new commander, COL(P) Frank Brown, during the change of command ceremony - August 1990.



(l-r) BG Frank Brown congratulates CPT Brian Alvin, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) SGT Raymond Meraz, SGT Teresa Fletcher and SGT Ricky Mathison, 44th Evacuation Hospital teach the father of the young Honduran boy how to dress the wound after the lancing of a boil on the inner thigh of the boy - circa 1991.



SPC Gina MacKay, 114th Evacuation Hospital, prepares a meal in a field kitchen - 1990



(l-r) SGT Les McFarland, 341st Med Gp demonstrates the use of the weaponeer while SGM Edward Brown, 341st Medical Group observes - 1989.



SPC Alex Monje, 829th Station Hospital.



SGT Hiram Mendez, 328th Medical Battalion - Dusty Calf, 1990.



SSG Jesse McNeal, 409th Medical Company - Dusty Calf 1990.



(l-r) front: SGT James B. Peterson, SPC Staci D. Campos, and SFC Darryl E. Perry, 341st Medical Group, undergo pre-deployment training at Fort Hood, Texas - 1990.



(l-r) B. Lee Ware, CSM Josef L. Baker, and LTC Dennis Shingleton, 807th Medical Brigade - 1991-1992.



(l-r) SSG Terry Landreth and SSG Lee Stovall - 807th Medical Brigade.



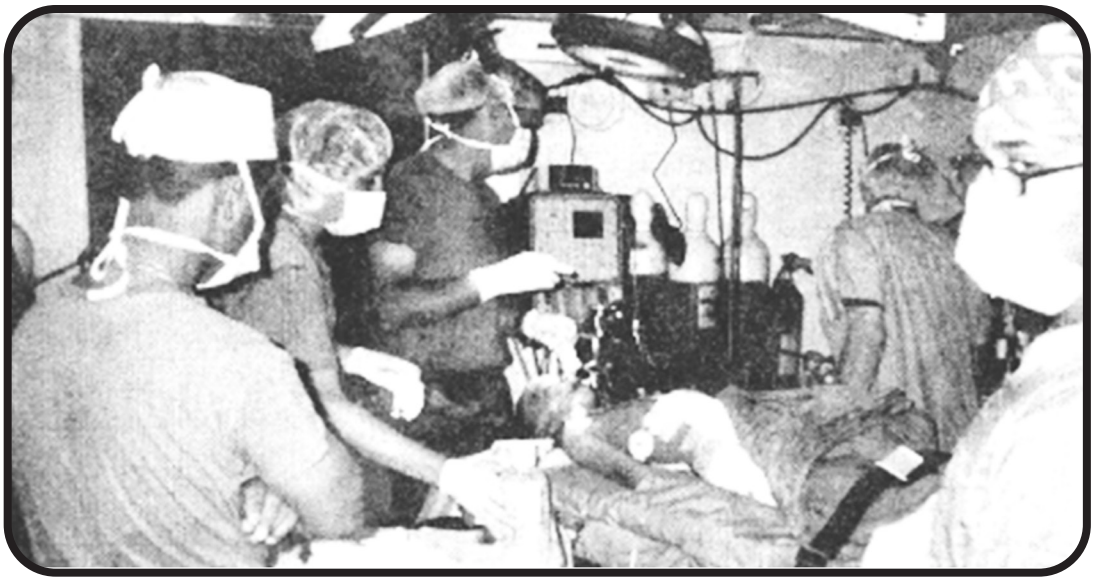
Soldiers from the FAST, 351st MASH, prepare to sling load equipment for movement to forward area, Dusty Calf - 1990, Camp Bullis, Texas.



LTC Klaus Koch, Operations Section, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) Anne Brown, wife of BG Frank Brown, and LTG George Stotser, 5th US Army commander, pin the rank of brigadier general on BG Brown's uniform while Mac Brown, BG Brown's father observes.



(l-r) SGT Wilson Rosario, MAJ Susan Mehelel, 1LT Buck Buchanon, MAJ Jamie Lundsford, and SPC John Cervantes, 114th Evacuation Hospital, surgical team, perform surgery on a Kuwaiti child who had stepped on a land mine - 1991.



BG Frank Brown, 807th Medical Brigade commander, receives a briefing during a field exercise.



SPC Astrid Sturm, 351st Surgical Hospital, Dusty Calf, 1990.



(l-r) 5th Army food service evaluator, CW2 Sylvester Woodley, BG Frank M. Brown, COL Ralph E. Cross, and COL Johann Zwann, listen to an inbriefing before CW2 Woodley begins an evaluation of the 807th Medical Brigade's field mess site, 1991.


Welcome Home Toby!
DS HEAVY PLATOON
597TH MT CO.
WE'RE PROUD!
49TH TRANSPORTATION BATTALION
HEADQUARTERS
563D
256TH TC
628TH TC
964TH TC
957TH TC
DETACHMENT

1st Row	2nd Row	3rd Row	4th Row	5th Row
CPT Julius C. Harris	MSG Juan Perez	SPC Nicole Harris	SPC Paul Akoyne	MSG Herminio Gonzales
SPC Darryl Davis	SSG Jodie Kelley	CPT Brian Alvin	CW4 Paul Grmela	SGT Shari Pouncey
COL Robert G. Smith	MAJ Walter S. Bane	SGT Juan Alvarado	CPT Sandra Burch	MAJ Jerry O. Jones
LTC Frederick Vernon	MAJ Joseph G. Voge	SGT Joe L. Barnes	SFC Charles W. King	SPC Nancy Beckham
SPC Carrin Galindo	SGT William H. Biggs	SPC Ricardo Alvarado	MAJ Norman A. Lentenbrink	PFC Angela Taylor
MSG Sidney E. Bigham	PV2 Christopher Scott	SFC Darryl E. Perry	CSM William R. Adkins	SPC Deborah Moore
SPC Jerome Phillips	SPC Staci Campos	SFC Patrick W. Ard	CPT Robert Bollinger	CPT Rebecca L. Love
SPC Robert L. Davis	SFC Warren W. Wilson	SGM Edward J. Brown	SPC Terrence Crayton	MSG Roy A. Christensen
1LT Marc A. Methvin	SFC Johnny R. Sands	SGT James B. Peterson	SGT Charles J. Oliver	CPT Edward Davis
MAJ Phillip A. Townsend				PFC Todd Davis

341st Medical Group, 1 June 1991
Fort Hood, Texas

Commander: COL Robert G. Smith



LTC Gene Johnson, commander, 145th MEDSOM, Saudi Arabia, 1991.



COL B. Lee Ware, 807th Medical Brigade chief of staff, and wife Kim.



(l-r) COL Ralph Cross, 807th Medical Brigade chief of staff, and MAJ Michael Oldham, strength management section, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) SFC Less Stovall, MSG Billie Harris and SFC Preston Crawford, 807th Medical Brigade.



CPT Anne Guevara, 807th Medical Brigade, cleans the windshield on the 807th Medical Brigade Commander's vehicle - circa 1993.



(l-r) SFC Darryl Perry, 341st Medical Group looks on while SSG Gayla Cummings, 807th Medical Brigade instructs a soldier on personnel and administrative functions, 1991.



SPC Joel Garza, food service section, 114th Evacuation Hospital - 1990



SPC Carl Keith, 351st Surgical Hospital, Dusty Calf, 1990.



(l-r) LTC Leland Taylor, XO, 145th MEDSOM, listens while COL Ralph Cross, chief of staff, 807th Medical Brigade reads a unit commendation - 1991.



1SG David Gomez, 114th Evacuation Hospital - 1991.



SPC Jon Garcia, food service section, 114th Evacuation Hospital - 1990.



(l-r) SGT William H. Biggs, Preventive Medicine NCO, and SGM Edward J. Brown, Operations Sergeant, 341st Medical Group, after returning from Operation Desert Storm, 1991.



MSG John R. Ray, 807th Medical Brigade, Operations Section.



(l-r) COL Smith, Chief Nurse, US Army Central Command, LTC Shirley Beck, Chief Nurse, 44th Evac Hospital - King Khalid Military City, Saudi Arabia - 1991.



SFC Frances Johnson, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to master sergeant, by COL B. Lee Ware and LTC Robert Strange.



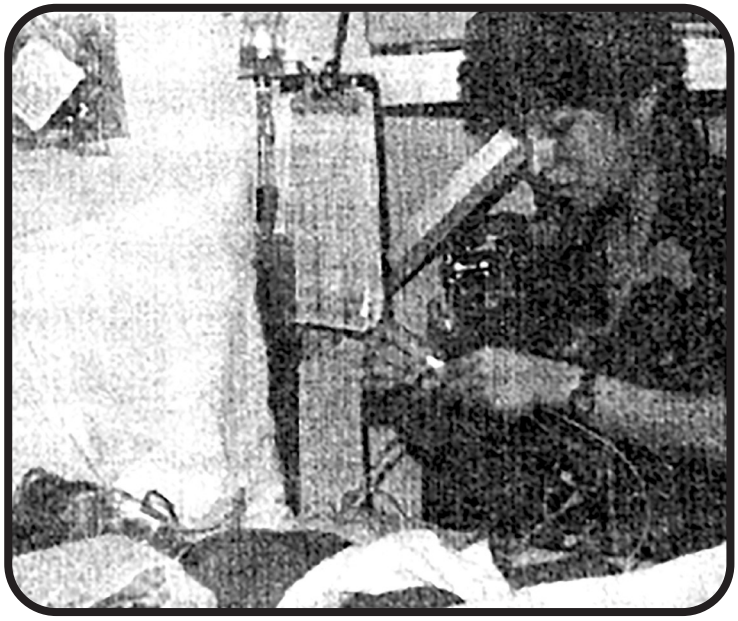
325th Medical Detachment march in the Southwest Stars and Stripes Salute Parade - 1991



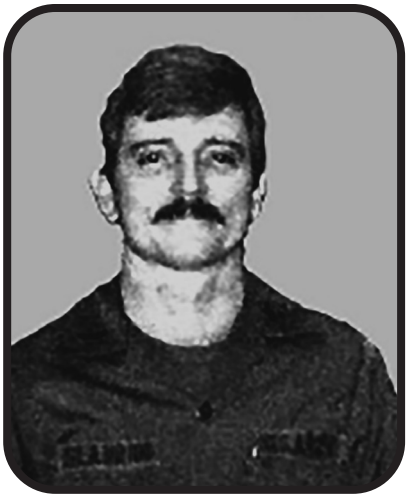
94th General Hospital marches in the Southwest Stars and Stripes Salute Parade - 1991, downtown Dallas, Texas.



The soldiers of the 44th Evacuation Hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, passes in review marking their deactivation and closure - September 1994.



SPC Norma A. Kenyon, Detachment 1, 94th General Hospital, treats a patient at Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras - 1991.



MAJ Mark Glandon, Operations Officer, 807th Medical Brigade.



COL James T. Hollabaugh, 807th Medical Brigade - 1992.



SFC Anthony W. Jenkins, 114th Evacuation Hospital, x-rays the foot of a soldier during a medical and engineering exercise in Guatemala, Fuertes Caminos - 93.



MG Max Baratz, Chief, Army Reserve, Commander US Army Reserve Command, passes the 807th Medical Brigade colors to COL(P) Robert L. Lennon, during the change of command ceremony - 1994.



Karen and Allan Gildersleeve, 94th General Hospital.



(l-r) MAJ Roper, hospital dietician, and LTC Shirley Beck, chief nurse, 44th Evac Hospital, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, during mobilization for Operation Desert Shield.



COL Harold and Sandra Solomon



SPC Scott J. Elisor, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to the rank of sergeant by BG Frank Brown and CSM Josef Baker - 1993.



MSG Klaus Peter Renk, Senior Maintenance NCO, 807th Medical Brigade - 1988 - 1993.



MAJ Robert Centola, 145th Medical Battalion, and his spouse.



COL Shirley A. Beck, Chief Nurse, 807th Medical Brigade, and husband Charles.



(l-r) COL Thomas M. Lunsford, MAJ Douglas, and BG Robert L. Lennon listen to a presentation by the Adjutant, 807th Medical Brigade - 1995.



(l-r) BG Robert L. Lennon, 807th Medical Brigade Commander, CPT Olga Martinez, Safety Officer, 807th Medical Brigade, Mr. Walter Hooks, 90th RSC Safety Manager, and MG James M. McDougal, 90th RSC Commander, pose for photo after the 807th Medical Brigade were presented with the 90th RSC Commanding General's Safety Award for 1996.



MAJ Larry Hall, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to lieutenant colonel by BG Robert L. Lennon - 1996.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 807th MEDICAL BRIGADE
701 WEST SIMONDS ROAD
SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS 75159-3201

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AFRC-CAR-HC (600-20) 4 October 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR All Personnel of the 807th Medical Brigade

SUBJECT: Executive Order Number 3: Naming of the Lake Located in the Picnic Area of the Seagoville Army Reserve Local Training Area

1. Josef L. Baker, as Command Executive Officer, Supervisory Staff Administrator, and Command Sergeant Major, has spent many years and tireless efforts in the design and preparation of a special area of the Seagoville Local Army Reserve Training Area so that military personnel and their families might have an area to enjoy as their family picnic area. In recognition, let it be known that from this day forward, the lake adjoining this family picnic area shall be known as "Joe Baker Lake."

2. Let it also be known that in addition to the naming and dedication of Joe Baker Lake, that countless numbers of Army reservists hereby recognize the valor, fidelity and professional excellence of Josef L. Baker. During his thirty-five years of dedicated service to his country and the 807th Medical Brigade, "Soldiers First" has always been his credo.

3. Furthermore, the location of Joe Baker Lake at the family picnic area symbolizes that, for Joe Baker, soldiers and families have always come first. These soldiers and their families are indeed grateful and proud of the service of Josef L. Baker as a soldier, as a patriot, as a senior leader of the 807th Medical Brigade, and as a friend of soldiers and families.

Robt Lennon

ROBERT L. LENNON
Brigadier General, USAR
Commanding



SPC Thomas L. Wisdom and SSG James C. Gibson, Medical Regulating Section, 807th Medical Brigade, 1996.



(l-r) LTC Robert McMillan, operations officer, and LTC David Feil, logistics officer, 807th Medical Brigade.



COL Michael Kennemer, 94th General Hospital, pharmacy officer.



COL William F. Blankenship, deputy commander, 807th Medical Brigade, promotes LTC Margaret Miller, 807th Medical Brigade, to colonel.



(l-r) SSG James C. Gibson, Medical Regulating NCOIC, SGM Edward J. Brown, Senior Operations Sergeant, discuss medical regulating functions with SGT Thomas Wisdom (back to camera) - 1997.



MAJ Randy Richter, MEDRETE, Guatemala, with 810th Station Hospital.



BG Kenneth D. Herbst, recognizes the 145th MEDSOM with a presentation to CSM Peter Trotter and MAJ Phillip Townsend, unit CSM and commander, as CSM Charles Allbritton observes.



COL Antoine Jumelle, commander, CSM Noberto Espitia, command sergeant major, 94th General Hospital - 1997.



BG Robert L. Lennon and CSM Noberto Espitia, promote PV2 Ricardo R. Lopez, operations specialist, 807th Medical Brigade, to PFC - 1997.



LTC Derick Pasternak, 94th General Hospital, is promoted to the rank of colonel.



CSM Charles Allbritton and BG Kenneth Herbst, display a 90th Regional Support Command award received by the 807th Medical Brigade.



LTC Albert Smith and CSM Robert Boone, 145th MEDSOM, display awards earned by the unit and the soldiers - 1997.



(l-r) BG Kenneth Herbst, 807th Medical Brigade commander, awards COL McElmurry the Dreschel award.



LTC Benjamin Adamcik, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to the rank of colonel. BG Kenneth D. Herbst, 807th Medical Brigade commander, officiates as COL Adamcik's wife and son, CPT Adamcik, place the new rank on his uniform shirt.



(l-r) SFC Robert Ketchum and LTC Daniel J. Dire, 810th Field Hospital, in El Salvador as part of TF Cabañas, annual training 1998.



BG Lennon promotes SPC Thomas L. Wisdom, 807th Medical Brigade, to the rank of sergeant. BG Lennon is being assisted by Billy Wisdom, the father of SGT Wisdom - 1997.



(l-r) COL Dennis Shingleton, Chief of Staff, and BG Kenneth D. Herbst, Commander, 807th Medical Brigade, country of El Salvador -1998.



LTC Daniel J. Dire, 2291st US Army Hospital, is promoted to colonel, by COL Robert Morrow and COL Betty Jo Wilson - 1999.



(l-r) 2LT Marshall S. Scantlin, COL Marshall S. Scantlin and BG Kenneth D. Herbst - 1999.



(l-r) MAJ John Bautch, LT Ubamadu, LTC Carl D. Taylor, SFC Rollie H. Hudnall, and CW4 Reba Gough, Personnel and Administration Section, 807th Medical Brigade.



LTC Daniel J. Dire holds a Guatemalan child, while participating in a MEDRETE, annual training 1999.



1SG Frances Johnson-Myles, 807th Medical Brigade, is awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by BG Kenneth Herbst, 807th Medical Brigade commander.



1SG Frances Johnson, HHC 807th Medical Brigade, SGM Edward (EJ) Brown, Senior Operations Sergeant Major, 807th Medical Brigade - 2000.



(l-r) CW4 Dennis Surrells and MAJ Robert Neilson, Logistics Section, 807th Medical Brigade.



COL Harry V. Whitehill, 907th Medical Detachment (Den Svc).



(l-r) PFC Janice English and MAJ Robin C. Richardson are recognized for their duties at AMEDDEX 2000, 807th Medical Brigade.



COL Robert L. Morrow, Jr., Deputy Commander, 807th Medical Brogade, awards the Army Commendation Medal to 2LT Marshall S. Scantlin, 807th Medical Brigade.



MSG John H. Johnson, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to sergeant major by BG Kenneth Herbst. The sergeant major rank was pinned on the uniform shirt by SGM Johnson's children.



(front, l-r) SGT Leslie Teeples and SGT Angela Williams, (back) COL Louis Walker and COL Chris Cartwright, receive recognition from their service during AMEDDEX 2000, 807th Medical Brigade.



(l-r) COL Daniel Dire and BG (ret.) Robert L. Lennon - 2001



(l-r) SPC Ricardo R. Lopez and PV2 Jeff Sprague, SGT Raul Flores stands in the background, Camp Bullis, Texas, 2000.



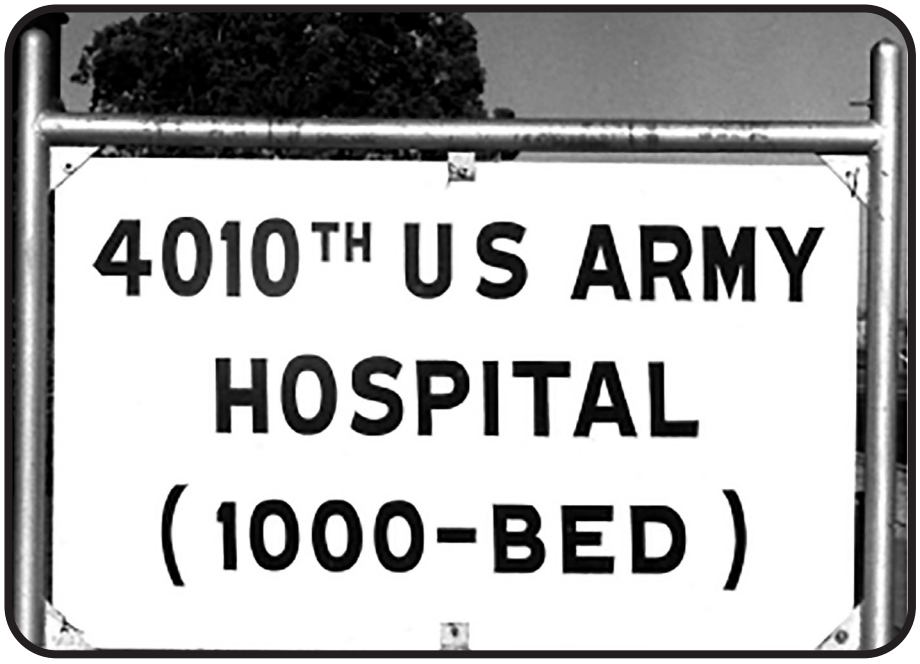
LTC Klaus Koch, G-3, Plans and Operations, 807th Medical Command.



SFC Jerome Mabry, 807th Medical Brigade, is promoted to master sergeant by BG James Mobley.



(l-r) COL David Feil, G4; COL Dennis Shingleton, Chief of Staff; COL Robert McMillan, G-3; and CSM Joe Baker, Civilian Executive Officer, 807th Medical Brigade, STAFFEX, South Korea.



Photos of soldiers assigned to the 4010th US Army Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana. The date these photos were taken is unknown. The complete names of the soldiers and the reason for the photos is also unknown.



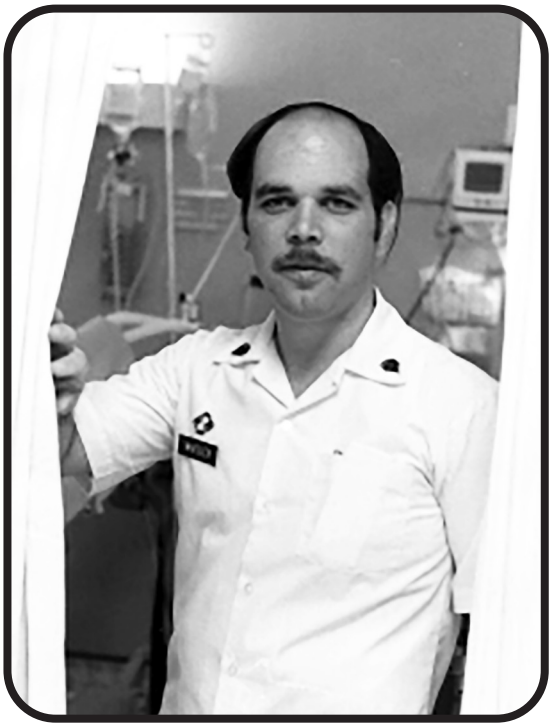
SGT Perry and CPT Mannich.



COL Sisk, CPT Mannich and SPC Hardy.



SP5 Dorsey



SP5 Wheeler



(l-r) PFC T. Tillman, unknown captain, SP5 Biglin



SP6 Lewis and SP5 Williams



LTC Tingley and CPT Mannich



SP5 Roser and SP5 Chappel

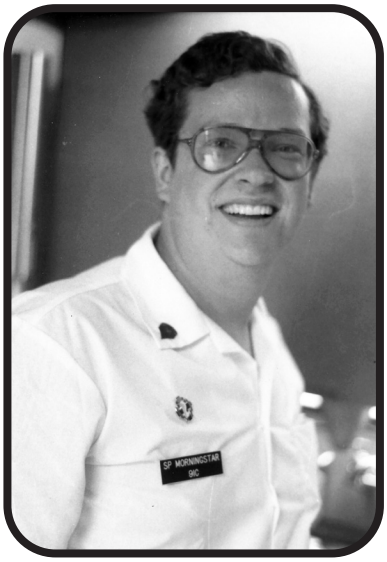


CPT Marsh



(l-r)SP5 Williams, SP5 Long, Lt Solomon, and SP4 H.L. Hamilton.



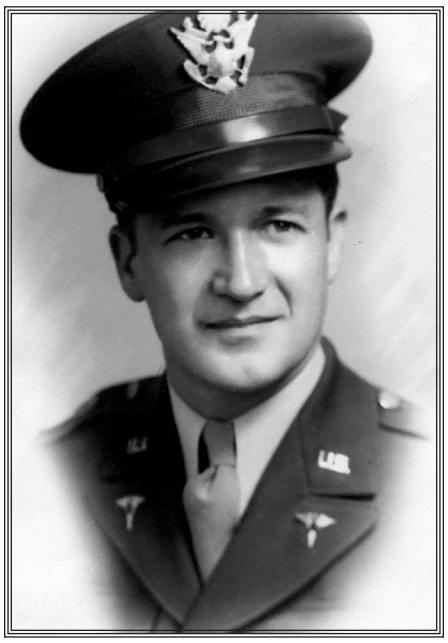


SP5 Morningstar





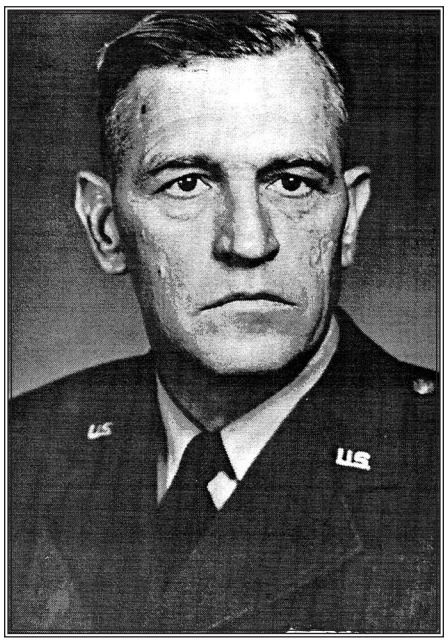
Commanding Officers - 807th Hospital Center



CPT Harry H. Miller, Jr.
January 1945 - March 1945



COL Milford T. Kubin
March 1945 - October 1945



COL Howard C. Martin
1948 - 1950



BG Truman G. Blocker
1955 - 1966

Commanding Officers - 807th Hospital Center



BG Albert S. Brussell
1966 - 1968



BG Nicholas W. Riegler
1968 - 1975



BG J Royston Brown
1975 - 1976

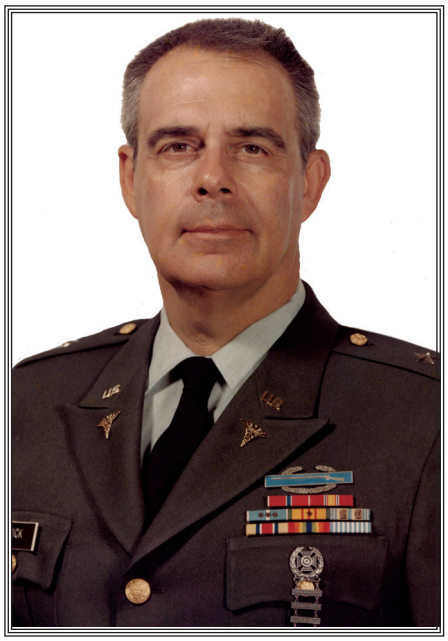
Commanding Officers - 807th Medical Brigade



BG J Royston Brown
1976 - 1979



BG James E. Harrell
1979 - 1983



BG Robert L. Wick, Jr.
1983 - 1987



BG Ran L. Phillips, II
1987 - 1990

Commanding Officers - 807th Medical Brigade



BG Frank M. Brown
1990 - 1994



BG Robert L. Lennon
1994 - 1997



BG Kenneth D. Herbst
1997 - 2001



BG James A. Mobley
2001 - 2002

Command Sergeants Major
807th Hospital Center and Medical Brigade

The senior enlisted NCOs for the 807th Hospital Center are unknown for the period when the unit was located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Galveston, Texas.

807th Hospital Center, World War II - First Sergeant James B. Wynn
(No photo is available)



MSG John R. Morgan
1966 - 1969



CSM James Laird
1969 - 1978



CSM Jimmy L. Carden
1978 - 1987



CSM Josef L. Baker
1987 - 1993



CSM Noberto Espitia
1993 - 1997



CSM Harold E. Holmes
1998 - 1999



CSM Charles E. Allbritton
1999 - 2002

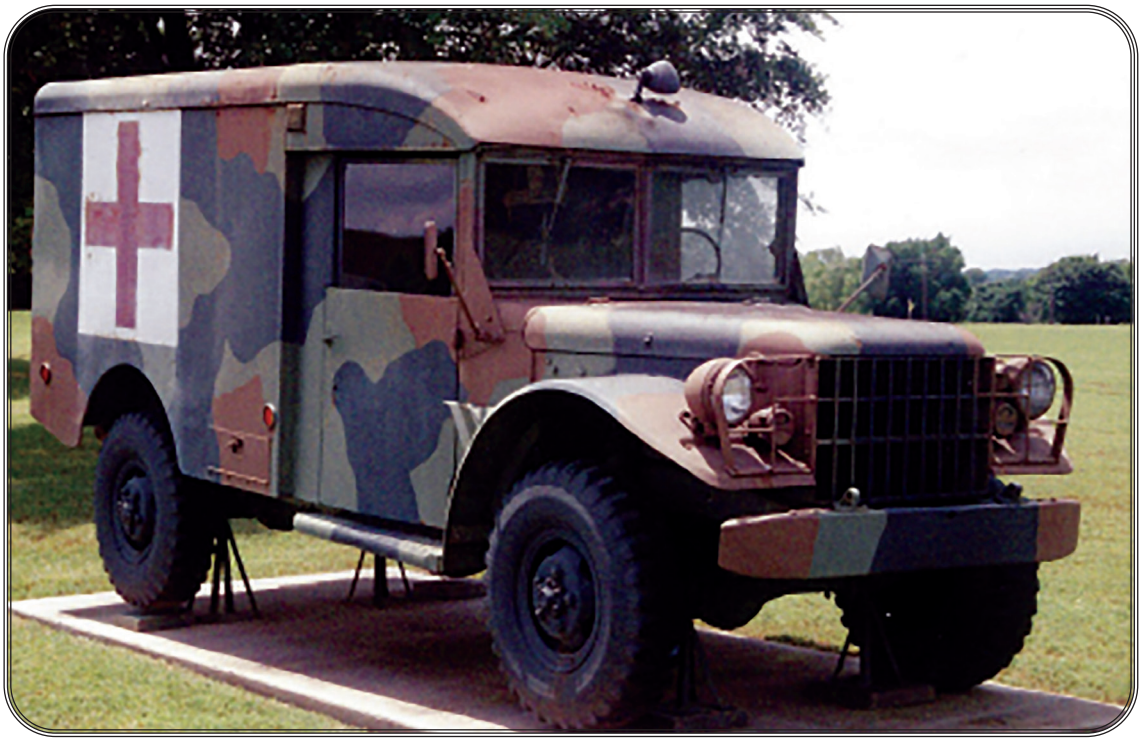


CSM Garry L. Carter
2002

807th Medical Brigade Monuments



M113 - Armored Personnel Carrier



M-43 Ambulance Truck, 3/4 ton, 4x4, manufactured by Dodge. Produced from January 1951 to July 1954.



Bell UH-1D Iroquois helicopter

807th Medical Brigade
Recognition and Citations



United States Army Reserve

Superior Unit

Certificate

STRENGTH IN RESERVE

awarded to

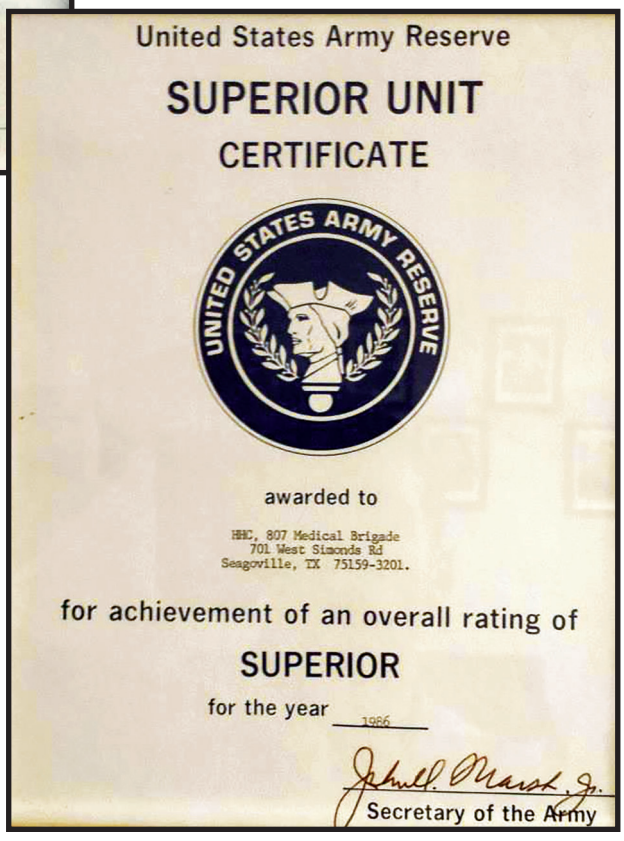
HEADQUARTERS
807TH HOSPITAL CENTER
MESQUITE, TEXAS

for achievement of an overall rating of

Superior

for the year 1969-1970

Secretary of the Army



United States Army Reserve

SUPERIOR UNIT

CERTIFICATE

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

awarded to

HHC, 807 Medical Brigade
701 West Simonds Rd
Seagoville, TX 75159-3201.

for achievement of an overall rating of

SUPERIOR

for the year 1986

Secretary of the Army



Certificate of Achievement

7th Medical Command

United States Army, Europe, and Seventh Army

is awarded to

807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE

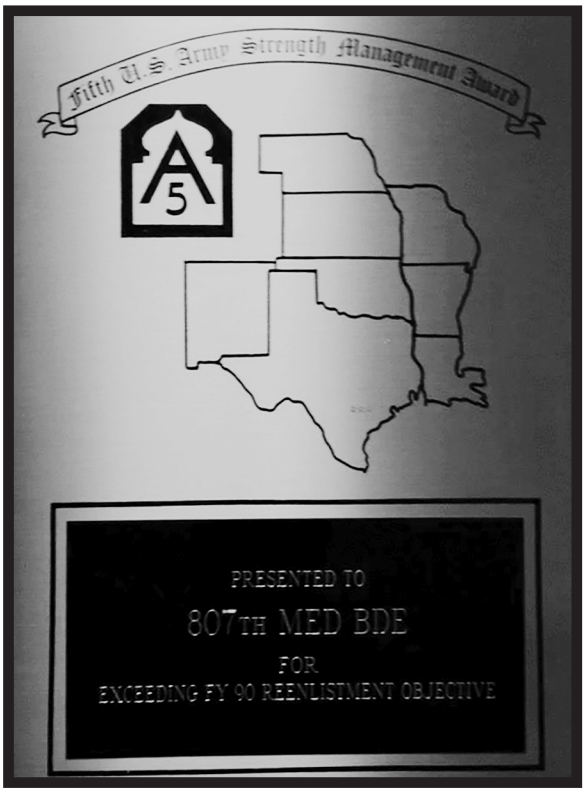
For

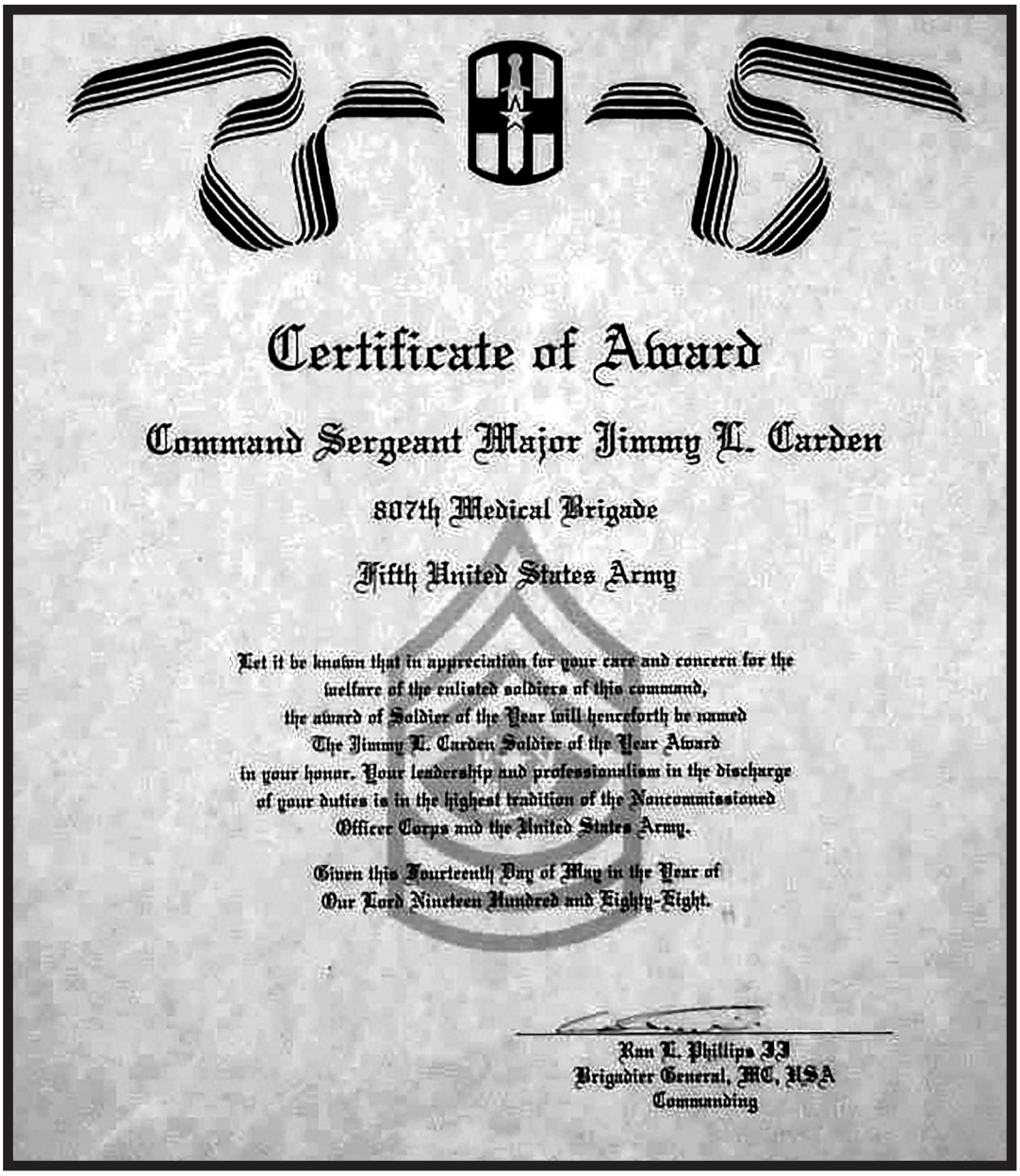
OUTSTANDING MEDICAL SUPPORT DURING REFORGER 87. YOUR DEMONSTRATED OUTSTANDING EXPERTISE, PROFESSIONALISM, ENTHUSIASM AND DEDICATION TO DUTY REFLECT GREAT CREDIT UPON YOUR UNIT AND THE U.S. ARMY.

This 15th Day of DEC 1987

FRANK F. LEDFORD, JR.
Major General, MC
Commanding







Certificate of Award

Command Sergeant Major Jimmy L. Carden

807th Medical Brigade

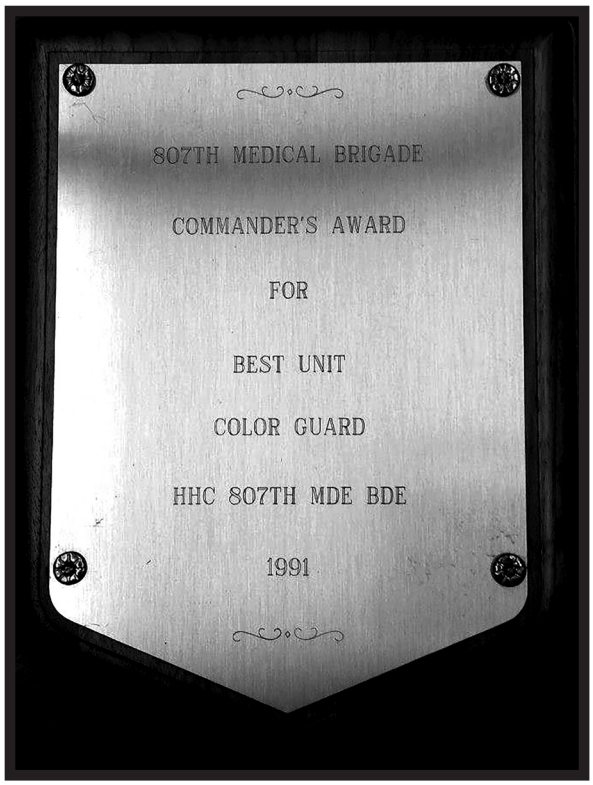
Fifth United States Army

Let it be known that in appreciation for your care and concern for the welfare of the enlisted soldiers of this command, the award of Soldier of the Year will henceforth be named The Jimmy L. Carden Soldier of the Year Award in your honor. Your leadership and professionalism in the discharge of your duties is in the highest tradition of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps and the United States Army.

Given this Fourteenth Day of May in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

Ron L. Phillips II
Brigadier General, MC, USA
Commanding


807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
ARNULFO ALVARADO AWARD
FOR
BEST FIELD FOOD SERVICE
HHC 807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
1991


807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
COMMANDER'S AWARD
FOR
BEST UNIT
COLOR GUARD
HHC 807TH MDE BDE
1991


807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
COMMANDER'S AWARD
FOR
BEST USAR CENTER
HHC 807TH MED BDE
1991


ZM 10
LA COMANDANCIA DE LA
ZONA MILITAR No.10
OTORGA EL PRESENTE
DIPLOMA
A: DELEGACION PERSONAL 807 TH BRIGADA MEDICA TEXAS USA.
Por: SU DECIDIDA CONTRIBUCION EN BENEFICIO DE LA SALUD DEL
PUEBLO JUTIAPANECO, GUATEMALA.
Jutiapa 24 de Junio de 1992
OFICIAL G-3
SEGUNDO COMANDANTE
COMANDANTE



420th

ENGINEER BRIGADE

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented to

807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE

in appreciation for

outstanding performance while participating in Fuertes Caminos 90, a low intensity conflict environment in Honduras, Central America. During the period 6 January through 7 July 1990, the professionalism, expert leadership, and versatility of this unit's soldiers led to the successful and safe completion of the Task Force 420 missions.

15 September 1990

WOODROW A. FREE, BG

Brigade Commander



Certificate of Achievement

FROM THE
DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND HOUSING
FORT HOOD, TEXAS

Is Awarded To

HEADQUARTERS, 807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE

FOR THE SELF-HELP BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT AT THE NEW SEAGOVILLE U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER. THE HARD WORK AND DEDICATION THAT WENT INTO THE BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPING WERE EVIDENT DURING THE DEDICATION CEREMONY AND OPEN HOUSE. YOUR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE IS APPRECIATED AND REFLECTS YOUR DESIRE TO MAKE THE SEAGOVILLE CENTER AN "ARMY COMMUNITY OF EXCELLENCE."

Given this 9th *day of* January 19 92
at Fort Hood, Texas

MARVIN E. ANDERSON, COL, EN
Director of Engineering and Housing

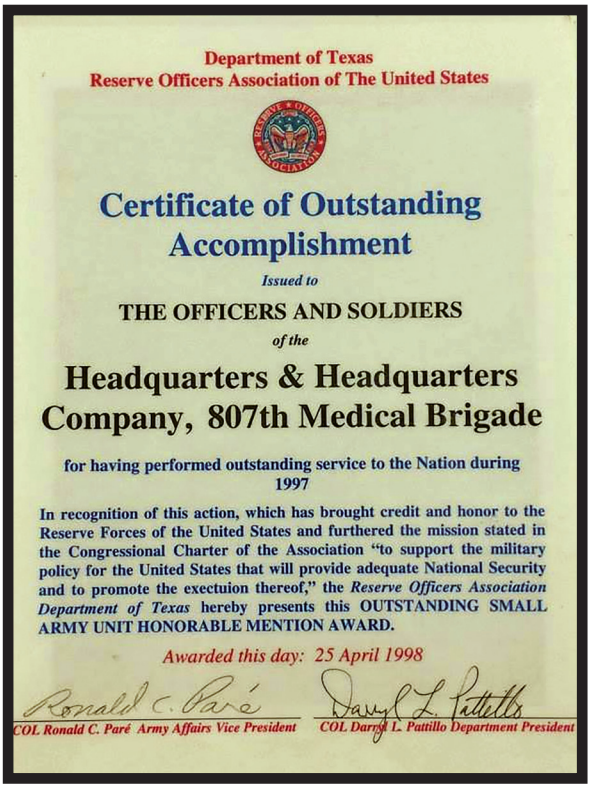

807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
COMMANDER'S AWARD
FOR
FAMILY READINESS
HHC 807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
1994-1995


807th MEDICAL BRIGADE
Arnulfo Alvarado Award
For
Best Field Food Service
HHC 807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
1994


807TH MEDICAL BRIGADE
COMMANDER'S AWARD
FOR
BEST USAR CENTER
SEAGOVILLE USARC
1996


90th Regional Support Command
Commander's
Safety Award
For Outstanding Achievement In
Force Protection
807th Medical Brigade
1996
807th Medical Brigade
1997





Department of Texas
Reserve Officers Association of The United States

Certificate of Outstanding Accomplishment

Issued to

THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

of the

Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 807th Medical Brigade

for having performed outstanding service to the Nation during 1997

In recognition of this action, which has brought credit and honor to the Reserve Forces of the United States and furthered the mission stated in the Congressional Charter of the Association "to support the military policy for the United States that will provide adequate National Security and to promote the exectuion thereof," the *Reserve Officers Association Department of Texas* hereby presents this OUTSTANDING SMALL ARMY UNIT HONORABLE MENTION AWARD.

Awarded this day: 25 April 1998

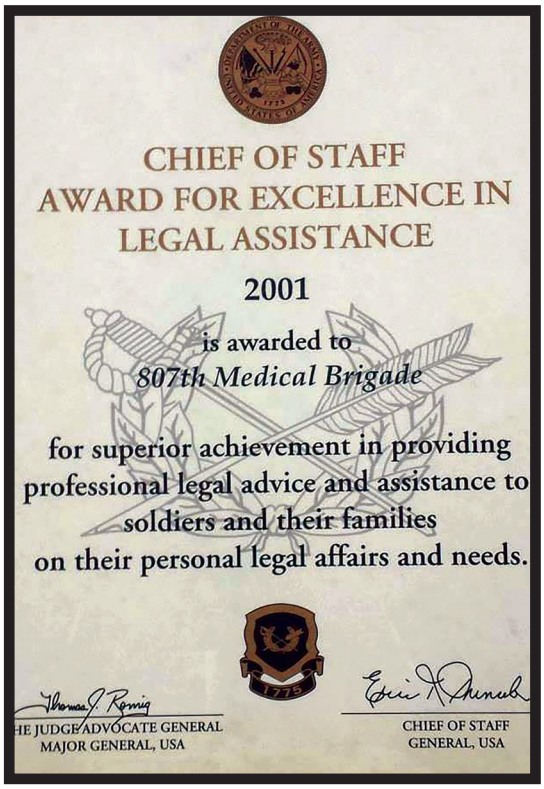
COL Ronald C. Paré Army Affairs Vice President

COL Darryl L. Pattillo Department President






PRESENTED BY THE COMMANDING GENERAL
90th REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND
TOUGH OMBRE
READINESS AWARD
TOUGH OMBRES
RIDE TO THE SOUND OF THE GUNS
807th
MEDICAL BRIGADE
TY 2000
807th
MEDICAL BRIGADE
TY 2001


CHIEF OF STAFF
AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN
LEGAL ASSISTANCE
2001
is awarded to
807th Medical Brigade
for superior achievement in providing
professional legal advice and assistance to
soldiers and their families
on their personal legal affairs and needs.
HE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
MAJOR GENERAL, USA
CHIEF OF STAFF
GENERAL, USA


13th Corps Support Command
Certificate of Achievement
is presented to
807th Medical Brigade
FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION AND SUPPORT OF THE THIRD UNITED STATES ARMORED CORPS' WARFIGHTER EXERCISES PHANTOM THUNDER AND PHANTOM LIGHTNING IN JAN & FEB 2002. YOUR WORLD CLASS TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND ANTICIPATORY MEDICAL FOCUS ENHANCES THE III(US)CORPS AND 13(US)COSCOM CAPABILITIES AND PROVIDES SUSTAINMENT OF CRITICAL COMBAT HEALTH SYSTEMS REQUIRED FOR OPERATIONAL SUCCESS THAT ALLOWS US TO WIN ON THE BATTLEFIELD. YOUR PROFESSIONALISM AND UNDYING ENTHUSIASM REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON THE 807 MED BDE, 13 COSCOM, AND III CORPS.
"PHANTOM SUPPORT"
This 1st Day of March 2002
Fort Hood, Texas
TIMOTHY O. BOWERS
Command Sergeant Major, USA
WILLIAM M. LENAERS
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

Index

Academy, 807th Med Bde NCO, 116, 123, 129, 165, 167, 170, 176, 180, 186
Aceves, Melba 1LT, 228
Ackerman, Gary MAJ, 279
Adamcik, Benjamin, 60, 62, 63, 89, 98, 149, 161, 236, 239, 323
Adamcik, Myra SFC, 173
Adams, Dawness PFC, 297
Adams, Jerry SSG, 123
Adams, Tommy CPT, 96
Adkins, William CSM, 306-307
Aircraft, I-20/U-6 Beaver DeHavilland, 62, 65
Akoyne, Paul SPC, 306-307
Alabama, Camp Sibert, 14
Alderson, David G MAJ, 141
Aldrich, Thomas MSG, 250
All Volunteer Army, 69, 71, 73, 100
Allbritton, Charles CSM, 246, 249, 261, 320, 322
Allee, Ronald SSG, 187
Allen, Richard LTC, 279
Almenida,Gregorio SGT, 195
Alumni, 807th Medical Brigade, 255 - - 269
Alvarado, Arnulfo MSG, 148, 283
Alvarado, Juan SGT, 306-307
Alvarado, Ricardo SPC, 306-307
Alvin, Brian CPT, 301, 306-307
Anderson, Carl SFC, 94, 96, 177, 181, 184
Anderson, Marla, 259
Ard, Patrick SFC, 306-307
Arkansas, Fort Chaffee, 71, 78, 87,88, 145, 214
Army Medical Service Reserve Corps, 51
Army Reserve Command (ARCOM), 101
Army Training Tests (ATT), 70
Ashcraft, Ray Allen LTC, 232
Aslett, Reginald CPT, 150, 191
Augerson, William MG, 99
Award, Garcia, Macario CSM, 79, 102, 137, 143
Award, Jimmy L Carden Soldier of the Year, 138, 143, 246
Award, Superior Unit, 62, 134
Bailey, E Murl COL, 75, 92, 139, 208, 237, 269
Bailey, Frank MAJ, 96
Baird, Charles SFC, 119, 164
Baird, CW4, 73
Baker, Carlton CSM, 195
Baker, Josef CSM, 80, 115, 116, 117, 123, 129, 143, 145, 161, 192, 193, 195, 200, 230, 235, 252, 257, 259-261,264, 269, 285, 290, 293, 295, 303, 330
Baldonado, Alberto MSG, 136, 187, 259
Bandel, Phillip MAJ, 279
Bane, Walter MAJ, 306-307
Baratz, Max MG, 208, 314
Barber, Loy MAJ, 279
Barido, George CPT, 241
Barlow, Georgette SGT, 233
Barnes, Joe SGT, 220, 306-307
Barnett, John MAJ, 281
Bartos, LT 1967, 66
Base sections France, 11
Battle, L W COL, 182
Bautch, John MAJ, 245, 325
Beaudry, Betty MAJ, 52
Beck, Shirley COL, 225, 226, 310, 315
Becker, Quinn BG, 82, 112, 114, 133
Beckham, Nancy SPC, 306-307
Beeler, Sandra SP4, 285
Begley, Nancy COL, 174
Belgium, Camp Tophat, 34
Bell, Hollice SFC, 164
Bell, Leo LTC, 198, 267
Bell, Sherdeana CPT, 93, 95, 185
Bell, Tyrone MSG, 251
Benson-Ruiz, Adrienne SP4, 282
Bergstrom, Jon F COL, 204
Bernake, David SP4, 278
Bernard, Charlie COL, 84
Bernardi, Nancy SSG, 230
Bigay, SP5 94th GH, 163
Biggs, William H MSG, 214, 226, 227, 230, 268, 306-307, 310
Bigham, Sidney MSG, 226, 306-307
Bishop, Raymond MG, 118
Blackmon, James COL, 117, 118, 148, 156
Blackshear, Jack, 73, 161
Blake, Tommy E CPT, 72
Blakeney, John PVT, 272
Blankenship, William COL, 242, 319
Blocker, Truman G BG, 50,55,56,57, 335
Blount, Louis CW2, 248
Boensch, Paul LTC, 140

Bohannon, Irish SSG, 137, 189
Bohlender, John MG,55, 57
Bollinger, Robert CPT, 306-307
Bonnabeau, Raymond MG, 204
Bonner, Marvin MAJ, 84, 86
Boone, Robert CSM, 322
Booth, Donald LTG,55, 57
Borgman, Theodore CPT USN, 138
Borth, Alfred LTC, 76
Bowman, Ester LTC, 84
Branerd, SGT 1967, 65
Brasher, Steve SP5, 86
Braswell, Charlotte SP5, 163, 179
Bratcher, Lela LTC, 85
Brauschreider BG, 156
Brenneman, Susan SSG, 184, 269, 290
Bresnahan, Clara COL, 117, 118, 279
Brewer, William COL, 131
Bright, Fred MSG, 97, 162
Brinkley, Carlist SP5, 183, 184, 192
Britt, Glen CPT, 170
Brock, Joe SGT, 278
Brockway, Heather SPC, 233
Brooke Army Medical Ctr (BAMC), 52, 60
Brooks, Donald SSG, 228
Brown, C Grant LTC, 61, 63, 273
Brown, Edward J (EJ) SGM, 145, 172, 227, 250, 265, 289, 302, 306-307, 310, 320, 327
Brown, Frank M BG, 203-207, 231, 234, 235, 260, 301, 304, 305, 338
Brown, J Royston, 64, 73,74, 81, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 98, 257, 260-262, 274, 279, 336, 337
Brown, Maureen MAJ, 220
Brussell, Albert S BG,52, 55, 56, 61, 336
Bryant, Tonya PFC, 286
BTMS, 101, 106, 109, 117
Buchanan, Scott 1LT, 144
Buchanon, Buck 1LT, 304
Bullock, Erik SGT, 298
Bundart, Alfred LTC, 47
Burch, Sandra CPT, 306-307
Burcie, Margaret MAJ, 235
Burdett, Allen LTG, 76, 90
Burgin, William COL, 107, 118, 125, 152
Burke, Mary SPC, 246
Burns, Robert F SFC, 235
Burt, Margie MAJ, 271
Butchart, Harold CPT, 185
Byland, John SGM, 140, 153, 180, 259, 263, 290
Caballero, Scot SPC, 223
Caldwell, William B III LTG, 101
California, Fort Ord, 63, 72, 86
Campos, Staci SP4, 302
Canfield, WO, 73
CAPSTONE Program, 82, 100, 123, 141, 143, 145, 212
Carden, Jimmy L CSM,79, 116, 117, 123, 129, 138, 141, 149, 172, 193, 261, 268, 269, 277, 286, 296
Carmona, Raul D MSG, 291
Carranza, Roger MSG, 194
Carroll, Oscar COL, 156
Carter, Garry CSM, 340
Carter, Jimmy LTC, 111, 283
Cartwright, Chris COL, 251
Carves, Russell LTC, 278
Castro, John CSM, 242
Cavazos, Richard LTG, 101
Center, US Army Reserve, 53, 59, 69, 71, 80, 85, 102, 205
Centola, Robert MAJ, 316
Cervantes, John SPC, 223, 304
Chapman, Beulah 1LT, 276
Chapman, Wilks COL, 53
Chavez, Rachel SSG, 89
Cheney, Dick, 203
Cherry, Maurice SP4, 282
Chester, Boyd MAJ, 246
Childers, Fred SFC, 122
Childress, Lisa SGM, 250, 264
Cho, Brian SPC, 223
Choate, Chuck CPT, 82, 150
Christensen, Roy MSG, 306-307
Chudy, Mark SP4, 187
Church, Karen CPT, 202, 221
Civilian Acquired Skills (CAS) program, 72
Clark, Lindberg CPT, 232
Clark, Mark 1LT, 202
Clark, Phil LTC, 120
Clark, R. SGT, 185
Clark, Reginald SPC, 245
Clayton, William MAJ, 167

Clement, Richard COL, 112
Cochran, Dennis SSG, 176
Coe, John COL, 160
Coffey, ElCentro MAJ, 97, 166, 177
Cole, David CWO, 276
Cole, Kenneth M COL, 71, 95
Collins, Richard LTC, 210
Colman, Walter S MAJ, 53
Command Sergeants Major, 807th Hospital Ctr/ Brigade, 339-340
Commanders, 807th Hospital Center, 335-336
Commanders, 807th Medical Brigade, 337-338
Conerly, James MAJ, 276
Connelly, Amy CPT, 241
Connelly, William SMA, 101
Considine, Joseph MSG, 246
Cook, Judy CPT, 159
Cook, Ronald SSG, 159
Cooke, Mary SFC, 284
Corps Support Command (COSCOM), 74
Correa, Carlos MSG, 202
Couch, Bryan 1LT, 159
Council, US Army Surgeon General's Advisory, 53, 57, 64, 100
Cox, Arlie MAJ, 80
Cox, Arnold MAJ, 151
Cox, Mark A MAJ, 184, 185
Craig, William COL, 47
Crawford, Preston SFC, 190, 308
Crayton, Terrence SPC, 306-307
Crookshank, Herman CPT, 11
Cross, Ralph COL, 305, 309
Crossland, William SFC, 289
Cuellar, Roger MSG, 93
Cummings, Gayla SFC, 194, 238, 309
Cuneo, Richard BG, 69
Curil, Ken 1LT, 142
Currie, David C SSG, 183
Dahlstedt, Waldo Dr, 113
Dallas Parachute Association, 103, 149
Davidson, Kenneth SPC, 121
Davidson, Tommy COL, 268
Davis, Brian SPC, 233
Davis, Darryl SPC, 306-307
Davis, Edward CPT, 306-307
Davis, Richard G LT, 70
Davis, Richard LTC, 53
Davis, Robert L SPC, 306-307
Davis, Todd PFC, 306-307
Davis, Walter CPT, 190
Daviston, Keith CPT, 238
Dean, James SSG, 233
Deaton, Annett SPC, 192
Decker, Rosario SGM, 252
Delgigante, PFC 4005 USAH, 285
Dental Demonstration Team (DDT), 105
Dial, Jay SFC, 185
Dilworth, Robert CPT, 275
Diodene, Alonzo COL, 132, 138
Dire, Cynthia, 263
Dire, Daniel MG, 237, 261, 262, 323, 324, 326, 329
Dirks, Kenneth MG, 76
Donohue, Robert SPC, 223
Drechsel, Roland COL, 75, 85
Duke, James E COL, 125, 126, 131, 163, 182, 260, 263, 266, 285, 286
Duke, William C MAJ, 158, 185
Dyke, Wanda CPT, 166
Easter, James SSG, 299
Edgar, Stanley SSG, 233
Edwards, Benner TEC4, 34
Elisor, Scott SGT, 315
Ellis, ILT 1974, 89
Ellis, SFC 1967, 65
English, Janice PFC, 327
Enriquez, David CPT 283
Epps, Joe MAJ, 61
Erdmann, Ralph COL, 127, 128, 144
Esparza, Jesus SP5, 181
Esparza, Martha PFC, 294
Espitia, Noberto CSM, 116, 117, 136, 171, 192, 233, 261, 264, 267, 285, 321
Eugene, Clarence S 1SG, 175, 240
Exercise - Dusty Calf, 201, 222
Exercises, Dusty Bull, 106, 108, 124, 138, 155, 157, 191
Exercises, MEDRETS, 127, 133, 142, 170, 207-208, 210, 211
Exercises, mobilization, 70, 107, 118, 121, 168, 176, 287

Exercises, training, 70, 79, 80, 81, 86, 106, 107, 111, 117, 124, 127, 128, 130, 138, 143, 144, 145, 184, 209, 211, 212, 290, 292
Explorer Post 830, San Antonio, Texas, 122, 173
Fallert, David O MAJ, 194, 264
Fane, Larry COL, 242
Farley, James SSG, 284
Farley, V 1LT, 125
Farr, James E COL, 204
Favaloro, Guy COL, 115, 161
Fedorchko, William COL, 133
Feil, David COL, 244, 245, 319, 330
Fernandez, Elizabeth SFC, 109
Finney, Ronnie SGT, 136, 196, 296
Fischer, Heinrich SSG, 160
Fitzpatrick, Alan LTC, 237
Fletcher, Teresa SGT, 301
Flores, Raul SGT, 291
Floyd, Thomas SGT, 234
Forrestal, James, 1947, 46
Forward Airborne Surgical Team (FAST), 201
Foster, Angela SSG, 233
Foster, Richard A COL, 141
Fox, Charles D LTC, 144
Fox, Nolan CW4, 158, 164, 232
France, Camp Atlanta, 14
France, LeMans, 12
France, Vittel, 12
Frank, Thomas COL, 93, 278, 282
Franklin, Wesley MG, 69
Freeman, Verlon MAJ, 276
Friend, David PV2, 176
Frost, Morris LTC, 113
Fulgium, Richard C PFC, 139
Fuller, Robert E MAJ, 12
Full-time manning, 77, 106
Galindo, Carrin SPC, 306-307
Gamez, MSG 807th Med Bde, 188
Garcia, Jon SPC, 309
Garcia, SFC 1967, 65
Garza, Joel SPC, 309
Gay, James COL, 294
Gayagas, Edwin LTC, 283
Genega, Stanley BG, 205
George, Jerelene SGT, 179
George, William COL, 231
Gibson, James C SSG, 319, 320
Gildersleeve, Allan MAJ, 315
Gildersleeve, Karen SSG, 315
Glandon, Mark MAJ, 313
Goff, David A SGM, 197
Goff, Herman SPC, 221
Goldman, Gilbert LTC, 119
Gomez, David 1SG, 309
Gomez, Pilar SGT, 226
Gomez, Ruthie SFC, 237
Gonzales, Herminio MSG, 306-307
Gonzales, Rosita SFC, 165
Goodson, Ron CSM, 288
Gorman, R S COL, 125
Gortney, Charles LT, 84, 86, 87
Gough, Reba, CW4, 92, 97, 134, 148, 163, 188, 236, 260, 280, 299, 325
Gowing, Tom CW4, 95, 115
Graves, Richard LTG, 205
Gray Board, 46
Grmela, Paul CW4, 235, 306-307
Grover, Frederick W COL, 95, 270, 275, 276
Guerra, Bobby SGT, 223
Guevara, Anne CPT, 236, 308
Guiberteau, James LTC, 285
Hackett, Emmett SFC, 223
Hale, Janet COL, 253, 259, 262
Hall, Larry LTC, 317
Hall, William CSM, 233, 243
Hanby-Haden US Army Reserve Center, 59, 69
Harger, Judy MAJ, 142
Harrell, James E MG, 81, 91, 94, 99, 100, 103, 118, 120, 133, 146, 148, 152, 154, 156, 161, 162, 167, 171, 174, 258, 260-262, 281, 286, 337

Harris, Billie SGM, 164, 196, 259, 266, 308
Harris, Julius CPT, 306-307
Harris, Nicole SPC, 306-307
Harrison, James COL, 102, 107, 272
Hartman, Timothy P, 205
Harvey, Charles CPT, 282
Harvey, James PFC, 203
Harvey, Roger LTC, 125, 222, 266
Harvill, Victor MAJ, 278
Hawkins, Conner W COL, 92, 102, 113, 128, 130, 148, 151, 152, 156

Hawkins, James J MAJ, 279
Hawkins, John C CPT, 91, 95
Hawley, Paul R MG, 1
Hawthorne, Douglas LTC, 91
Hayes, Matthew COL, 241
Haynes, Harry MSG, 269
Hays, Mavin COL, 129
Hely, Joseph LTC, 237
Hempling, Karen SSG, 160
Henry, Alan Mr, 133
Henry, Charles 1LT, 283
Henson, Ellis Glenn COL, 65
Herbst, Kenneth D BG, 217, 246, 248, 249, 257, 258, 260, 320, 322, 324, 325-326, 338
Herrera, Miguel SPC, 195
Higgins, Allene SP4, 176
Hines, Lew V CSM, 101
Hines, WO 1967, 65
Hoke, Mark L LTC, 83
Holcomb, John LTC, 133
Holguin, Jose SFC, 284
Hollabaugh, James COL, 313
Holloway, Stanley PVT, 284
Holmes, MAJ 328th Med Bn, 227
Holmes, Roy J LTC, 74, 76, 99, 102
Holms, Betty LTC, 259
Holton, Jerry CSM, 170, 198, 233. 268
Holton, Ted MSG, 263, 268
Honor Guard, 205
Hooks, Walter Mr., 317
Hornbuckle, Jay MAJ, 76
Horton, Ivan SFC, 164, 260
Hospital Center 1944, 1
Hospital Center organization, 1
House, Richard CPT, 121
Howard,Christine LTC, 247
Howze, Gwendolyn CPT, 176
Hudelson, W Scott MAJ, 208
Hudnall, Rollie SFC, 325
Hunter, Kenneth LTC, 80, 99
Hyde, Beth, 190, 257, 259, 260, 262, 267, 299
III Corps, 79, 82, 107, 124
Ingram, Gene MSG, 163, 171
Insignia, 4th US Army, 56, 66, 99
Insignia, 5th US Army, 99
Insignia, 807th Medical Brigade, xi, 75, 99
Insignia, branch, medical dept WWII, 36
Insignia, VIII Corps, 56, 66
Jackson, Gail SP5, 281
Jackson, Harold SGT, 226
James, John V MAJ, 197, 199
James, Robert SP4, 281
Jasper, Ray MAJ, 107, 152, 162, 284
Jeffrey, Neal, 78
Jenkins, Anthony SFC, 313
Joachin, LT 1974, 89
Jochum, Jerry MAJ, 245
Joe Baker Lake, 318
Johnson, CSM 3457th USAMTC, 233
Johnson, Frances 1SG, 123, 128, 149, 150, 184, 196, 244, 268, 296, 310, 313, 326, 327
Johnson, Gene LTC, 90, 276, 291, 308
Johnson, Jimmy CSM, 101
Johnson, Jimmy MAJ, 210
Johnson, John SGM, 249, 251, 328
Johnson, Maxine COL, 90, 117, 129, 260, 272, 291
Johnson, PFC 1967, 65
Jones, Harold MAJ, 141
Jones, James D COL, 214, 236
Jones, Jerry C MSG, 163, 294
Jones, Jerry MAJ, 231, 306-307
Jones, Walter SGT, 94
Joy, Robert J T Dr, 133
Jumelle, Antoine COL, 321
Kansas, Fort Riley, 71
Karklins, Marcel MAJ, 96
Kass-Wolff, Jane MAJ, 248
Kattelman, Kendra CPT, 176
Keesee, Nicole M A CPT, 240
Keith, Alan SSG, 176
Keith, Carl SPC, 309
Kelley, Jodie SSG, 306-307
Kelly, Joe SFC, 243
Kennemer, Michael COL, 99, 180, 182, 187, 259, 269, 319
Kennemur, Bobby COL, 151, 172
Kenyon, Norma SPC, 208, 313
Kerrigan, Robert COL, 69
Ketchum, Robert SFC, 323
Kettles, Joseph CW4, 278
Kiel, Brenda SSG, 179

Kimbell,Isham LTC, 53
King, Charles SFC, 306-307
King, David SSG, 143, 226
King, George CSM, 136, 227
King, Max LTC, 153
Klein, Elihu COL, 53
Knebel, Haren 2LT, 196
Koch, Klaus LTC, 137, 239, 262, 265, 303, 329
Krabbe, Tish SP4, 89
Kraemer, Michael CPT, 200
Kubin, Milford T COL, 11, 34, 270, 335
Laird, James CSM, 64, 66, 90, 91
Laird, Melvin, 68
Lance, Larry COL, 241
Landreth, Terry SSG, 303
Langhans, SFC 1974, 89
Laraway, Stanton MSG, 189, 297
Laughlin, Glen MSG, 249
Ledbetter, Peggy Dr., 272
Leist, Doris SP5, 92
Lemaire, Gwendolyn MAJ, 253
Lemons, William MAJ, 202
Lennon, Robert L . BG, 215-217, 236, 239-243, 260-262, 264, 314, 316, 317, 329, 338
Lent, Stephen MAJ, 245
Lentenbrink, Norman MAJ, 201, 227, 306-307
Linden, Gregory 1LT, 280
Lindsey, Kristopher SPC, 298
Lloyd, James MAJ, 198
Locker, Flora MSG, 247
Lockett, C SPC, 196
Lomax, Rhoss BG, 293
Long, Betty PFC, 121, 164
Lopez, Luis 1SG, 171
Lopez, Ricardo R SGT, 250, 321, 329
Love, Rebecca CPT, 225, 306-307
Luke, John H MAJ, 193, 200
Lunsford, Thomas COL, 316
Lust, Barbara COL, 294
Luten, Joseph COL, 99, 107, 285
Lydstone, Carolyn SFC, 283
Lynch, Herchel LTC, 168
Mabry, Jerome MSG, 330
MacKay, Gina SPC, 302
MacLane, COL 5th US Army, 84
Madore, Roger 1LT, 11
Madsen, Heidi SGT, 242
Magapan, Myrna SFC, 235
Magee, Becky SSG, 259, 286, 299
Mahelek, Susan MAJ, 223
Maloney, James LTC, 110
Mann, A Seldon COL, 274
Marceaux, Sidney LTC, 229
Marders, SPC HHC 807th MB, 293
Marin, Marco MAJ, 238
Marquart, James COL, 120, 137, 186, 225, 242, 299
Marsh, Wally LTC, 133, 182
Martin, Howard C. COL, 45,48
Martin, John B. COL, 291
Martinez, Monica SPC, 223
Martinez, Olga CPT, 238, 243, 317
Martinez, Raul SSG, 202
Martinez-Lopez, Jorge COL, 81, 96, 98, 122, 274
Martinsky, Kenneth SPC, 220
Mata, Francisco SGT, 291
Mathison, Ricky SGT, 301
Matthews, Gary SPC, 203
Mattox, Jim, 80, 103, 152
Matty, Diane 1LT, 223
May, Duane COL, 127, 295
Mazzei, Esther, 238
McCall, Joe CSM, 242, 243
McCracken, Elbert COL, 276
McCracken, Gregg SPC, 203
McCray, Verdale SSG, 93
McDonald, Rex MSG, 99, 164, 175, 259, 260, 265
McDonough, Ralph COL, 274
McDougal, James MG, 317
McElmurry, COL, 322
McFadden, Gregory SSG, 211, 283
McFarland, Leslie L SPC, 137, 196, 296, 302
Mcfate, Clifford SFC, 205
McGettrick, Michael CPT, 119, 121, 128, 163, 260
McGinnis, Christopher SSG, 250, 254, 291
McGowan, Bobby SFC, 97
McKee, Susan MAJ, 189
McKinney, James SSG, 223
McLaughlin, William LTC, 156, 158
McMillan, Robert E COL, 188, 224, 227, 259, 269, 293, 319, 330

McNamara, Paul LTC, 101
McNeal, Jesse SSG, 302
McQueen, Michael MAJ, 136, 172, 198
Medina, Frank SGM, 242
Mehelel, Susan MAJ, 304
Mellor, Don MAJ, 186, 191
Mendez, Enrique MG, 107
Mendez, Hiram SGT, 302
Meraz, Raymond SGT, 301
Metcalf, Jeffrey 1LT, 248
Methvin, Marc A 1LT, 306-307
Meyer, E.C. GEN, 102, 114
Meyer, W H COL, 53
Michaels, Richard SSG, 163, 293
Miller, Daniel SPC, 220
Miller, Harry H CPT, 10, 335
Miller, Joseph COL, 274, 281
Miller, Margaret COL, 319
Miller, R S MAJ, 53
Mintor, Callie CPT, 272
Miranda, Mark SP5, 281
Mitchell, Valarie SPC, 197
Mobley, James BG, 218, 252, 338
Mobley, Michael SPC, 143
Molnar, Deborah SPC, 226
Monje, Alex SPC, 302
Montgomery, Jennie SSG, 96, 121, 145, 148, 163
Montgomery, Leslie SGM, 60, 158
Montgomery, Roselyn SSG, 223
Monuments, 807th Medical Brigade, 341-342
Moore, Deborah SPC, 306-307
Moore, SGT, HHC 807th MB, 291
Morehead, James SGM, 172, 181, 234, 266
Morehead, Kevin MSG, 199, 266
Morgan, John MSG, 60, 264, 338
Morris, Myra, 89
Morrow, Robert L COL, 202, 252, 254, 269, 324, 328
Morton, John SSG, 228
Moss, King MAJ, 190
Murphy, Edward COL, 125, 193, 244
Murrell, Marilyn, 72, 96, 150, 177, 184
MUST Hospital, 81, 104, 169
Nash, SGT, 230
Natick Heat Study, 140
Neilson, Robert MAJ, 327
Nelson, Wayne MAJ, 118
Newletter, The 807th, 69
Newspaper, Daily Oklahoman, 48
Nickelson, Ranzell COL, 122, 136, 140, 144, 200, 259, 268, 269, 290, 293, 295, 298, 299
Nieto, Anthony CPT, 229
Nino, Michael PFC, 297
Oakley, Fred MSG, 278
Obrenovic, Suzanne SPC, 221
Ochs, Louis COL, 274
Offer, Robert COL, 62
Oise Intermediate Section, 12,14
Okey, James MSG, 244
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 1949, 45
Oklahoma School of Medicine, 47
Oldham, Michael MAJ, 308
Oliver, Charles SGT, 306-307
Operation Desert Shield/Storm, 203-26, 209, 224, 311-312
Opersteny, Charles LTC, 280
Ortiz, Ralph MAJ, 136, 188, 190, 196
O'Steen, W K CPT, 52
Owens, Joe MG, 160, 162
Page, Clarence SGM, 154
Palace Hotel, France, 12, 42
Parker, Wilton CPL, 290
Parrino, Stephen 2LT, 69
Parrott, Edgar MAJ, 225
Partain, Edward LTG, 168, 285
Passmore, James COL, 130
Pasternak, Derick LTC, 321
Patrick, Burton BG, 118
Patrick, Norman CPT, 282
Patrick, Pat, 262
Peebles, Jack LTC, 92, 144, 178, 209, 210, 228, 267, 268, 295
Penaloza, Joseph COL, 93, 111, 126, 136, 174, 191, 193, 198, 259, 298, 299
Penaloza, Lisa 1LT, 174
Perez, Joe 1LT, 223
Perez, Juan MSG, 194
Perry, Adam SPC, 230
Perry, Darryl SFC, 302, 306-307, 309
Personnel, Unit 807th Hospital Ctr 1944,26,27,28
Personnel, Unit 807th Hospital Ctr 1950,49

Personnel,Unit 807th Hospital Ctr 1966, 54
Peterson, James B SGT, 194, 196, 227, 302, 306-307
Phillips, Glenn MAJ, 155, 156, 164
Phillips, Jerome SPC, 306-307
Phillips, Ralph CSM, 187
Phillips, Ran BG, 110, 122, 134, 141, 188, 189, 193, 195, 196, 199, 258, 296, 298, 300, 337
Pickett, Gerald SGT, 190, 231, 296
Pierce, George CSM, 101
Pierce, Michael D SPC, 254
Pilgrim, Darrell SFC, 269
Pinnell, Betty SFC, 115, 136
Piper, Mansell COL, 272
Pixley, Charles LTG, 156
Pledger, Robert SP5, 86
Pokorny, Alex LTC, 53
Poole, John SSG, 176
Post Exchange, 73, 104
Poteet, Jerry M COL, 195, 196
Pouncey, Shari SGT, 306-307
Powell, Colin GEN, 229
Powell, Dudley V COL, 76, 274, 282
Powlett, Bobbie SP5, 280
Prestenberg, Jay MSG, 282
Pulliam, Richard SFC, 231
Ramsur, L C LTC, 55
Randall, Don MSG, 187, 199
Rankin, Christopher SGT, 203, 221
Ranks, enlisted 1942, 35
Ranks, enlisted 1965, 55, 130
Ray, John R MSG, 183, 310
Ray, Laura SGT, 297
Reagan, Keith MAJ, 254
Red Thrust Training, 102
Reese, Glen CWO, 235
REFORGER exercises, 107, 136, 292
Regus, Mary COL, 273
Renk, Klaus-Peter, MSG, 261, 268, 315
Reorganization, Army Reserve, 59,
Reserve Affairs Office, 68
Reutner, Nancy SGM, 233
Richardson, George E LTC, 236
Richardson, Robin MAJ, 327
Richter, Randy COL, 189, 244, 252, 320
Riegler, Nicholas W. BG, 63, 69, 73, 84, 89, 90, 273, 274, 276, 336
Rink, Arnold SSG, 139
Risner, Robertson BG USAF, 104
Robichaux, Douglas SP5, 272
Robinson, Ronald SPC, 129
Rodgers, John BG, 159, 161
Rodgers, Laura PFC, 297
Rodrigiez, Julio SGT, 142
Rodriguez, R. SPC, 182
Rolfe, Buzz CPT, 97
Roper, MAJ, 44th Evac Hosp, 315
Rosario, Wilson SGT, 304
Roswell, R. MAJ, 125, 130
ROTC, Medical Corps, 46
Roth, Mary C LTC, 70, 84, 85
Round Out strategy, 68
Rowley, Laura SPC, 209
Ruggles, Don MAJ, 92
Runyan, Carmen SSG, 247
Rutledge, Dale SGT, 142
Ryker, 1LT, 65
Salazar, Jose SGT, 195
Sands, Johnny SFC, 192, 289, 295, 306-307
Scantlin, Marshall COL, 238, 325
Scantlin, Marshall S 1LT, 325, 328
Schlesinger, James, 68
Schneider, William LTG, 140, 296
Schroeder, Robert COL, 282
Schwan, Alex PV2, 192
Scott, Christopher PFC, 306-307
Scurria, Philip CPT, 275
Seabrook, Diana SP6, 284
Seawright, Harold MAJ, 60
Shaye, Robert LTC, 281
Sheperd, George LTC, 140
Shigley, Sarah LTC, 262
Shingleton, Dennis COL, 245, 247-249, 252, 259, 303, 324, 330
Short, William SFC, 290
Shreve, Gerald CWO, 119, 164, 166, 189, 260, 264
Shropshire, Jack COL, 229, 239
Simon, Virginie SP5, 286
Simpson, Oliver MAJ, 133
Skestaitis, Walter COL, 232
Skoglund, Robert MAJ, 106, 131

Smith, Albert LTC, 322
Smith, Charles SSG, 176
Smith, Lani COL, 130, 253
Smith, Robert G. COL, 144, 224, 298, 306-307
Sneed, Charles MSG, 102, 172
Solano, Robert SPC, 223
Solomon, Harold COL, 234, 259, 269, 315
Solomon, Sandra COL, 234, 269, 315
Sosbee, Tommy SSG, 241
Soto, Gilbert 1SG, 299
Southerland, John MAJ, 106
Spillman, Eugene LTC, 61, 65, 73, 76
Split-training option, 78
Sprague, Jeffrey PFC, 251, 329
Sprawls, Pamela J PVT, 70
SS Nw York Univ Victory Ship, 14,34
Stadler, Clifton SGM, 56
Starnes, Sue CPT, 163
Starr, Donald SFC, 158
Steen, Gail SGT, 197
Stevens, M L 1LT, 84
Stotser, George LTG, 201, 207, 300, 304
Stovall, Lee SFC, 177, 179, 181, 184, 190, 303, 308
Strahan, PVT 1967, 66
Strange, Bob CPT, 183
Strange, Robert LTC, 237, 238
Stricklin, Gilford, 78, 99, 103, 171, 277
Strutton, William SP4, 197
Sturm, Astrid SPC, 305
Suarez, CW4 328th Med Bn, 227
Subordinate units - 807th Hospital Ctr, 76
Subordinate units - 807th Medical Bde, 114, 132, 146, 213
Surgeon General's Advisory Council, 53, 57, 64, 100, 273
Surgical Hospital (MASH), 82
Surrells, Dennis CW3, 240, 260, 327
Sweitzer, Bonnie MAJ, 109
Tank, Rod CPT, 281
Tanner, Andrew SPC, 223
Tatu, Mark SPC, 233
Taylor, Angela PFC, 306-307
Taylor, Carl LTC, 268, 325
Taylor, Leland LTC, 299, 309
Taylor, Mark SGM, 172, 243
Taylor, Wanda SGT, 179, 194
Teaff, Peggy SP5, 153, 286
Teeples, Leslie SGT, 291, 328
Texas, Camp Bullis, 52, 55, 63, 71, 116, 122, 123
Texas, Fort Crockett, 50,53
Texas, Fort Sam Houston, 65
Texas, Galveston, 50
Texas, Mesquite, 58
Texas, Seagoville, 79, 80
Texidor, Margaret LTC, 130
Thomas, James COL, 276, 281
Thomas, Noel CPT, 288
Thomas, Sandra PFC, 176
Thompson, Helmer COL, 113
Thompson, Otis PVT, 209
Timberlake, J COL, 294
Timlake,Paul CSM, 101
TOE 8-500, 1944, 3
Total Force concept, 68, 106
Townsend, Phillip MAJ, 249, 306-307, 320
Training, DEPMEDS, 142, 145, 214, 297
Training, medical, proficiency, 117, 122, 125, 127, 129, 134, 138, 140, 201, 211, 215, 288, 297, 303
Tran, Tam SGT, 238
Trevino, Edward SGT, 195
TRI-R Program, 75
Trotter, Peter CSM, 249, 320
Tuburan, Rafael SP4,283
Tucker, John WO, 275
Tucker, Kenneth COL, 98, 282
Turner, Benjamin MSG, 251
Tye, Danny MAJ, 252, 264
Tysad, Doug CPT, 102
Tyson, Gene LT, 78
Ubamadu, 1LT 807th Med Bde, 325
Univ of Texas Medical Branch-Galveston,51
US Army Medical Material Command (USAMMA), 119
Valadez, Robert SPC, 226
Vallier, Sharon SPC, 192
Van Arsdale, Walt MAJ, 119, 164
VanWart, William COL, 284
Vaughan, Beverly, 269
Vaughan, Manford CW4, 61, 74, 77, 174, 190, 191, 264, 268, 271
Vaughan, Tommy J SFC, 254

Vega, Bartolo SSG, 287
Vernon, Frederick LTC, 306-307
Vernon, Wesley MAJ, 149
Villarreal, Robert SP4, 181, 289
Voge, Joseph MAJ, 306-307
Wagman, Sidney 1LT, 12
Wagner, Louia MSG, 286
Wait, Raymond COL, 280
Walker, Louis COL, 239
Wallace, George MG, 82, 101, 148
Wallis, Bill CW3, 97, 154, 259
Wang, Robert COL, 128, 191
Ward, Doretta CSM, 239, 247
Ward, Perry SFC, 252
Ward, Ray CW2, 93
Ware, B Lee COL, 74, 136, 200, 236, 239, 240, 243, 303, 308
Warnack, Bud PFC, 203
Warren, Judy SGT, 121, 182, 293
Warren, Virginia SFC, 97, 173, 177, 280
Warwick, Bruce CPT, 202
Watson,J E COL, 53
Webb, Charles COL, 82, 111, 153, 160, 161
Webb, James H, 134
Webb, Katherine L PFC, 193
Weber, Richard SP4, 272
Weed, Roger COL, 127, 134, 182, 247
Wegner, Kathie SP4, 92
Weinert, Stephen CPT, 114, 156
Weir-McNeely, Sybil COL, 262
Wertz, Paul LTC, 118
West, Harley B MG, 62
Weston, Linda, 259, 264
White, James MAJ, 275
Whitehill, Harry COL, 327
Whitfield, David SSG, 283
Wick, Robert MG, 120, 123, 128, 129, 133, 168, 170, 178, 182, 191, 200, 337
Wickman, Terrence 1LT, 175
Wiggins, Mitchell MSG, 172
Wilhoite, Ann 1LT, 202
Wilkerson, Carl T MSG, 177
Williams, Angela SGT, 328
Williams, Denise PV2, 153
Willow, Garnet COL, 71, 85
Wilson, Betty Jo COL, 324
Wilson, Frank E LTC, 14
Wilson, Mary , 253
Wilson, Rickey SGM, 91, 164, 188, 259, 260, 286
Wilson, Warren SFC, 306-307
Wisconsin, Camp McCoy, 71
Wisdom, Thomas L SGT, 319, 324
Womack, Charles CPT, 275
Woodley, Sylvester CW2, 305
Wright, Joe SFC, 145
Wu, Louis CW2, 291
Yates, Elizabeth 1LT, 92
Young, Robert CWO, 102, 119, 155, 164
Zamora, Hugh SGT, 223
Ziefel, Herbert MAJ, 188, 296
Ziminski, Thomas SGM, 116, 117
Zuniga, Andy SPC, 223
Zwann, Johann COL, 265, 305

13th Support Command, 110
166th General Hospital, 11
170th General Hospital, 11
177th General Hospital, 11
317th Medical Company, 63
325th Ambulance Train, 63
332nd General Hospital, 52
337th Medical Det (DS), 87, 88
3457th US Army Med Tng Ctr Color Guard, 274
38th Station Hospital, 11
44th Evac Hospital, 312
4010th US Army Hospital, 331-334
565th Medical Det (DS), 105
7th General Hospital, 10
7th MEDCOM, 107, 108
805th Hospital Center, 52
807th Hospital Center enlisted, 1967, 271
807th Hospital Ctr, history, WWII, 38,43
807th Hospital Ctr, Miss, 62
807th Medical Brigade Honors & Recognition, 343
807th Medical Bde NCO Academy, 116, 123, 129, 165, 167, 170, 176, 180, 186
807th Medical Service Det, 10
811th Station Hospital, 63
872nd Med Det, 279
877th Army Postal Unit, 63

Edward J. Brown, Jr. is a retired Sergeant Major of the US Army with over forty-two years of military service. He retired from the US Army Reserve serving as a Chief Medical NCO (68Z) with the 3rd Group, 5th Brigade, 75th Division (TNG) in September 2009, and remained in the inactive reserves until his retirement in January 2010.

SGM Brown entered military service in September 1968, completing basic combat training (BCT) at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, advanced individual training (AIT) at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, in the administrative field (71F). SGM Brown's first permanent assignment was at the 1st Base Post Office (BPO) in Inchon, South Korea from April 1969 through November 1970, where he earned the rank of sergeant. SGM Brown was then assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas in 1970, as the unit clerk. Upon completion of his active duty enlistment in 1971 with the 4th Brigade, 1st Calvary Division, Fort Hood, Texas, he was transferred to the individual ready reserves (IRR).

SGM Brown began full-time employment with the City of Dallas, Texas Police Department in August 1971, and retired from the Dallas Police Department in 2000. In 1973, SGM Brown changed his reserve status to a troop program unit (TPU) as a member of the 244th Transportation Company, Fort Worth, Texas. In 1974, SGM Brown transferred to the 349th Military Intelligence Detachment (Counterintelligence), Dallas, Texas as an intelligence analyst. After completing nearly 3 years of specialized MOS training, SGM Brown attained the MOS of 97B (CI Agent) and performed these duties until 1982. While assigned to the 349th MI Detachment, SGM achieved the rank of master sergeant.

In 1982, SGM Brown transferred to the 807th Medical Brigade performing the duties as headquarters company first sergeant. In 1989, SGM Brown was promoted to sergeant major and was assigned to the 341st Medical Group, Mesquite, Texas. While assigned to the 341st Medical Group, SGM Brown was mobilized and deployed for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm as the Operations Sergeant of the medical group. In 1992, SGM Brown returned to the 807th Medical Brigade as the Senior Medical Operations Sergeant Major where he served until his assignment to the 75th Division in 2007.

SGM Brown has an AAS degree from El Centro College, Dallas, Texas, BA degree and a graduate degree (MS) from Amberton University, Garland, Texas. His military decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (2), Army Commendation Medal (5), Army Achievement Medal (4), and Good Conduct Medal. SGM Brown's service medals include the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal (ARCAM-6), National Defense Service Medal (NDSM -3), Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Southwest Asia Campaign, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia and Kuwait). He is active in his community serving on the board of directors for the Sachse Historical Society, Sachse, Texas, Dallas White Rock and Sachse Lions Clubs, and as the historian, 807th Medical Brigade/ Command Alumni Association. In addition he serves as an adjunct instructor at the Eastfield College Police Academy and as the recording secretary of the Dallas Police Association.